"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER

Fair today and probably Sunday; fresh northwest winds.

For full weather report see Page 12.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 20,853. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1915.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

RUSH SERVICE BOARD REPORT TO WHITMAN

Investigators Decide to Send In Findings at End of Their Sessions Here.

TOO LAX, EXPECTED VERDICT

Willcox Hits at Whitridge on Two Financial Deals—Shonts, Williams, and Low Heard.

The friends of Gov. Whitman in the Legislative Committee investigating the Public Service Commission won a double victory yesterday. Senator Thompson, the Chairman, has not been relishing the task of reporting too directly on the performances of the individual Commissioners, and also has been much averse to sending in any kind of report to the Governor before the committee should have completed its examination of both the up-State and the city commissions.

It was decided at an executive meeting held by the committee in the Hotel Biltmore yesterday that a report should be sent to the Governor as soon as the hearings were closed in this city, and that with them should go not only a statement of the facts disclosed by the evidence, but conclusions based upon them.

It was the letter of Gov. Whitman which brought the question to an issue. In that he asked directly for a statement as to whether the committee had found the Commissioners efficient or inefficient, either separately or as a body. After a discussion, which lasted for an hour and a half it was decided to send the Governor a reply stating that a report was being prepared.

Named to Draft Report.

The drafting of the report has been intrusted to a sub-committee consisting of the Chairman, the counsel Col. Hayward, Senators Mills and Foley and Assemblymen Meier and MacQuistion. They will begin at once to go over the record and will submit the report to the entire committee after the close of the public hearings, which will be either today or on Monday.

It is believed that they will report that they find the organization of the commission of the First District is excellent and several of its officials have proved themselves of high value. But it is likely to be said of the Commissioners as a whole that they have failed to realize the extent of the powers which have been given them by the statute and have not availed themselves of these powers.

Certain questions concerning the powers and organization of the commission of the First District, such as the extent of its jurisdiction and the advisability of placing telephones under its control, must be left until the investigation of the up-State commission has been held, but the committee is likely to report that no radical change is needed in the city commission, nor any transfer of powers to the Board of Estimate.

When Chairman Thompson was asked about the report he asserted that it would not go beyond the statement of the facts which had been established concerning individual Commissioners, and that it would leave to the Governor the determination of whether these amounted to proved inefficiency. But Col. Hayward pointed out that the resolution adopted yesterday by the committee provided for the determination of whether the Commissioners had shown themselves efficient, and that it was likely the report would follow that resolution closely.

Prominent Men on Stand.

In the busiest day the committee had yet put in, it heard yesterday, besides Seth Low, ex-Chairman W. R. Willcox, George B. Cortelyou, and others, Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, and Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T. Controlling the majority of the rapid transit lines of the city, these two witnesses spoke with especial authority about the regulatory power of the commission and they united in asserting it had been carried too far. It almost amounted, they said, to taking over the operation of their lines, and this, they contended, the Legislature had never contemplated authorizing.

Mr. Shonts was not in favor of making any sweeping changes at present in the organization of the Public Service Commission and did not see how regulation of the lines of the city could be carried on efficiently except by some body which was in daily touch with the companies. He said he had a very high opinion of the capabilities of Chief Engineer Craven and the other engineers of the commission, but it was not in human nature for them to know what was best for the practical operation of a railroad as the men who had to operate it knew.

Mr. Shonts denied emphatically that there had ever been any conscious endeavor on the part of the Interborough to evade the orders of the commission. He had called his staff together, when he heard the charge, and had asked them whether they had in any part of their anatomies the idea that he did not mean what he said. At the same time, he felt that the rule of reason should be applied to the violations of the commission's orders.

"But if they expect adequate service on the basis of a seat for every passenger, then they won't get it," Mr. Shonts said.

"Would it not be better," asked Col. Hayward, "if the commission and company could agree on a minimum number of trains and cars?"

Shonts Offers a Criticism.

"It could be done," said Mr. Shonts, "but I never have understood that the law means to turn over the control of the road to a commission, which has no financial responsibility. I don't quite know how far the authority of the commission goes, but it certainly should not make up our train schedules or say how much we should spend on maintenance. It can, on the other hand, insist that we keep our cars in good condition.

"Why, the Interborough cost $4,000,000 a mile to build, and the people can ride seventeen miles for a nickel. If they tried to run it for themselves they would go broke in trying to foot the bills."

Col. Hayward suggested that Subway cars de luxe might be run, in which by paying an extra fare a seat would be guaranteed.

"I believe the 10,000 policemen in the city would not last twenty-four hours if they tried to enforce such a law," retorted Mr. Shonts.

When the question of the provision of seats in non-rush hours was put, Mr. Shonts pointed out that to do that between Fourteenth and Seventy-second Streets would mean hauling the cars empty for miles to the end of the run, and he maintained that was an unreasonable burden to place on the company.

Asked for his idea of a system of regulating public utilities, Mr. Shonts replied:

"I am in favor of regulation. I want a board strong enough to stand against the unreasonable demands of the public as well as against the corporations. I do not expect 100 per cent. efficiency in either the commission or a corporation,

Continued on Page 5.

HAS BULLET IN HIS HEART.

Soldier Lives with Unextracted Missile—Another Has Bullet in Lung

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—Among the many curious cases of wounds which have been investigated by the X-rays at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in this city is one in which a German bullet was found imbedded in the muscular part of a soldier's heart.

The radiographer who located the bullet told a Daily Chronicle representative that it entered the man's left shoulder and burrowed downward. The amazing feature of the case was that after the soldier had been hit he walked for a mile and a half to an ambulance. He did not realize that he was wounded, he said, until he saw a few splashes of blood.

The bullet was not removed, and the man lived afterward.

This is by no means an isolated case of a man living, and even of following some occupation, with a foreign body in a vital part. Two interesting radiophotographs in the laboratory at St. Bartholomew's Hospital illustrate this. One is of a German bullet imbedded in the right lung. It measures about one and a quarter inches long, and the delineation is perfect. The other shows a number of pieces of shrapnel in the skull cavity at the base of the eye underneath the brain. The shrapnel entered one side of the cheek and penetrated through to the other side.

A TURKISH LEADER KILLED.

"Prominent General" Slain in Syria by Order—Wanted to be Sultan.

COPENHAGEN, (via London,) Saturday, Feb. 27.—The newspapers here publish a Berlin dispatch reporting the killing of a "prominent Turkish General" in Syria.

His death was ordered from Constantinople, it is said, the charge being made that he committed treason in endeavoring to carry out negotiations for peace with the Allies of the Triple Entente.

The basis of the General's treason, it is stated, was the proclamation of himself as Sultan, the further delimitation of Turkey's frontiers, and the abandonment of Palestine and Mesopotamia to England.

BERLIN BEER COSTS MORE.

Burghers Are Indignant Over Advance of One Pfennig.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—The Chronicle says:

"The first rise in the price of beer in Berlin has taken place. It is only a little rise, but the burghers are indignant. The three prices of beer in Berlin, according to quality, were 10, 15, and 20 pfennigs for a small glass. They are now 11, 16, and 21.

"The great difficulty is the odd copper pfennig, as Berliners are not accustomed to pay out a smaller sum than the 5 pfennig nickel. Notwithstanding the scarcity of copper the mint has had to supply large quantities of the single pfennig.

"The Berliner vents his indignation on the unfortunate waiter, who, instead of the usual 5 pfennig tip, is now put off with a paltry 4 pfennig."

PIUTES WON'T SURRENDER.

Send Away Squaws and Papooses and Prepare for a Siege.

DENVER, Feb. 26.—Efforts of Government agents and Indians friendly to the whites to induce the band of Piute Indians who are aiding Tse-ne-Gat in evading arrest on a charge of murder have failed, according to reports received here from Bluff, Utah, today. Navajo scouts have reported to United States Marshal Nebeker that the squaws and papooses in the band of fugitives have been taken to a place of safety across the San Juan River.

Forty-eight warriors, headed by "Old Polk," father of Tse-ne-Gat, and "Old Posey," are said to be entrenched in what is known as Butler's Wash, a few miles southwest of Bluff, and are prepared to resist the posse of Federal deputies. Marshal Nebeker, it is stated, will make another attempt to surround and capture the Indians with his present force and will not ask for Federal troops for the present at least.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Commissioner Sells of the Indian Bureau forwarded instructions to bureau agents today to employ all possible means to induce hostile Piutes in Utah to surrender to avoid the loss of more lives.

Sixty Piutes who recently left the Navajo reservation have agreed to return, bureau agents reported, and that was interpreted as likely to have a good influence on the hostile band aiding Tse-ne-Gat to avoid arrest.

NO NEEDY IN THE ORANGES.

Committee Has $500 Left, but Can't Find Any One to Take It.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 26.—The Orange Emergency Committee of Fifty for the Welfare of the Oranges cannot help feeling that the poor of the suburbs have more or less betrayed the kindhearted committeemen, for there is $500 left in the committee's treasury out of an original $1,500, and apparently there are no more poor to help.

At least Miss Jessie Condit, who was hired as an investigator, could not find them, and Miss Barbara Boston, who was then employed to assist Miss Condit, has had to confess that she also cannot find them. Altogether they have discovered only 108 needy cases in all the Oranges, and all have been assisted.

The committee was organized after the destruction by fire of part of the Thomas A. Edison plant last December to relieve the sufferers from that cause, as well as families whose breadwinners might be out of employment for other reasons. In its extremity, the committee has seriously discussed the advisability of visiting local tradesmen and paying up the bills of unfortunate debtors. The tradesmen are doing nothing to discourage this idea.

CITY BANK REACHING OUT.

Plans New Branches in Havana and San Juan.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Federal Reserve Board today took up for consideration a request from the National City Bank of New York for permission to open foreign branches at Havana, Cuba, and at San Juan, Porto Rico. It is believed that both applications will be acted upon favorably in a day or two.

No action was taken today simply because the board had not had time to pass on the legality of the application, but the board has been eager to see American banks get into the foreign field and probably will approve both applications.

The National City Bank is the first to take advantage of the privilege carried by the Federal Reserve act under which national banks can open branches outside of this country. It has already opened branches at Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.

IMPORTED LA CAROLINA Cherutos, 10c. A mild, sweet and aromatic smoke.—Advt.

DISCLOSES SPY PLOT AS BOY-ED'S SCHEME

Stegler Tells Route Given Him to Investigate British Plan to Bottle Up Rivers.

CAPTAIN JOKES ABOUT IT

But Admits He 'Cannot Understand' His Relations with Accuser in the Passport Frauds.

Richard Peter Stegler, the German naval reservist, from his cell in the Tombs gave additional information yesterday concerning the German Secret Service organization in the United States, of which organization, he asserts, Capt. Boy-Ed, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy in Washington, is the directing head.

Stegler, with Gustave Cook and Richard Madden, all of whom are held on charges that they conspired to defraud the United States Government in the procuring of fraudulent State Department passports, up to last night had failed to find bondsmen willing to give $15,000 security which the Federal Court has required as bail in each case. Stegler, it was said last night, probably would give bail this morning.

Charles H. Griffiths of 2 Rector Street, who is Stegler's lawyer, conferred with him in the Tombs in the afternoon and the prisoner, in answer to questions put by Mr. Griffiths, gave further details of the inner working of the organization, which, he declares, sent Karl Hans Lody to England to meet a spy's death, caused Horn, the German who tried to blow up the St. Croix River bridge in Canada, to attempt the crime that caused his arrest by the Federal authorities, and only a few weeks ago sent a German on the Cunarder Franconia to England, where he is expected to get information concerning the measures taken for the protection of British ports and the location of British warships. The man who was the directing genius of all these various operations. Stegler says, is Capt. Boy-Ed.

Capt. Boy-Ed Facetious.

Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador to the United States, was in conference with Capt. Boy-Ed on Thursday night and is understood to have had a second conference with him yesterday morning. Not a word concerning their discussion was revealed by Capt. Boy-Ed, and the Ambassador, who returned to Washington last night, was equally non-committal.

Capt. Boy-Ed himself affected to treat the charge against him as a joke.

"I have been accused," said he facetiously, "of having paid some money to Horn to go to the boundary and try and blow up that bridge; I am charged with having sent poor Lody to his death, and with having plotted to send this man Stegler there, too. If another accident happens in the subway I shall probably be accused of that. I wonder that I have not been accused of the Rosenthal murder. At any rate I am happy to say no one can hold me responsible for the recent earthquake in Italy."

"Don't you think that you owe it to your position as a representative of the German Government to prove that these charges brought against you are untrue?" Capt. Boy-Ed was asked.

"But they are entirely untrue. I am sorry, but that is all that I can say at this time," replied the German officer, smiling.

His Relations With Stegler.

"But you admit having known this man Stegler, you say it is true that you let him have money, and you also admit you wrote several letters to him, and taking all that into consideration don't you think it would be the proper thing for you to tell why you did these things for him? A lot of Americans cannot understand it," the Captain was told.

"That's quite true and I cannot understand, now, why I did it, either," replied Capt. Boy-Ed.

"Is there any reason to believe that blackmail is behind this affair?" was still another question put to Capt. Boy-Ed, who was protesting all the time against any further questions being asked.

"I have never said that there was and I do not say so now," he quickly answered.

Stegler told Mr. Griffiths in the Tombs the route he said had been mapped out for him to follow on a spying adventure in the British Isles. He declared that the route as arranged was given to him by Capt. Boy-Ed.

"Capt. Boy-Ed told me," Mr. Griffiths said his client asserted, "that I was first to go to Belfast, Ireland, and while there to carefully investigate a report that had reached Germany to the effect that a large number of merchant steamers had been assembled at the shipyards in Belfast, where they were being painted a naval gray and being made over to represent the common type of British cruisers. These converted merchantmen, he said, were to play a part in a scheme the object of which was to block the mouths of the Weser and Elbe Rivers.

"It was to be a sort of Hobson at Santiago affair. The make-believe cruisers were to be navigated into the rivers and naturally the German batteries on shore would open fire and sink them, the result being at least a temporary blocking of those rivers and the consequent tying up of German traffic to the sea via them. Likewise the blocking would render submarine activities from Elbe and Weser bases very difficult. I was to find out at the earliest moment whether such a decoy fleet was being created.

For a Submarine Raid.

"After I finished my work at Belfast I was to make my way to Liverpool and investigate conditions in that city, especially the shipping conditions in the Mersey, and to find out what chance submarines would have in the event a raid was attempted with Liverpool as its object. From Liverpool I was to try to get to St. George's Channel and find out what I could concerning the fleet said to be in those waters.

"That would have ended my work in England, and if I remained undetected I was to try to get to Rotterdam, and from Rotterdam proceed to the German frontier, where I was to meet certain trusted army officers, to whom I would identify myself by countersign, who would then take me to Berlin, where I would make my report to Herr Isendahl, the Chief of the German Intelligence Bureau. After I reported to Isendahl I was to return, if I could find a way, to the United States."

Mr. Griffiths said Stegler also told him that Mrs. Lody, widow of the German spy, according to the story told him, had received a lump sum of $15,000 from the German Government following the shoot-

Continued on Page 4.

The Red Book of Austria-Hungary.

Complete text of the diplomatic correspondence leading up to the war.

Articles by H. G. Wells, Norman Angell, Dr. David Starr Jordan, Huntington Wilson, and James M. Beck

IN TOMORROW'S SUNDAY TIMES.

GOLDWATER TO STOP CROWDING OF CARS

Order to Belt Line to Provide Adequate Accommodations Will Be Enforced by Police.

SUBWAY TO COME NEXT

Mitchel Tells Commissioner That Packing In of Passengers Is a Menace to Health.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, with the approval of the Mayor, took steps yesterday to stop overcrowding on transit lines. The Public Service Commission having failed to remedy conditions, the Mayor and the Health Commissioner believe it is now up to them to force the traction companies to use more cars. Acting upon this theory, the Department of Health late yesterday afternoon served mandatory orders upon the New York Railways Company and the Belt Line Railway Corporation to stop overcrowding on the Eighty-sixth and the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown lines.

All the traction lines of the city will be taken up in turn, Commissioner Goldwater explained, and within a short time the Interborough will be called upon to remedy the present overcrowded conditions in the Subway or take the consequences. His agents are now obtaining evidence regarding three or four lines in Brooklyn, and these will be taken up next.

In a letter to the Commissioner, Mayor Mitchel vigorously urged prompt action. Many complaints of overcrowding had reached him, he said, and citizens despaired of obtaining any relief through the Public Service Commission.

"You have shown that overcrowding is a menace to health," the Mayor's letter ran, "and the courts will undoubtedly sustain you in a vigorous attempt to obtain relief from the present notorious and intolerable conditions which offend not only against health but against decency."

To Limit Passengers.

The New York Railways Company operates the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line and the Belt Line Railway Corporation the Fifty-ninth Street cross-town line and the north and south belt line cars at Tenth Avenue. Under the order no car will be permitted to carry more than one and one-half the capacity of the car. The corporations have three days in which to respond, and failure to comply with the order, Commissioner Goldwater said, would mean that agents of the Health Department would be placed either upon the cars or at convenient points to see that the orders were obeyed. Section 1,176 of the Charter, under which Commissioner Goldwater intends to operate also provides for a fine of $250 for each offence.

Commissioner Goldwater took action after the board had met in secret session and decided to approve the plan. The Police Commissioner is a member of the board. Just before the board met Mayor Mitchel sent this letter to Commissioner Goldwater:

Feb. 26, 1915.

Dr. S. S. Goldwater, Commissioner of Health, New York City.

Sir: It seems plain that the accommodations which are offered to passengers on many of the transit lines in the city are not what they should be. Complaints have been particularly numerous during the past Winter. Such complaints have been made directly to this office and have been voiced freely in the public press. The Bulletin of the Department of Health shows that similar complaints have reached your department, and that citizens, despairing of obtaining any relief through the Public Service Commission, look to the Department of Health for help.

Section 1,176 of the charter reads, in part, as follows:

"Whenever any business pursuit shall, in the opinion of the Board of Health, be in a condition or in effect dangerous to life or health, said board may enter in its records the same as a nuisance, and order the same to be removed, abated, suspended, or improved."

Cannot the Department of Health, acting in accordance with this provision of the charter, take steps to abate the nuisance of overcrowding? There should be better conditions on all of the lines during non-rush hours, and no company should be excused from the duty of using at any time as many cars as it may be safe and possible to operate up to the limit of the number required to safeguard the health of its passengers.

You have shown that overcrowding is a menace to health, and the courts will undoubtedly sustain you in a vigorous attempt to obtain relief from the present notorious and intolerable conditions, which offend not only against health, but against decency.

Please take this matter up at once. I shall be ready to confer with you at any time as to the methods to be pursued and to give you what assistance I can in accomplishing the desired object. Very truly yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

To Take Up Subway Also.

"I intend to tackle one problem at a time," Commissioner Goldwater said later, when asked if he intended to proceed in the same manner against the Subway officials. "I use the Eighty-sixth and the Fifty-ninth Street cross-town cars more than any others, and I know from personal observation of the intolerable conditions there. These two cases will not be exactly in the nature of test cases because conditions there are so well known that I have no doubt they will hold in court. We will take up all the other traction lines in their proper order.

"The Subway is the most difficult problem of all, but it will be taken up in the proper time. I expect the Public Service Commission will turn over all the evidence of overcrowding they have in their possession and help us all they can. I do not think it will be possible to adopt any one uniform rule, for conditions are different in different parts of the city. I do not want to make it difficult for the companies, and I am sure they will be willing to meet us half way. All we want is to have safe and sanitary conditions."

"Do you think it will be necessary to have policemen on each car to see that the order is obeyed?" the Commissioner was asked.

"I hardly think so," he replied. "We have our own force of sanitary police and I think they will be able to handle the situation. Of course if it is necessary we can call upon the regular police for help. If the companies fail to obey the order, I will use all the power vested in the Board of Health to see that they do."

Theodore P. Shonts is President and Frank Hedley Vice President of the New York Railways Company. Mr.

Continued on Page 6.

SHELL INNER FORTS OF DARDANELLES

British Cruiser Enters the Straits and Returns Unhurt After Heavy Firing.

MINE SWEEPING IS BEGUN

Allies' Warships Are Following Up Successes—Sultan Prepares to Flee and Stamboul to Fight.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—A dispatch to The London Daily News from Athens says:

"Firing by the allied warships on the Dardanelles forts ceased at 5:30 yesterday afternoon. By midday several of the forts had been silenced, and flames were seen rising from them.

"One of the British ships entered the mouth of the straits, staying about an hour and pouring considerable fire upon the interior forts. It then returned without having been damaged."

The Athens correspondent of The Times telegraphs:

"According to authentic information from Constantinople, the inhabitants of the Princes' Islands in the Sea of Marmora have received orders to prepare to leave.

"Three Imperial trains are ready, with steam up, at the station at Haidar Posha on the Asiatic side of the Bosporus.

"The Turks are placing batteries of artillery in different parts of Stamboul."

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—An Athens Reuter dispatch says that the fire directed by the Allied fleet upon Fort Dardanos at the Dardanelles was particularly severe and the Turkish reply feeble. The Fort of Dardanos is the first to be passed after those which guard the entrance of the straits.

Four Forts Destroyed.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—An official communication issued by the French Minister of Marine today confirms the report of the demolition of the forts guarding the entrance to the Dardanelles and says that mine-dragging operations are now proceeding in the Straits. The communication follows:

"The bombardment of the forts at the entrance to the Dardanelles was resumed from a great distance yesterday at 8 o'clock in the morning. This was followed by a bombardment at shorter range. Four forts were completely destroyed. One of them was entirely fortified by the Germans.

"Mine dragging in the Straits is being effected under the protection of the armored and other cruisers of the combined fleet."

The Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency sends the following dispatch regarding the bombardment of the forts by the French and British fleets:

"News received from the Island of Tenedos last night says that the bombardment of the Dardanelles continued with violence from 9 o'clock in the morning until 6 in the evening. The fire from the forts was intense during part of the day, but diminished and ceased before nightfall.

"Forts Erthogroil, Sedd-el-Bahr, and Orhanie suffered a great deal, especially Sedd-el-Bahr, which was on fire, the flames being seen from Tenedos.

"One of the Allies' cruisers entered the Strait during the evening and bombarded the forts for an hour. It then withdrew safely.

"The result of the fire of the Turkish forts is not definitely known, but it appears to be established that none of the Allies' vessels has been seriously damaged."

Turks Report Warships Damaged.

CONSTANTINOPLE, (via London,) Feb. 26.—Three warships of the Allies were damaged in the bombardment of the Dardanelles forts on Feb. 25, according to an announcement given out today at the headquarters in Constantinople of the Turkish army. Here is the text of the announcement:

"Ten big armored vessels on Feb. 25 again bombarded the Turkish forts at the Dardanelles for a period of seven and a half hours. At the conclusion of this operation they retired in the direction of the Island of Tenedos.

"One ship of the Agamemnon type and two other armored vessels were damaged by the fire from the forts on the Asiatic Side of the Straits."

NEW NAVAL POLICY SHOWN.

Admiralty's Dardanelles Report Reveals Fleet Reorganization.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—The Daily Chronicle's naval correspondent says:

"The bombardment of the forts at the mouth of the Dardanelles by the combined British and French squadron under command of Vice Admiral Carden, which began Feb. 19, had a very high significance, and speculation as to its precise objects and the operations which may follow is now permissible, at any rate.

"The Figaro states that if the forts are to be reduced one by one, the Sea of Marmora entered, and Constantinople to be brought to terms, a Russian fleet and troops should share in the final operations.

"We learned from the Admiralty statement that a reorganization of the fleets had taken place of which no intimation had been given. The Inflexible was the only British ship engaged which was in the Mediterranean before the war, being then the flagship of the second battle cruiser squadron. The Vengeance and Cornwallis then belonged to the second fleet, the Triumph was in

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS PRESS GERMANS BACK

Battle in North Is Now Swaying Toward the East Prussian Frontier.

NEW FRONT 260 MILES LONG

Germans in Przasnysz Region Retiring with Big Loss in Men, Guns, and Equipment.

RUSSIAN GAINS IN SOUTH

Austro-German Forces in Carpathians and Bukowina Said to be in Danger.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—The big battle along the Russian fortress line, which follows the rivers almost the whole way from the Baltic to the Carpathians, is still undecided. The same is true also of the battles in the Carpathians and in Bukowina.

Petrograd dispatches, however, claim that the Russians are more than holding their own in north and central Poland and that in the Carpathians they are making such a steady advance that not only the Hungarian, but the Austrian armies fighting in Bukowina are threatened.

In the north, in fact, the battle which, according to the Berlin official announcement on Thursday resulted in the capture of Przasnysz by the Germans, appears to be swaying back again toward the East Prussian frontier, for the official statement given out in Petrograd last night said:

"According to supplementary information our successes in the Przasnysz region during Feb. 24, 25, and the night of Feb. 26, were extremely important. The Russians, courageously shattering the resistance of the Germans with rifle fire and bayonets, progressed vigorously. The enemy is retiring along the whole front, abandoning prisoners, cannon, machine guns, and commissariat."

It is added that during Feb. 24 and 25 thirty German officers, 2,600 men, seven cannon, eleven machine guns, a huge quantity of equipment and commissariat supplies were captured.

Fighting on 260-Mile Front.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Fighting is now in progress over an extent of 260 miles, reaching from the Vistula's lower reaches, near Bodzanow, through Przasnysz, Edvahno, Ossowetz, Shabin, and away to Olita and Kovno. This front is already named the left bank of the Niemen front and right bank of the Bodr and Narew front, and the fighting, with one small exception, is all west of the line indicated by these rivers.

Over the whole of this section the Germans are moving with deliberation and apparent hesitation, the meaning of which will be discovered later. In strong contrast is the headlong character of the advance in the other sections, where the Germans apparently hoped to carry everything before them in one magnificent dash, marching in the lightest possible order and, except near the Vistula, without supports or organized rear.

There are suspicious points about many phenomena of this exceptional advance, and they are variously interpreted. The Austrians have certainly, as proved by orders discovered on prisoners, been told that the Russians were on the run, that no more hard storming of defensive positions was needed, and that the task was now only to pursue and conquer. The same story probably has been told to the Germans to induce them to put forth their best efforts on both flanks of the Russian total front.

They have been painfully disillusioned already by the steady opposition met with in Eastern Galicia and the fierce attacks made by the Russians on the Niemen and Bodr-Narew fronts.

Many Germans Captured.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 26.—"Many German prisoners," says the Russian official News Agency, "have been captured on the roads toward Grodno. They belong to the newly formed Fortieth German Army Corps. They are unanimous in affirming that their corps suffered very grave losses, in spite of the success of the Germans in the Augustowo Forest, their ranks having been greatly demoralized.

"According to the captives the large number of prisoners taken by the Russians in the occupation of the Moghely Farm, was due to the suddenness of the Russian attack and the lack of experienced German officers."

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (By Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—The military critic of the Berlin Morgenpost again points out today that a strong Russian force apparently is still to the northward of the Rawka River and around Bolimow, and that it is evident these troops have no present intention of abandoning their positions and retiring behind the Vistula River.

CAPTURED ELEVEN GENERALS.

Another Russian Commander Died in Masurian Battle, Germans Say.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (by Wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—The following official communication was issued today:

"In the Russian official bulletins the importance of the Russian defeat in the Masurian Winter battle either has been suppressed or obscured. It is useless to refute those denials. To illustrate the importance of the defeat the following

Continued on Page 2.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS with sweetened water for ladies and children.—Advt.

WRECKAGE INDICATES DISASTER TO THE U-9

Picked Up on Norwegian Coast—Famous Submarine Sank Four British Cruisers.

CHRISTIANIA, via London, Feb. 27.—Wreckage picked up near Christiansand appears to indicate a disaster to the German submarine U-9.

The German submarine U-9 has played an important part in the naval activities of the war. It sank the British cruisers Hogue, Aboukir and Cressy in the North Sea on Sept. 23 and eluded pursuit. On Oct. 25 it sank the British cruiser Hawk.

A Dutch steam trawler reported on Nov. 1 that it had met the U-9 in a disabled condition off Haaks Lightship, near Helder, on the north coast of Holland. Its trouble had then been caused by becoming entangled with fishing nets. There have been no reports regarding the U-9 since that date.

ENGLAND CUTS SHORT A SHIPYARD STRIKE

Tells Clyde Employers and Men to Resume Work on Monday and Agree to Arbitration.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—While labor conferences were being held today to decide what action should be taken regarding the refusal of the Clyde shipbuilders to grant an increase of 4 cents an hour in wages to the shipyard engineers, some of whom are already on strike, the Government made a dramatic move in sending a letter to both employers and workmen ordering the resumption of work on Monday and promising that arrangements would be made for the reference of the dispute to arbitration.

The letter was signed by Sir George Askwith, Chief Industrial Commissioner of the Board of Trade. Sir George told the disputants that as soon as work had been resumed there would be a meeting of representatives of all the parties interested with a view to having the questions in dispute referred to a court of arbitration.

Sir George pointed out that, in consequence of the delay in reaching a settlement, the requirements of the nation were being seriously endangered, and that he had been instructed by the Government that "important munitions of war urgently required by the navy and the army are being held up by the present cessation of work."

The Government, he added, "must call for a resumption of work on Monday morning, March 1."

The court of arbitration which is to be convened will have power to fix the date from which a settlement shall take effect.

Had the unrest been allowed to spread 100,000 men would have been involved. The unions had not authorized a strike, but the men had already refused the employers' offer of 1½ cents an hour increase, and were about to vote for an official strike.

There has been some unrest among the dockers and other workmen, but generally they have expressed satisfaction with the increase in wages to make up for the higher cost of living.

Representatives of American transatlantic steamship companies said today that sailings from Liverpool were being somewhat delayed by a strike of coal passers. It is expected that the steamships which have been held up on this account will sail not later than Monday. The Philadelphia will be delayed. Representatives of the company say they hope she will get away on Monday.

The steamship representatives said that there was no foundation for a report that sailings had been suspended on the order of the Admiralty.

GERMANS PREPARING NEW WESTERN ATTACKS

Rushing Troops to Offset Recent Gains of the Allies, Holland Hears.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The continued progress which the French are said to be making in the Champagne district and the pressure which the Allies, without attempting any great offensive, are declared to be bringing to bear on the German line in the west have, according to news received from Holland, induced the Germans to make another effort in the west before the allied forces reach their maximum strength.

By day and night, say the Dutch newspapers, big motor cars loaded with German soldiers are hurrying through Belgium, to the western front, and the troops which had been sent to Northern Belgium are going back to the trenches. The fact that some of the troops now traveling through Belgium come from the east indicates the Germans feel that they are able to hold the Russians in position while they carry out their operations in the west.

The silence of the German General Staff, which today said simply that "there had been no change on either front," is taken in London as indication that some big move such as that suggested is under way. It is declared that the Allies are displaying no uneasiness. They believe that the softness of the ground must prove a great disadvantage to the Germans and, although their new troops are not yet ready, that they will be able to repel any new attack.

During the last two days the British have slightly improved their positions in the region of La Bassée, while the French report further progress by their troops in the vicinity of Perthes and in the Argonne and repeated successes by their artillery in destroying German guns and trenches.

SEES THE NET BEING DRAWN

British Postmaster General Predicts Speedy Closing of Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Postmaster General Hobhouse, speaking at Bristol tonight, said that there was contracting a circle round the German Empire which narrowed every day, and would be drawn more tightly until at a very near date the net would be closed around it altogether, and nothing would go in and nothing would come out that would be of service to the German cause.

THE ALLTOGETHER POUCH—Rubber. Holds pipe and tobacco. At the Schulte Stores.—Advt.

ALLIES ALL FAVOR COMPLETE TIE-UP OF GERMAN FOOD

American Note Believed to be Only Putting Off the Day of Rigid Blockade.

ORDER EXPECTED MONDAY

Asquith May Announce Reprisal Policy and Reply to Neutrals Simultaneously.

LIKELY TO STOP COTTON

Wilson's Proposals Find Favor in Berlin, but Kaiser's Advisers Move with Caution.

WASHINGTON IS HOPEFUL

President Gets Reports from Gerard and Page Which Are Regarded as Favorable.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—France, Russia, England, Servia, and Belgium are said by English officials to be in absolute accord as to reprisals to be made on Germany, Austria, and Turkey in retaliation for the German submarine campaign. England was in conference with her allies concerning reprisals before the receipt of the last American note, making informal representations looking to the discontinuance of submarine activities and to the admission of food to Germany for her civil population.

While it can be authoritatively stated that the nature of the reprisals has not yet been absolutely agreed upon, England and her allies have decided upon the main points, which probably will be announced on Monday by Premier Asquith, in a statement for the press, simultaneously with the submission of the position of all the opponents of Germany to neutral countries whose trade is so vitally affected by the present naval methods.

Walter Hines Page, Ambassador from the United States to Great Britain, and the British Foreign Office have refrained from discussing the terms of the American note, but the Foreign Office has intimated that the probable statement of Premier Asquith on Monday will not be a direct answer to the American note, but a long-promised elucidation of the intimation made by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and other Cabinet members, that reprisals against Germany would doubtless be necessary.

There is every reason to believe that England fully intends to make all foodstuffs for Germany absolute contraband, thus cutting off the movement of ships to German ports and making export trade by sea impossible. Great interest is being shown by the British press and the public in the probable treatment of cotton under the new system of reprisals. The belief seems to be general that cotton also will become absolute contraband.

British officials are now persuaded, they say, that several ships which at first were reported as having been destroyed by mines, were the victims of submarines.

REPORTS TO WILSON GIVE HIM SOME HOPE

Page and Gerard Said to Have Sent Encouraging Word—British Cabinet May Be Divided.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — Encouraging reports from both Ambassadors Page and Gerard at London and Berlin, respectively, were received by President Wilson and his Cabinet today concerning the attitude of Great Britain and Germany toward the latest American proposals for the safeguarding of neutral commerce from the dangers of submarines and mines and the shipment of foodstuffs to the civilian population of belligerent countries. Complete replies are not expected for several days, because the subject is still under consideration by England and her allies.

Germany's willingness to make concessions and negotiate for an understanding on the vexatious questions already has been made known informally to the United States, and a formal acquiescence is expected in a day or two. All eyes now are turned on London, where the opinion is understood as yet to be divided on the merits of the suggestions. Some of the leading men in the British Cabinet are said to favor in principle the American proposals as a means of solving the problem with as little inconvenience to neutral countries as possible. Another element, however, is said to be impressed by the military value of further restriction of supplies to Germany and more reprisals, and there is some indication that when the final resolution on the American proposals is to be framed the military faction will present strong opposition to them.

The exact nature of the proposals is still unknown because of the rigid reticence of the officials both here and abroad, but each day adds information on the subject. Briefly, this much of the contents of the American suggestion now has been confirmed:

The United States has asked that the previous rules of international law with respect to the shipment by neutrals of conditional contraband destined to civilian population, and not the belligerent forces of an enemy, remain unaltered.

A system is suggested whereby proof can be furnished that the supplies will be used by the civilian population.

The removal of all floating mines by Germany as well as Great Britain is proposed, this not to apply, however, to mines used for protection of coast defenses and harbors; pilots to be furnished to guide neutral ships through such fields as remain.

Attention is called to Germany's implied promise that if foodstuffs are not detained when destined to her civilian population, the submarine warfare on merchant ships will be abandoned.

The American proposals do not dwell on the attacks by German submarines on enemy merchant ships, as the position of the United States, it is understood, will not permit interference in the mode of warfare adopted by the belligerents toward each other, except where the lives of neutrals are placed in danger. It is assumed, however, by officials that the promises made by Germany of an intention to abandon such warfare on merchant vessels and confine operations to enemy vessels carrying troops and munitions of war would be fulfilled, if foodstuffs were to have unrestricted passage to Germany.

The details of the proposals, it is felt here, can be readily arranged if there is a disposition on the part of both Great Britain and Germany to make concessions.

The destruction of the American steamers Carib and Evelyn continued to be talked of in official quarters, and while inability to fix the responsibility for the accidents has removed for the present the danger of complications with the belligerents, the hope of the American Government is that dangers from mines will be eliminated by an acceptance of some, at least, of the American proposals.

The State Department today received the following telegram from the American Consul General at London dated Feb. 25:

"Pilot station Dover discontinued 17th. Vessels that formerly took pilots Dover now supplied in the Downs from Deal."

CALLS WAR ZONE OFFER GERMAN BLACKMAIL

London Times Denounces the Proposal Made Through Wilson and Forecasts Its Rejection.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—Of President Wilson's proposals, The London Times says editorially:

"Our Washington correspondent has told us something about the informal proposals said to have been transmitted by the United States to London and Berlin. They arose out of the German suggestion that Germany would cease to sink at sight English and neutral merchant ships within the war zone, if England would refrain from seizing foodstuffs and certain other commodities consigned to Germany in neutral ships. A consideration of the character of this offer shows that in no conceivable circumstance ought we to entertain it. Intelligent Americans have seen at once that this is clearly a blackmailing offer. Its acceptance would be recognition upon our part that the threat, under which the offer is made, was effective. It would be an admission by England that she had lost command of her own home waters and that her navy was helpless before the German submarines.

"That is an admission which the most elementary considerations of self-respect and of self-interest forbid us to consider. With what regard for our honor could we, the greatest of naval powers, brook dictation by Germany as to the manner in which we shall conduct a maritime war? The mere fact that the German protest against our exercise of our sea power has been accompanied by a deliberate effort to blackmail us makes it impossible that we should entertain it. Be the merits or demerits of a demand made upon England by an enemy what they may, she cannot listen to it when it couples with it a menace.

"If Germany were to extort an unmolested passage for foodstuffs by threatening us with her torpedoes, why should she not order us to renounce the use of high explosives under threat of massacring her British prisoners? The nation and the Government have the strongest respect for American interests and American feeling. They have done much to satisfy both, and wherever vital considerations of a military order so permit they will gladly do more, but they cannot and will not submit to German blackmail or yield one inch of their full rights in deference to a menace, and they know, or think they know, that America will feel in this that they do well."

No British Concessions Possible.

The Morning Post, discussing editorially the statement on the German blockade which Premier Asquith is expected to make on Monday, says:

"It is not to be supposed that the Prime Minister, when he makes his statement, will do anything less than translate into official terms the definite announcement of policy made by the First Lord of the Admiralty.

"We desire to be definite and explicit in this matter, because strange reports have been circulated as to the attitude of Washington. It has been stated that the United States is making suggestions, and that, while Germany inclines to accept them, the attitude of Great Britain is doubtful. We prefer to believe our Washington correspondent, who says that the United States has made no suggestions of its own, but merely forwarded the suggestions of Germany; for to believe otherwise would be to accept the monstrous view that the Washington Government could regard Germany's piratical actions as foundation for argument, or as reason for change.

"Let there be no mistake. Any suggestion on America's part that surrender should be made to such methods, or any concession on the part of Great Britain following upon such methods, would be a victory for these methods, and such a victory would mean the destruction of all neutral rights whatsoever, and would turn naval warfare into mere anarchy, piracy, and confusion and general violence directed not against belligerents merely, but against all humanity, and this being so, by America's own admission and by the assertions of our own Ministers, we regard it as impossible either that the United States should suggest or that we should admit any parley or bargain as a result of these acts of naval assassination and rapine. Not only England, but France, Russia, and Japan are concerned in this matter, and we cannot forget the rights and interests of the Allies, even if we were inclined to forget our own."

PARIS DISLIKES PROPOSALS.

Press Takes Dual Note as Emanating from Germany.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Saturday, Feb. 27.—Several Paris papers publish a report that America intends to transmit, or has transmitted, to the Allies a proposal to control the distribution of the German food supply in return for the abandonment of the submarine blockade, though the only American newspaper published here affects to disbelieve the proposal is to be made, and says the rumor must be taken with a grain of salt.

Some divergence of opinion exists as to whether the proposal originates in America, or is simply from Germany via America. Thus the Petit Parisien heads its article, "President Wilson Transmits to England a German Proposition," and states that Washington has communicated a suggestion made last week by Count von Bernstorff.

The Journal heading is: "America Proposes a Food Scheme to Maddened Germany." It states that America has made identical proposals to Berlin and London.

The Journal says:

"The abandonment of the blockade in return for food is the keynote of the suggestion. Can this be American? Surely it would be more exact to say that it was German. Isn't the combination a reproduction of Bernstorff's previous offer?"

The Figaro thinks it unlikely that Wilson would offer a German suggestion as his own and concludes:

"It is more probable that he simply transmits it without approving."

The Journal des Debats treats the matter guardedly, saying:

"A Washington dispatch says America has made to both sides proposals which are believed to emanate from the President."

The Temps comments on "America's attempts to inculcate better sentiments in the modern Huns," and seems to think the proposals indicate that "diplomacy is like to petty debates, and does not admit that there exists any subjects about which discussion is impossible."

BERLIN FAVORS OUR NOTE.

Regard It as Opening a Way for Further Negotiations.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (via London.)—The American note to Germany and Great Britain on the subject of foodstuffs to civilian populations of belligerents and submarine activities at sea, a copy of which was handed to the German Foreign Office by Ambassador Gerard on the night of Feb. 22, has been a subject of exhaustive discussion for the past two days between the German imperial authorities concerned and the American Ambassador.

As a result of this close attention the German reply is gradually taking definite form. The correspondent of The Associated Press has been assured by a most competent and reliable authority that the American proposals are regarded as constituting a satisfactory basis for future negotiation and that they are themselves in many respects acceptable. Certain of the proposals, however, will be subjected to more or less important modifications.

Government circles have expressed themselves as impressed by the friendly spirit in which these proposals have been advanced, and the evident desire on the part of the American Administration to reach a solution of the difficulties involved in the present methods of maritime warfare, both to belligerents and neutrals alike.

The American note probably will not be published here until the German response has been sent forward, but there is good reason to believe that it deals with three principal subjects, namely, mine and submarine blockade of coasts, the use of floating mines, and the entry of foodstuffs for civilian populations.

It is difficult to obtain any authoritative expression of opinion concerning the German point of view on these points from any of the Imperial Governmental departments interested in the negotiations, or to overcome the censorship restrictions in treating of this matter in news dispatches sent out from Berlin by telegraph. Judging, however, from a general knowledge of German policy and intentions, it may be said with confidence that little difficulty will be experienced, so far as Germany is concerned, in reaching a mutual agreement for the discontinuance of floating mines.

The attitude of the German Admiralty on mine planting along hostile coasts, however, is at the present time unknown.

THINKS 'WAR ZONE' A FAILURE.

London Times Comments on Reports of German Depression.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—The London Times, commenting on the results achieved so far by the German "blockade," says:

"We listen in vain for sounds of rejoicing from Berlin, but hear nothing, and perhaps the Germans are also wondering why they hear nothing. The reports from Wilhelmshaven suggest that the naval staff there is considerably depressed. We think we know why, and that the great 'blockade' has not quite proceeded upon the lines expected by Admiral von Tirpitz.

'In any case, the British public may rest assured that its attitude of indifference is amply justified, and that Germany will in the end have to turn to some other form of the illegitimate warfare that she loves. Whatever their efficiency in land warfare may be, the Germans have never more than partially grasped 'the sea,' as they are now perhaps slowly and painfully discovering."

DENIES FLAG IMMUNITY.

Von Bernstorff Didn't Say Our Ships Were Safe from Submarines.

Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, denied yesterday a report printed by The London Daily Telegraph, to the effect that he had officially informed President Wilson and Secretary Bryan that the commanders of the German submarines had received a secret order not to fire at ships flying the American flag.

"I have not given to either President Wilson or to Secretary of State Bryan any communication except such as was published in the American press," the Ambassador said.

CALLS FALSE FLAG USELESS.

But May Injure Neutrals, Lord Courtney Insists.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27. — Lord Courtney, replying to Prof. Pollard, writes to The Times:

"Whatever treatment Germany threatens us with, we expose neutrals to it when we direct our merchantmen to hoist a neutral flag. We do no good to ourselves thereby and jeopardize our friends, who address forcible remonstrances to us."

GERMANS SALUTE DUTCH FLAG.

Two Submarines Allow a Zeeland Liner to Pass Unharmed.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Reuter's correspondent at The Hague telegraphs that a mail steamer of the Zeeland Line, which arrived at Flushing today, met two German submarines on the passage from England.

The submarines saluted the Dutch flag flown by the steamer.

SWEDISH SHIP HITS MINE.

The Svarton Reaches a Holland Port with a Hole in Her Side.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 26, (via London.)—The Swedish steamer Svarton, from Rotterdam, arrived today at Ymuiden, Holland, with a large hole in her starboard side near the bow. The captain reported that the Svarton had been damaged on Thursday afternoon, by either a mine or a torpedo.

It is his opinion that the damage was inflicted by a mine.

LONDON PORT DUES RAISED.

Manchester Ship Canal Company Also Raises Its Rates.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Port of London Authority today announced an increase of 7½ per cent. in all dockage, lighterage, and warehouse charges. The advance was made, it was stated, on account of the increased wages and other expenditures due to war conditions.

The Manchester Ship Canal Company announced increases varying from 10 to 20 per cent.

JELLICOE'S THANKS FOR CHILDREN'S GIFT

Admiral Receives Muffler From Michigan Boy and Little English Girl.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—George Nelson Westbrook, 13 years old, an American boy, of 39 Sanderson Street, Battle Creek, Mich., and Freda Uden, 10 years old, an English girl, have received Sir John Jellicoe's thanks for an "Anglo-American muffler" they sent him. George Westbrook read in the papers of the Admiral's having thanked Freda Uden for the gift of a muffler and sent her wool wherewith to knit another, which he asked her to send Admiral Jellicoe with the hope that "you will lick the Germans."

Freda knitted the muffler and sent it to Jellicoe with some paintings of the allied flags done by her 8-year-old brother Stanley, who has only one arm. Freda received the following acknowledgment:

H. M. S. Iron Duke,
Grand Fleet, 19th February, 1915.

My Dear Freda: Admiral Sir John Jellicoe has asked me to answer your nice letter to him of Feb. 16, as he is busy making war plans. The Admiral thinks the muffler is beautifully made and thinks it is so kind of you to send it. It is indeed an Anglo-American muffler, and if you should be writing to the little American boy will you please tell him that Sir John Jellicoe is very grateful indeed? The Admiral is also very pleased with the flags. He thinks they are very well done and that Stanley must be very clever to do them with only one arm.

I remain, yours affectionately,
VICTOR H. T. WEEKES,
Secretary to Commander-in-Chief.

Freda, who lives at Godalming, suggests that as the letter is dated Feb. 19, the day after the opening of the submarine blockade, the latter may have something to do with the Admiral's "being busy making war plans."

URGES AID FOR BELGIANS.

London Paper Suggests the Public Should Replace Government Grant.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Nation expresses regret that the British Government has decided to discontinue its contribution for the relief of "starving Belgium."

"If our Government," the newspaper says, "cannot renew their grant to the American fund it is the duty of the British nation to take its place and raise, without stint or delay, a national fund in its behalf."

THREE LOST WITH THE CARIB.

One American and Two Spaniards Victims of German Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Ambassador Gerard today sent to the State Department from Berlin a fairly long report on the destruction of the American steamer Evelyn by a mine off the North German coast, near the Island of Borkum. It consisted of a report which had been made by the German Admiralty to Commander Walter R. Gherard; Naval Attaché at the American Embassy in Berlin, who was instructed to make a report on the sinking of the vessel.

Henry van Dyke, United States Minister at The Hague, informed the State Department in a telegram dated Feb. 25 that "the entire crew of the Evelyn are unofficially reported safe at Bremet, probably Bremen)."

The lives of three men, one an American and the others Spaniards, were lost in the sinking of the American steamer Carib by a mine off the German coast. Based on official advices received today the State Department issued this announcement:

"The American Consul General at Rotterdam has telegraphed the department that the Consul at Bremen has informed him that the steamer Carib, formerly of the Clyde Line, with a cargo of cotton for Bremen, at 11 o'clock in the morning of Feb. 22, ten miles west of Norderney, North Sea, apparently struck a mine, and sank soon thereafter. The Consul reports that Capt. Edgar Cole and twenty-six men were rescued by a German patrol boat, and arrived at Bremerhaven on the evening of Feb. 24.

"Three men were lost, namely, Assistant Engineer William Bazzell of Pensacola, Antonio Martinez, fireman, and Secunda Blaz, trimmer, both of Corunna, Spain. The crew will be sent home as soon as possible. The Consul is sending a full report."

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 26.—Three members of the crew of the American steamer Carib lost their lives when their ship was sunk Tuesday in the North Sea, probably by a mine. It has been learned that the Carib went down ten miles west of Norderney Island, off the Prussian coast. The disaster occurred at 11 o'clock on the morning of Feb. 22. The ship sank quickly.

No information has been obtained why the Carib was following this course.

The two Spaniards who lost their lives were Antonio Martinez, a coal trimmer, and Segunda Blaz, both residents of Corunna, Spain.

FRENCH DESTROYER IS SUNK

The Dague Hits an Austrian Mine Off Antivari—38 Men Lost.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The destruction of the French torpedo-boat destroyer Dague in the Adriatic Sea was announced today by the French Ministry of Marine. The official announcement follows:

"The French torpedo-boat destroyer Dague, while escorting a convoy with provisions for Montenegro, struck an Austrian mine off the port of Antivari on Feb. 24 and sank. Thirty-eight of the crew disappeared. The accident did not hinder finishing the work of provisioning and the return of the convoy."

Another official communication says:

"The French cruiser Desaix made a demonstration against Akabah (Arabia) on Feb. 23. A landing party, aided by the ship's cannon, dispersed and put to flight a small band of Turks occupying the village."

The Dague was 256 feet long and had a displacement of 720 tons. She was built in 1911 and was rated at a speed of 33.1 knots. Her complement was eighty-one men. She was armed with two 3.9-inch guns, four 9-pounders, and four 18-inch torpedo tubes.

Tanker Weehawken Safe in Port.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The British tank steamer Weehawken, concerning which some anxiety was felt because a lifebuoy bearing the name of the vessel was picked up on the shore at Anglesey, is safe at Barry. The lifebuoy was lost overboard in a storm three weeks ago.

Official Reports of War Operations.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA.—Violent artillery engagements are proceeding in the region east of Przedborz, in Russian Poland. Along the rest of the front, north of the Vistula and in East Galicia, comparative calm prevails.

The enemy's attacks in the Carpathians on our positions north of the Velovec Ridge and in the Ondava Valley were unsuccessful.

In storming heights during battles in Southeast Galicia 1,240 Russians were captured.

RUSSIA.

PETROGRAD.—The enemy's infantry, which had crossed the Niemen near Sventoyansk, was thrown back upon the left bank of the river. On the same bank of the river, to the north of the Grodno forts, the fighting continues on an extensive front. Some villages have changed hands repeatedly.

The heavy German siege artillery commenced to bombard Osswowetz at noon Thursday.

An impetuous German attack against the section between the Bobre and Eivadno Rivers was repulsed with enormous losses to the enemy.

In the Przasnysz region our troops have maintained important successes, having forced the Germans to retreat on a 25-mile front. Counter-attacks by the enemy were repulsed after stubborn bayonet fighting. Our troops continue the assault against villages still held by the enemy. We have captured over 1,000 prisoners and many machine guns.

On the left bank of the Vistula we repulsed a German attack in the region of Borjimow, and we have held our ground at the Moghely Farm, which we captured Wednesday. It is confirmed that the enemy suffered heavy losses. In this region we captured four trench mortars.

Up to the present it has been ascertained that during Feb. 24 and 25 we captured 30 officers, 2,600 men, 7 cannon, 11 machine guns, a huge quantity of equipment and commissariat supplies.

In Western Galicia, in the Zekichine region, we have repulsed repeated Austrian attacks, which were supported by violent artillery fire. The enemy suffered considerably.

The fighting in the Carpathians has not resulted in any important modifications of positions.

In the Eastern Galician Roznatow region, we repulsed four Austrian attacks and captured over 400 prisoners. Advances by the enemy upon Kholina, Kaluchta, and Rybno were repulsed.

FRANCE.

PARIS.—(*Night Report*)—There has been cannonading along the whole of the front. In the Champagne district our progress has continued to the north of Mesnil. After taking two successive lines of trenches we reached the crest of the undulating ground occupied by the Germans.

Further to the west we extended our operations by the conquest of an important fraction of the enemy's lines.

From the Argonne to the Vosges there is nothing to report.

(*Day Report*)—The Belgian army has retaken a small portion of the trenches which it had lost temporarily. The British army repulsed, in Belgium, a German attack and also gained 100 meters on La Bassée Road.

German artillery displayed considerable activity in the Aisne Valley. Our batteries reduced it to silence in the afternoon.

In Champagne our progress continues. We won some ground in the wood northwest of Perthes and north of Mesnil-les-Hurlus. The engagement continues in the valley of the Meuse. At Jumelles-Dorns we destroyed some machine-gun shelters and wrecked the trenches of the enemy.

We made fresh progress in Bois Brule, in the Forest of Aprémont. The Germans were driven from several communication passages between trenches. They were subject to heavy losses, abandoning on the field numerous accoutrements and weapons.

GERMANY.

BERLIN.—Nothing important has occurred in either theatre of the war.

RUSSIANS PRESS GERMANS BACK

Continued from Page 1.

list of Russian generals made prisoners is given:

"The Commanding General of the Twentieth Army Corps, also the Commander of Artillery and the Commanders of the Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Divisions of Infantry, also the Commander of the First Brigade of Infantry. The Commander of the Twenty-ninth died.

"From the Third Army Corps we captured the Commander of the Twenty-seventh Division of Infantry, also the Commanders of Artillery and of the Second Brigade of Infantry.

"From the Fifty-third Reserve Division those captured included the Commander and also the Commander of the First Brigade of Infantry.

"From the First Siberian Division of Cossacks we captured one Brigade Commander."

BUKOWINA BATTLE HALTED.

Snow and Intense Cold Combine to Hinder Operations.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MARMORNITZA, Rumania, Feb. 25, (Dispatch to The London Daily Chronicle.)—Heavy snowstorms have hampered operations considerably, and on their side the Austrians have had to be content with masterly inactivity.

From Czernowitz I learn that the city is now crowded with Austrian and German wounded, all hospitals being full to overcrowding. The Red Cross flag is also being flown over the Council House. The Austrians are making wholesale arrests of those suspected of Russophile sympathies.

The weather continues intensely cold and, with the heavy snowfall, is having its effect upon the enemy, especially the Austrian Landsturm, who are holding the line of the Pruth.

COLOGNE, via London, Feb. 26.—After several days' artillery fighting, and in spite of great numerical superiority, the Russians were driven from Bojan, (Bukowina,) which they had stongly fortified, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Cologne Gazette. Their retreat did not end until they had reached a point twenty kilometers (12¼ miles) north of the Pruth River.

With this reverse, the correspondent says, the final Russian opposition in Bukowina is shattered and the province cleared of invaders.

200,000 MEN AT GRIPS.

Hand-to-Hand Fighting in Trenches in the Carpathians.

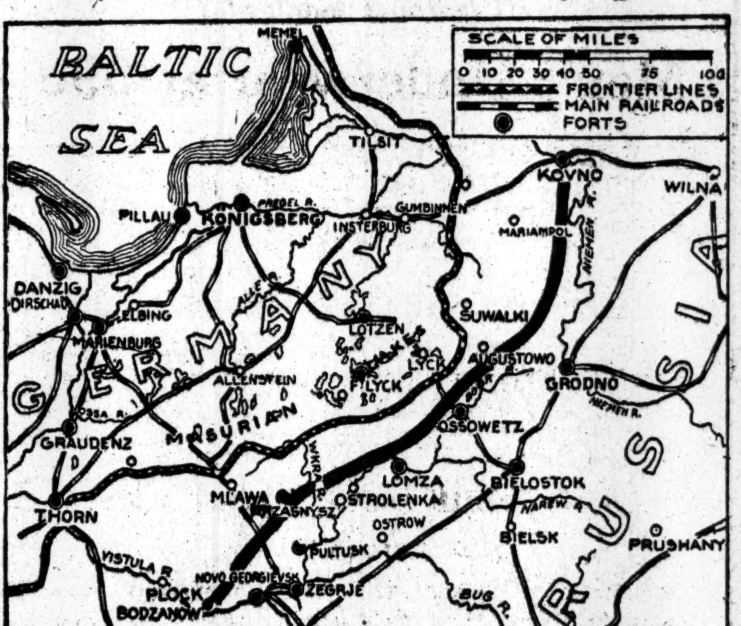
GENEVA, Switzerland, Feb. 26.—The fighting in the Carpathian Mountains between Russians and Germans and Austrians is becoming rapidly very much like siege warfare, according to dispatches reaching Geneva from points near the line of battle.

These messages declare that since Feb. 18 more than 200,000 men have been fighting hand to hand in the Carpathian trenches without making any material advance. The wounded are pouring into Ungvar and Eperies, in Hungary.

During the night of Friday, Feb. 19, taking advantage of a lull in hostilities, the Austrians picked up at Swidnik 8,600 wounded men and over 3,000 dead. The wounded had been lying on the ground, some of them, for eighteen hours, without food or succor.

A chief officer of the Austrian Medical Department is authority for the estimate that 70 per cent. of them will be invalids for life. A majority of the men at Swidnik were wounded in the head by blows from rifle butts, and 20 per cent. of them will be either partially or totally blind.

Operations In Russia's Campaigns.



According to latest available information, fierce fighting is now in progress along a 260-mile front, represented by the heavy black line on the map. This front, starting from the lower reaches of the Vistula near Bodzanow, stretches northeasterly through Przasnysz, Edvahno, Ossowetz, Shabin, and away to Olyta and Kovo.

RUSSIANS CALLED HOME?

Those Living Abroad Said to be Now Liable to Military Service.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—The Russian Consul General here has issued a statement received from Petrograd announcing that Russians living abroad will henceforth be liable to military service and must return immediately to Russia.

Those belonging to the classes called to the colors who remain abroad after March 1 will be liable to punishment according to the Russian law.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A. Scherbatskoy, Counsellor of the Russian Embassy in Washington, said tonight that the Embassy had no confirmation of the London dispatch stating that notice had come from Petrograd that all Russians living abroad must return home and join the colors. He discredited the report.

BIG RUSSIAN WAR ORDER.

Negotiating with Pittsburgh Concern Over $10,000,000 Contract.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26.—Negotiations are in progress between the Russian Government and a large machine company here which will likely result in a contract for $10,000,000 worth of war munitions. Shrapnel shells form the principal part of the order, and as special machinery is required to make some sizes the company has asked Russia to deposit $1,000,000 to indemnify it should the machines become useless by reason of a sudden termination of hostilities.

The company is now working on a number of large orders of similar character. Its machine men, who have been trained to work their lathes at one one-thousandth of an inch, are able to make fast time on shells where accuracy goes no further than a quarter of an inch.

BLUE BLOOD AND RED
By Geoffrey Corson
A really noteworthy new novel.
HENRY HOLT & CO. Publishers, New York.

Smoky Fireplaces Made to Draw
Also expert services on general chimney work, heating and ventilating.
No payment accepted unless successful.
FREDERIC N. WHITLEY
Engineer and Contractor
217 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

ITALY SEEKS NO WAR, ASSERTS PREMIER

But She Will Make Any Sacrifice to Realize Her Aspirations, Salandra Says.

CHAMBER SUPPORTS HIM

Fatal War Riot Causes the Government to Issue an Order Against Meetings in Future.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 26.—Premier Salandra obtained an enthusiastic indorsement at today's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies. Those opposed to him proved to be fewer than a dozen, while the majority, numbering over 400, loudly applauded the impromptu speech the Premier made, in which he outlined the Government's attitude.

Italy, Signor Salandra said, did not desire war for war's sake, nor neutrality at any cost, but she was ready to make any sacrifice if she found it impossible to realize her aspirations through peaceful means. In this case the entire country would be united.

Although the Premier made no allusion to negotiations concerning territorial compensations to Italy, it is evident that the future action of this country entirely depends on the results obtainable in that direction.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

ROME, Feb. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—I have it on unimpeachable authority that Gen. Cadorna, Chief of the Italian General Staff, stated last week that there was no prospect of war for the present.

Italy goes on preparing, but the preparations are easily explained by the principle, "Si vis pacem para bellum," (If one desires peace, prepare for war.)

Italy naturally wishes to be in a position to make her influence felt at the critical moment if necessary. She is, of course, experiencing some of the inevitable disadvantages of neutrality. The war has, for instance, completely annihilated the tourist traffic. It is felt, however, that Italy would suffer far more from an economic point of view if she were at war.

While the people of Italy have had seven months to weigh the arguments for and against intervention, the one thing the Italian newspapers reiterate is the request that foreigners refrain from giving them advice as to the conduct of their own affairs. Even now the Germans do not seem to have learned this obvious lesson.

ROME, Feb. 26.—The Italian Government has decided to prohibit in the future meetings called for the purpose of arousing sentiment for or against Italy's participation in the war.

This step was taken owing to the serious disorders which have resulted from such meetings, in which a number of persons have been killed or hurt.

GENOA, Feb. 26.—One person was killed and many were injured in a riot at Ventimiglia today, which resulted from a demonstration in favor of the maintenance of neutrality by Italy.

A counter-demonstration by persons desiring the intervention of Italy in the war led to a serious fight.

Police and carbineers interefered, but were unable to restore order for some time. In the course of the fighting several of the police and a Major of carabineers were injured.

FIVE SHIPS START TODAY.

Lusitania and St. Paul Among Those Daring War Zone.

Five steamships, carrying hundreds of passengers, will leave here today for ports in the war zone. The Cunard liner Lusitania carries many cabin passengers to Liverpool. The St. Paul of the American Line, also sailing for Liverpool, will be the first American passenger-carrying steamship to go out with her name painted in large letters along her sides. The Rotterdam, also marked for identification, will sail for Rotterdam, the Touraine for Havre, and the Kristianiafjord for Bergen. In addition to 200 passengers, the latter will take 5,000 tons of freight.

Three freighters sailed yesterday for war zone ports. They were the Leelanaw, (Am.,) for Bremen; the Toro, (Br.,) for Hull, and the Trogner, (Nor.,) for Gothenburg.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 26.—These steamships cleared for the war zone today: Terno, (Nor.,) for Fredrikshaven, with grain; Largo, (Nor.,) for Christiania, with grain; Harpagus, (Br.,) for Marseilles, with grain; Lord Downshire, (Br.,) for Belfast, with grain.

FEWER AUTOS IN GERMANY.

Number to be Reduced by 50 Per Cent. to Save Gasoline, &c.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (via London.)—The Bundesrat has adopted a measure under which the number of automobiles in Germany not being used for military purposes will be reduced by about one-half. The purpose of this is to save the consumption of gasoline, lubricant oils, and rubber.

The order issued provides that all automobiles, beginning on March 15, must have new licenses. These will be issued only when it has been proved that public necessity for them exists. The Bundesrat declares in this connection that:

"This future limitation has particularly the purpose of eliminating all automobiles serving purposes of pleasure or sport. At the same time it will compel the public to employ other means of transportation, such as railroads, street cars, and horse-drawn cabs in increased measure."

It is stated that the necessities of business will be taken into consideration in renewing licenses for auto trucks, and at the same time the military authorities will restrict the use of automobiles outside of war territory as much as possible.

SCANDINAVIA WANTS SHIPS.

Shipping Congress Urges Negotiations with Belligerent Countries.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Copenhagen says the Scandinavian Shipping Congress has issued a report in which it urges the commencement of diplomatic negotiations with the purpose of obtaining an agreement under which the Scandinavian countries will be permitted to buy ships from belligerent countries.

There's something about them you'll like-
Twenty for a Quarter
Trade Mark.
Herbert Tareyton
London Cigarettes

GERMAN ENVOY ELUSIVE.

Minister to China Passed Twice Through British Territory.

Because he outwitted the Secret Service men of Great Britain and Japan and arrived safely at his post in Peking, Minister von Hintze, the Kaiser's new envoy to the Chinese Republic, is the hero of the hour in German circles in the Far East, according to advices from that part of the world.

Minister von Hintze, who is a Rear Admiral in the German Navy, invaded England single-handed when the agitation over German spies was at its height, got out safely via Rotterdam, saw Kaiser Wilhelm, was ordered to China, re-entered British territory and traveled in a British ship to New York en route to his new post.

The details, so far as known, of von Hintze's adventure are given by The China Press, which is one of the leading English dailies of Shanghai, as follows:

"When the war started, von Hintze was Minister to Mexico. He was anxious to get into the active line of the navy again and determined at once to report to the Kaiser, who is his personal friend, to request active service.

"Under what name he traveled he refuses to disclose, but hints that it was a perfectly good British one, and that the agents, due to his speaking English with a British accent, passed him without question.

"He found the Kaiser in Mainz and told him how he had traveled. This much he let out, that the Kaiser laughed and said: 'Well, if you can do it once, you can do it again, so I shall send you to China.'

"It was an order, and although Minister von Hintze wanted service with the fleet, he gladly took up his new work and returned to the United States, again traversing England and booking by the steamship line that had brought him over in the first place. This was safest, for he already had a standing there.

"Somehow, on the west coast of the United States, his status as a Britisher began to be suspected, and when he took passage on the Christian Bors some American newspapers published items stating that a noted German Secret Service man had sailed for the Orient.

"The result was that when the steamer stopped for coal at Japan, the Secret Service men made a sweeping search of the vessel, but no person even resembling the much sought Admiral was located. The steamer was allowed to proceed after even the cargo had been examined."

THE JASON HURRYING HOME.

Christmas Ship Sails from England with Exhibits for the Fair.

AVONMOUTH, England, (via London,) Feb. 26.—The United States naval collier Jason, which brought Christmas presents from America to the children in countries suffering from the war, sailed this afternoon with exhibits from England and other European countries for the Panama-Pacific Exposition at San Francisco.

Some of the exhibits were left on the pier because the Captain of the Jason had received orders from the Navy Department at Washington to expedite his departure.

No special precautions were taken when the Jason sailed, only the ordinary pilot boarding the vessel.

PAGE TO AMERICANS FEARFUL OF ZEPPELINS

Stay in England at Their Own Risk, Ambassador Writes, and Can't Expect Warning.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—According to The Daily Mail this morning representative Americans living or in business here recently asked Ambassador Page as to the risks they would run in view of Germany's sea and air raids. They are quoted as saying in effect:

"We had expected that under the clearly expressed ideas permeating the various Hague conventions we should be given reasonable notice in case of the proposed attack if we live in defended places and that we should not be exposed to any attack whatever if we live in undefended places."

The Ambassador replied through his secretary:

"A neutral remains in the territory of a belligerent at his own risk, and Mr. Page knows of no precedent for a neutral Government asking of a belligerent Government notice of an attack on the enemy for the sake of the safety of neutrals.

"The Ambassador is inclined to think that what you have in your mind is whether The Hague Convention gives the United States Government the right to ask notice of Germany in case Zeppelin attacks be made on England.

"When the United States signed The Hague Convention, it inserted a special clause relieving itself of any obligation to interfere in any way with the differences that might arise between European nations."

BRITISH BILL $1,810,000,000.

Grand Aggregate for the Year That Will End on March 31.

LONDON, Feb. 26. — Supplementary Governmental estimates were issued this morning covering the amounts which will be required to defray the expenses of naval and military operations, to cover the cost of assisting with the food supply and in promoting a continuance of trade, &c., as well as other expenditures arising from the existing state of war.

An additional amount of £37,000,000 ($185,000,000) will be necessary to meet the outlay up to the end of the financial year, closing with March 31, 1915. This makes, with the original vote of credit and the previous supplementary vote, a grand aggregate of £362,000,000 ($1,810,000,000) for the current year.

Another vote of credit of £250,000,000 ($1,250,000,000) is asked for as an installment for similar expenses which may be incurred during the year ending March 31, 1916.

Included among the purposes of the present vote of credit is a project to put into operation machinery for the raising of funds by the British dominions and protectorates outside of the United Kingdom, and by the powers allied with Great Britain.

SHELL INNER FORTS OF DARDANELLES

Continued from Page 1.

the East Indies Squadron, and the Agamemnon was in the fourth battle squadron. The destruction of the German armored ships based on Tsingtau enabled the Triumph to be withdrawn.

"Sea power is being exerted in a region where few people expected to see it displayed. The invincibility of the Dardanelles defenses has become a legend; but the Allies are evidently resolved to force a passage. Constantinople and Berlin are both alarmed.

"Lord Fisher, who was in command of the old Inflexible at the bombardment of Alexandria and knows better than any one the power of modern naval ordnance, has evidently no hesitation in using our battleships to pulverize the Turkish forts, and the French naval authorities are evidently in complete agreement with him.

"As to mine sweeping, evidently new methods are now being employed."

NEWS CAUSES WHEAT PANIC.

Chicago Prices Drop Rapidly on Report of Allies' Victory.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Report that the allied fleet was battering its way through the Dardanelles to let out Russia's enormous wheat crop caused a panic on the Chicago Board of Trade today. Traders feared there would be no further demand abroad for American wheat and that, therefore, the bottom would drop out of the wheat market.

May wheat opened at from $1.51 to $1.48½ a bushel, having closed Thursday at $1.58⅝. Within a few minutes the price had dropped to $1.46. The closing price today was $1.47¼. The price of flour also went down rapidly.

While the panic was at its height the following news dispatch was circulated by Logan & Bryan:

"A Chicago house has a cable from a foreign Government this morning asking for an offer of 15,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which 10,000,000 bushels are No. 2 hard Winter, forty-day shipment, and 5,000,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, April-May shipment.

"It will be impossible to fill this order, as the wheat cannot be secured. It comes from a country that would be directly benefited by the opening of the Dardanelles."

Heavy general realizing carried prices for grains and provisions to the lowest level in more than a month.

RUSSIANS ROUTED, SAY TURKS.

Constantinople Report as to Caucasus Fighting, Via Berlin.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, L. I.)—A dispatch received in Berlin from Constantinople transmits a report received by a Turkish news agency from a correspondent at a Black Sea port, who says that recent fighting in the vicinity of Bortschobo, Transcaucasia, between Artvin and Batum, has ended in complete victory for the Turks.

The Russians lost severely, according to this information, and took to flight.

Before this result was obtained the fighting had been going on for several days.

Iron Cross for Enver Pasha.

FRANKFURT, (via London,) Feb. 26.—Emperor William has bestowed the decoration of the Iron Cross on Enver Pasha, Turkish Minister of War, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the Frankfurter Zeitung. The Minister has telegraphed his warmest thanks to the Emperor.

SHOOT AT TALAAT BEY.

Assassins Miss Turkish Minister—Severe Police Regulations Adopted.

SOFIA, Feb. 26, (via London, Saturday, Feb. 27.)—According to advices from Constantinople, rigid measures to control the night life of that city have been put into effect as the result of an attempt to assassinate Talaat Bey, Turkish Minister of the Interior. The assassination was attempted while the Minister was passing through a street in the Stamboul district, a man armed with a revolver firing at him. The assassin was some distance away, and the bullet missed its mark.

The new regulations prescribe that all cafés and wine shops shall close one hour after sunset.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.
The Specialty Shop of Originations
FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

WILL CLOSE OUT TODAY
Entire Remaining Stock of
Women's Winter Coats & Wraps
At Greatly Reduced Prices

About Fifty Coats
MAJORITY FUR TRIMMED
Formerly up to 45.00
15.00
Coats of corduroy, zibeline, wool plush, plaid backs and mixtures.
A variety of styles—only two or three of a kind.

About Thirty Coats & Wraps
MAJORITY FUR TRIMMED
Formerly up to 125.00
25.00 35.00 45.00
Coats of duvetyn, suede cloth, wool plush, velvet, broadtail cloth, vicuna, chiffon velvet, imported fabrics, broadcloth. Trimmed with Skunk, Ermine, Krimmer, Beaver and other fashionable furs. Also a few evening wraps.

BRYCE EXPLAINS AMERICA'S POLICY

Tells Englishmen Why We Did Not Protest on the Invasion of Belgium.

DEFENDS SHIPPING PROTEST

Made "with Courtesy and Moderation," and Such Controversies Must Be Expected.

PRAISE FOR RELIEF WORK

Americans' Love of Liberty Equaled Only by Their Sense of Human Brotherhood, He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—The Chronicle publishes this morning the following article entitled "The Position of the United States in the War," by Viscount Bryce, former British Ambassador to the United States.

"As there has never been any war which affected neutral countries so deeply and in so many ways, neither has there ever been any in which the belligerents were so anxious to have the moral support of neutral countries and to know what were the ideas and judgments of those who as spectators could think and judge impartially. Englishmen are, of course, specially interested in knowing what the people of the United States think. Like most other persons who have spent some time in the United States, I have found myself constantly questioned about American public opinion and the attitude of the American Government. As neither of these things seems to be duly understood here, it may be worth while to put on paper the impressions I have been deriving from many private letters which have reached me, some of them from men of distinction and weight in America who comprehend the mind of their countrymen as no stranger can do and whom I know to be calm, dispassionate, and penetrating observers of current events.

"As to the general feeling in the United States, my correspondents entirely agree with what may be gathered from the leading American journals. The vast majority of the people condemn the German Government, laying the blame for the outbreak of the strife upon it and Austria. This they do not from racial sympathy with England nor from their traditional friendliness to France, but because their reading of the diplomatic correspondence in the first half of August convinced them that Germany was the aggressor and had put herself utterly in the wrong by the invasion of Belgium.

German Propaganda Fails.

"To this conviction they have adhered despite the unremitting efforts of an elaborate German propaganda to bring them around. The conviction has, in fact, been deepened by indignation at the treatment which Belgium was made to suffer, and it was further deepened as time went on by what they learned about the character of the Government in Germany and the spirit of the military caste which dominates that country. The readings of Gen. von Bernhardi and his school have affected them just as it affected us. Ardently attached to their own democratic institutions they think that freedom is at issue in this conflict because the ruling powers in Germany hate democracy and would like to quell it wherever they could.

"Upon the minor issues some among them might side sometimes with Germany, sometimes with the Allies, but on the main and vital issue they are all clear. To their eyes Germany stands against freedom; England and France stand for it.

"Of the small minority—I have heard it put at less than ten per cent.—who support the German cause, nearly all are men of German birth, who have naturally retained their attachment for their mother country and who held that Germany is the injured party, that she is the champion of civilization against Russia, and that Belgium has only herself to blame for having attempted a vain resistance. There are also Germans of the second generation who take this view. Americans tell me that they are very few. Anyhow, it is a complete error to assume that the bulk of those who bear German names and own to German blood, belong to the pro-German party. Children of Europeans, who were born in America, grow up normal American citizens for all practical purposes. Their loyalty is to the Stars and Stripes and their feeling for the land of their parents is comparatively weak.

"What is called the 'German vote' is in some few cities a force to be reckoned with, but when those who lead it try to use it as a means of applying political pressure in such a case as this, native Americans resent such an attempt, for with them it is a fundamental principle that a citizen must have no loyalty save to the United States, and the great bulk even of hyphenated German-Americans would refuse to respond.

The Government's Neutrality.

"So much for the people. The Government has, of course, declared itself absolutely neutral in letter and in spirit. As was to be expected, both sides have blamed it, and it claims that this is the best proof of its impartiality. Friends of Germany would have liked it to buy up the many German vessels that sought shelter in American harbors in order that their price might go to Germany and have clamored for prohibition of the sale of munitions of war to England and France.

"The opposite party, deeply moved by the tragic fate of Belgium, censure the Administration for having failed to enter a solemn protest against the violation of Belgian territory, and the flagrant breaches of the rules of warfare prescribed by The Hague Convention that have followed.

"Mr. Roosevelt has put the case on this head with his usual earnestness and power, and most of us will be disposed to agree with him that the way in which The Hague provisions, designed to mitigate the hideousness of war, have been trampled under foot is a sad setback to human progress.

"But it is right that the other side of the case should be put. The United States is the greatest of the neutral powers. The Administration might conceive that many questions will arise during the war in which the rights of all neutrals would be involved, and might think that the authority with which the United States can speak on such questions would be weakened if at the outset its Government had taken up a position adverse to one or the other party to the struggle. However high the motive, impartiality would thereafter be questioned.

Difficulty of Protesting.

"The attack on Belgium was no doubt a clear breach, not only of the convention of 1907 but of the fundamental principle of international law. But the other breaches which followed and made the violation seem more shocking, rested at first on statements which needed confirmation, and any Government might feel that before protesting against the treatment of non-combatants it needed further evidence which would carry certainty to every fair mind.

"Add to this ground for caution the fact that the United States has always, following the advice of Washington, endeavored to keep itself clear of entanglements in Old World diplomacy. They would, of course, hold themselves to be bound in their own action by The Hague Convention of 1907, for they signed it, but the Secretary of State in his instructions to the United States delegates in 1907 expressly called attention to the need for adhering to the traditional principle.

"Whether or not it would have been better to deliver a protest, the mischief had been largely done before any could have been delivered, and no neutral power in either the Old World or the New has in fact protested.

"Questions of international law and usage have been raised between the United States and the belligerents on both sides. I do not propose to discuss any of these, for I should, of course, be accused of bias in favor of my own country. But whoever recalls previous wars between naval powers will remember that in all of them disputes have arisen between neutrals, desiring the widest possible immunity for their ships and goods, and belligerents seeking to use their naval strength to the utmost limit permitted by international practice.

"Some such differences must always be expected, because the few international rules are not as well defined and positive as are the laws that prevail within a civilized State—laws the meaning of which can be referred to the State's own tribunal and there promptly settled. When a neutral Government is urged by its citizens to remonstrate with a belligerent upon the exercise of any rights the belligerent claims it cannot, unless convinced that there is no substance to the grievance, decline to represent the case of its subjects. This the United States Administration did as respects the right of search, and they did so with courtesy and moderation, which our own Government reciprocated, and which has enabled the discussion to proceed with good temper and good feeling. It should be added that the unemployed problem was exciting much concern in several great American ports two or three months ago, and that some social reformers desired the abatement of any impediments to trade which might increase the difficulty of the problem.

Beginning of the Controversy.

"The controversy with Germany began by her complaining of the sale of ammunition by the United States traders to Great Britain and France. Well-established usage of the nations permits that sale. So we argued in 1870; so the American Secretary of State has argued now, ruling the point in favor of the Allies in his letter to Senator Stone with a clearness and cogency that could not be improved upon. The pro-Germans have complained of it as far too friendly to Great Britain. If it is suggested, as I think it has been somewhere, that in the matter of contraband and right of search powerful pecuniary interests have tried to influence the Administration, those who have watched the recent developments in America will agree that nothing is so unpopular there as what is called 'big business,' and that any Administration, supposed to be yielding to its pressure, would do so at its peril.

"So far as I can judge from my private correspondents, belonging to both sides in United States politics, there is no foundation for any such notion. Even those Americans who wish that it had taken a pro-British attitude find no want of fairness in its raising the question of the way in which searches have been conducted, and though many disliked on constitutional grounds and disapproved on political grounds the bill, now virtually dropped, under which foreign shipping might be purchased, they recognized that a measure of some such kind had been considered before the war broke out, and that the Administration never intended it to benefit Germany.

"I doubt whether we in England have yet fully realized either the magnitude of the service which the United States Government and its representatives abroad have rendered in protection of British subjects in the belligerent countries or the noble spirit that has animated them in that service.

"Their Embassies and Legations have become enormous business offices, manned mainly by voluntary workers. The looking after our prisoners of war in Germany alone has become a gigantic task.

"We have officially expressed our thanks for what has been done by the Ambassadors in Berlin and Constantinople as well as for the splendid work of Mr. Herrick in Paris for our nationals at the outbreak of the war. Ever since that moment the Berlin Embassy and the Brussels Legation have been hard at work, and Mr. Morgenthau in Turkey has shown zeal and friendliness in helping British subjects and other Christians there, for which we owe him the warmest gratitude.

"Immense labor has been thrown on the American Embassy here in London by having to carry on communications for the release of prisoners and the ascertainment of the condition of our subjects interned abroad. This labor was undertaken with ungrudging cheerfulness, and for it all the belligerents are deeply indebted.

Great Humanity of Americans.

"One thing more deserves to be noted: It is the wonderful zeal that has been shown in the efforts to relieve distress and suffering in Belgium, and, indeed, in every region where the war has caused suffering. The liberality shown by the people of the United States in their charitable efforts is beyond all praise. A friend in New York wrote some weeks ago:

"'We New Yorkers are very proud of the fact that up to Christmas Day the citizens of our city alone contributed over $4,000,000 to the relief of those in distress in Europe. Everybody is working in connection with some relief committee. There never has been so little entertaining as during this season. The ladies are to be seen knitting in the theatres or while driving in their motors. The Society of Colonial Wars has voted to give up its annual dinner and expend the cost thereof for war relief. Even in the times of the civil war no such relief work was carried on by the women as is everywhere to be seen today.'

"Other friends write to me from Boston to a like effect, and the same thing is going on in many other parts of the country. With the vast funds which American munificence provides, Red Cross hospitals and motor ambulances and hospitals of various kinds have been provided and run with the greatest efficiency. Last September the American ambulance hospital at Versailles was recognized by our officers as the best in France. (A former Secretary of State has been devoting himself for seven months past to this work with many another American helper.)

"Money is going to the eastern theatre of war. My Red Cross friends in Washington tell me that in the beginning of this month, besides all the gifts dispatched to Belgium, France, Poland, and Servia for the wounded, large sums were sent to Palestine for relief; other sums for sufferers at Tabriz, and even more to Beirut for the hospitals and relief for the Armenian refugees flying from Turkish massacres.

"As for Belgium, it is the contributions and work of Americans that are saving her people from starvation and are recalling the invaders to some slight regard for the elementary duties of humanity. The organization of the Relief Committee has been admirable and its zeal unwearied. Never before has so much voluntary work been done to relieve suffering caused in war and by war. No people exceeds, if indeed any people quite equals, the people of America in compassionate sensitiveness for suffering, and in the open-handed generosity with which they hasten to relieve it. Their love of liberty is equaled only by their sense of human brotherhood.

"The response to calls of pity, which has been shown there far from the scenes of horror, as well as among ourselves here and on the Continent, and notably in Holland itself, sorely smitten by the proximity of the war, is the chief of such few consolations as men of a hopeful spirit can find for the present miseries of the world."

BELGIUM GRATEFUL FOR AID.

Hoover Gets Expression of Thanks from Representatives of Liege.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Herbert C. Hoover, Chairman of the American Belgian Relief Committee, has received a telegram from Belgium asking him to express the thanks of that country to the United States for American assistance in Belgium's extremity. The message, which is from the Provincial Committee of Liége, reads as follows:

"Representatives of 900,000 Belgians in the Province of Liége, who have met together on the anniversary of the birthday of George Washington, send these expressions of their most lively gratitude for the sympathy and the admirable generosity which you and members of the Relief Committee for Belgium have shown them. They beg you to communicate this expression for them to President Wilson and to send the heartfelt thanks of little Belgium to great America."

MONTENEGRINS WIN FIGHT.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—A Montenegrin column operating in Bosnia was attacked Wednesday by a superior Austrian force, says a Cettinje dispatch to the Havas Agency.

After a violent action on the banks of the Drina, which lasted several hours, the Austrians are reported to have been repulsed with considerable losses.

OUST VON INGENOHL AS HEAD OF FLEET

Commander of German High Sea Fleet Reported to Have Opposed von Tirpitz.

PRINCE HENRY TO HAVE POST

Kaiser's Brother, According to a Bluecher Prisoner, Objected to Raids on Unfortified Towns.

KIEL, Feb. 26, (via London.)—Admiral von Ingenohl, commander of the German high sea fleet, has been removed from his post and sent from Kiel to Berlin.

It is rumored that Prince Henry of Prussia will take his place.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Nation says that one of the prisoners from the Blücher brought his captors a curious story. It was that not all the heads of the German Navy approved the policy of raids on unfortified British towns and that Prince Henry of Prussia, as a consequence of his opposition, had lowered his flag.

Oscar Ingenohl is the son of a small manufacturer of Neuwied, where he was born in 1857. He entered the navy at the age of 17 and immediately sailed on a frigate for the Far East, where he was to spend half his seafaring life, either attached to some big ship, or in temporary command of some gunboat. Between 1897 and 1901 he was attached to the Admiralty in Berlin as head of the division dealing with the fighting equipment of the fleet. It was then the Kaiser "discovered" him and he has since been known as a "Kaiser man," very often accompanying the Emperor on his cruises off the coast of Norway.

In naval circles he is looked upon as a first-class all-around sailorman, a student and thinker, and the hardest worker in the service.

Prince Henry, the Kaiser's brother and three years his Majesty's junior, enjoys the title of Grand Admiral, although he has served in the army almost as much as he has in the navy. His present office is that of Inspector General of the German Navy. He has been called the "publicity agent" of that navy, for he has undertaken several missions abroad in the interests of the home shipbuilding plants. He visited this country in 1902 and South America in the Spring of 1914. In private life the Prince is a director of several manufacturing companies and is known as a fine horseman and a successful yachtsman.

POTATOES HIGHER IN GERMANY

Government Puts Up Price to Prevent Their Use as Cow Feed.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (via London.)—The Blundesrat, having learned that German farmers were using potatoes too freely for fodder, has raised the prices of potato products. It is believed this will prevent the consumption of potatoes by cattle. In the future potato flakes will cost 35 marks ($8.75) per hundred kilograms (220 pounds) and potato starch will cost 48 marks ($12) per hundred kilograms.

Under their former prices potatoes were much the cheapest cattle food available, and farmers were storing them up for the use of their live stock.

The sole right to manufacture such potato products has been vested in a government-controlled company, which has been empowered to expropriate potatoes for its purposes.

The Bundesrat found also that the price of hogs had increased to such a degree as seriously to impede municipalities in laying up the stores prescribed for them. It has, therefore, fixed for hogs under 100 kilograms live weight a series of maximum prices at which municipalities are empowered to expropriate them. These prices vary according to locality, but are based on the prices prevailing on the last two market days in the month of January.

The maximum potato price for the market of Brandenburg, which was set on Feb. 17, has now been suspended. This leaves dealers unrestricted as to price. It has been explained officially that certain difficulties presented themselves in the matter of Berlin's supply of potatoes, due in part to the lack of laborers on farms and also to transportation difficulties. A further factor was that cities to the west of Berlin had for the most part fixed no price on potatoes, and as a result great quantities of potatoes were shipped from the east through Berlin to the west, where higher prices were obtainable.

Frankfort-on-the-Main and Mecklenburg have decided to follow the example of Berlin to introduce bread cards. The former city limits the per capita weekly consumption to 1,400 grams and the latter to 1,000 grams.

Approval of measures taken by the government to conserve the food supply was expressed at twenty-four Socialist mass meetings held last night in greater Berlin. A reduction in the maximum potato price was demanded, however. Policemen who attended the meetings forbade the reading of uniform resolutions which had been prepared.

BOTHA HEADS ARMY TO FIGHT GERMANS

Invasion of the Southwest Africa Colony Under Way—Three Forces Engaged.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A serious invasion of German Southwest Africa by forces of the Union of South Africa is now under way.

The troops, which landed at Walfish and Lüderitz Bays, are advancing along the railways from those points to the main line, which runs north and south through virtually the whole length of the colony, while another force is concentrating in northern Cape Colony in order to advance from the south.

Gen. Botha, Premier and Commander in Chief of the army of the Union of South Africa, is leading the forces which advanced from Walfish Bay, and is directing their operations.

In a speech to his troops Gen. Botha said the campaign would continue until the German colony was conquered, and he promised them also that the rebellion in the Union was being quelled.

Gen. Botha said his troops would be joined by strong reinforcements, which would make their success certain.

AFRICAN BLOCKADE SIMPLE.

Coast 300 Miles Long, But Few Harbors to be Watched.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—The Times's naval correspondent, discussing the official notification of the blockade of the coast of German East Africa, says:

"This is the first time since the war began that a formal blockade has been declared by the Allies. The seaboard involved is over 300 miles in length, but there are not many ports and there are long ranges of coast where attempts at blockade running could scarcely meet with success, so that probably a large number of vessels will not be required.

"The land frontiers of the colony are British or Belgian with the exception of the Southern boundary, which adjoins Portugese East Africa and doubtless in this matter the neutrality of Portugal will have, if anything, a friendly leaning toward the Allies. The proximity of Zanzibar and the French islands to the northwest of Madagascar will furnish bases for the blockading Squadron."

Francis Joseph Asks Austrian Children's Prayers

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Saturday, Feb. 27.—The Daily News says a letter has been issued by Emperor Francis Joseph to the children of Austria-Hungary which is remarkable both as a symptom and a pathetic expression of the sentiments which agitate the aged monarch at the critical moment of his empire's history. The letter runs as follows:

"To the Dear Children of Our Empire:

"In addressing you, beloved children, on the threshold of my grave, at this serious hour I am moved thereto by manifold motives. For one thing, you always have been in the difficult hours of my life the sole consolation and the sole joy of your Emperor and King. Whenever I saw you it was like a ray of joy in the shadow of my existence. You it is, children, who are nearest to the heart of your Emperor-King, flowers of my empire, ornaments of my peoples, blessings of the future.

"But not only to your Emperor and King do you stand nearest; you also stand nearest to One before whom even the mightiest of this world are but hopeless creatures—I mean to God, our Lord. In your eyes there still shines the light of the morning of the creation. About you there is still paradise and heaven. That the all-powerful Lord God may protect and preserve Austria-Hungary and give her victory over her numerous enemies, and that He may strengthen her in her triumphs to the glory and honor of God—this is the only wish which still remains to me after a life so rich in suffering. This was my wish as I, still young and full of hopes, ascended the throne of my fathers, and this is my present wish, which perhaps will soon float from my lips as a word of last love and concern for my lands and for my peoples.

"God shapes everything according to His will. We men can do nothing outside or without Him. As you, dear children, stand nearest to God, your Emperor and King asks you to pray that He may bless us and grant His grace to our cause. God listens to the prayer of innocence because He loves it and sees in it His own image; therefore do not cease praying with folded hands, you little ones and least ones. When the children of the empire are praying for the Fatherland I know then that our star is in the ascendant.

"When you are taking part in the empire's days of victory and honor you will have obtained the blessing for our banners and for our armies. Dear children, do not then forget the empire to which you belong on this earth and its old Emperor."

FRANCIS JOSEPH VERY SPRY.

Austrian Emperor's Memory Also Unimpaired, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUDAPEST, Feb. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Francis Molnar, war correspondent in the Carpathians of Az Est, gives an interview in that journal with an officer of high rank, who had had an audience of Emperor Francis Joseph a few days previously in Vienna. This officer said:

"I spent half an hour in the working room of his Majesty, and found him to be much more lively and agile than at any time during the last years when I saw him. During the audience the King walked up and down the room. He was always noted for his excellent memory, but what I saw in regard to this now was really marvelous. His Majesty knows the name of the commander of every regiment and even now is well informed as to changes taking place in commanders of brigades or regiments.

"He is informed every day as to the work being done by all the war material factories. On the table in his study lies an immense map with small flags indicating the position of the fighting forces.

"Cordial relations exist between his Majesty and the heir apparent. The King speaks very highly of the young heir and is extremely proud and fond of him.

"His medical advisers do not willingly consent to his drives out, though he asks them daily to allow him to visit the wounded soldiers in the hospitals. The few visits he has paid to the hospitals have been small victories over the doctors."

CHILDREN TO TILL SOIL.

Austrian Government to Close the Schools if Necessary.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—Vienna dispatches forwarded from Venice to Reuter's Telegram Company state that the Austrian Minister of Education has authorized the employment of school children in the fields, where labor is scarce, closing schools if necessary.

It is also said that all of the schools will be closed for the Summer holidays at the end of May, a month earlier than usual.

According to an official report, 132,392 families in Vienna are receiving assistance from the State.

DIRE NEEDS OF SERVIA.

Doctors, Nurses, and Medical Necessities Wanted—Belgrade in Ruins.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SALONIKI, Feb. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily Mail.)—I have just completed a tour in Servia. I have visited Gevgeli, Uskub, Nish, Belgrade, and Kragujevacs, and have consulted the British and American Red Cross and the Servian official and medical authorities and have seen the hospitals, where conditions are very bad.

Mr. Ryan, Chief of the American Red Cross party, believes that drastic measures are necessary. The country is short of everything. Isolation huts, tents, drugs, clothing, disinfectants, sheets, blankets, tea, and also doctors and nurses are required immediately.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

NISH, Servia, Feb. 26, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Belgrade suffered considerably by the bombardment. On most of the main streets the houses have been blown down, the theatre, state mortgage banks, War Ministry, Royal Military Academy, Casino Hotel, and many private houses are all more or less damaged. Even the King's palace suffered, part of the railing around the grounds having been knocked down and a large part of the pavement in front of the palace plowed up by the enemy's shells, causing such obstruction that people have to make a detour.

Trade is almost at a standstill. A walk through the commercial part of the town showed the shops without customers and in many cases without assistants, the proprietors alone having escaped war service. A few tailors resumed work, but they have no workmen and have to execute orders single handed. The confectioners' shops are all closed and so are the bakeries.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street

Clearance today of

Men's Underwear at 59c

White and natural merino shirts and drawers of medium weight. The range of sizes is broken, hence the VERY SPECIAL PRICE for immediate clearance. Main Floor

Men's Union Suits, $1.65

Fine natural worsted, in light and medium weights. Long sleeves, ankle length, closed crotch, form-fitting. AN EXCEPTIONAL VALUE. Main Floor

Men's Silk Lisle Hose, 18c

Six Pairs for $1.05

Serviceable, well-made and finished Hosiery with double soles, heels and toes; high spliced heels. The proper weight for immediate wear. Black, tan, navy, gray and white. Main Floor

Still good choosing, particularly in the smaller sizes, among the group of

Men's Sweaters & Sweater Coats

That Are Reduced 1/3 to 1/2

An assortment of styles and weaves. Many quite suitable for women's and misses' sport wear. Main Floor

A Final Clearance

Men's Fur-Lined Coats

There are just 79 Coats
We will not carry them over

3 Fur-Lined Coats; were $265.00
4 Fur-Lined Coats; were $200.00
8 Fur-Lined Coats; were $159.50
14 Fur-Lined Coats; were $125.00
At $95.00

30 Fur-Lined Coats; were $59.50..now $39.50

20 Fur-Lined Coats; were $50.00..now $25.00

Payment of one-third the purchase price may be made now; the coat will be stored over the Summer without charge, and the balance may be paid when the coat is taken from storage next Fall. Sixth floor

TELLS OF PRIEST TORTURED AND SLAIN

Cardinal Mercier's Charge Supported by Story of a Clergyman Eyewitness.

VICTIM BOUND WITH WIRES

German Soldiers, Father Verstreken Says, Finally Took Him Behind a Church and Shot Him.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—In his pastoral letter Cardinal Mercier wrote: "A parish priest of Gelrode suffered, I believe, veritable martyrdom." Particulars of the death of this priest are published in The Tablet from the testimony of an eyewitness, Father Verstreken, professor at the College of St. Stanislaus, Antwerp, who now is in London. His testimony is as follows:

"On Aug. 20 the Germans entered Gelrode. For no reason save their pleasure they shot several young men and women. Besides these, two persons were severely injured by bullets. Father d'Argent took these unfortunate people in a cart to Aerschot, in which work of charity he was helped by my brother.

"While in the streets of Aerschot his horse and cart were seized, he and the driver were made prisoners, and after vague charges had been brought against them they were shut up in the cellar of the Town Hall for the night. Afterward I saw Father d'Argent standing against the front wall of the church. His hands and feet were bound with copper wires and he was forced to stand on tiptoe with his hands above his head. Owing to blows he had already received his face looked blue and his blood dripped down on his bare feet. In that way he was for three hours submitted to the most scandalous treatment of which I dare not here give particulars. He was mocked and laughed at by the soldiers. When they were tired of this Father d'Argent was given two conditions to fulfill to obtain his release from torture. One was to abjure his faith as a Catholic, the other to cry, 'Germany forever.' Although repeatedly urged by the soldiers to consent, the martyr always returned one answer—'No, never.' He was then taken by the soldiers to a house about 200 yards distant from the church. He was led behind it and then killed with two rifle shots. The body was thrown into the river and was found two days afterward quite naked."

In his Christmas pastoral letter published by THE NEW YORK TIMES on Jan. 22, Cardinal Mercier mentioned a number of outrages committed against priests, and said that he knew of thirteen who had been put to death. In the list of names of the priests killed, the Cardinal names "d'Argent, parish priest at Gelrode," and several sentences further on in his letter he says in speaking of the priests:

"One of these, the parish priest at Gelrode, suffered, I believe, a veritable martyrdom. I made a pilgrimage to his grave, and amid the little flock which so lately he had been feeding with the zeal of an apostle, there did I pray for him that from the height of heaven he would guard his parish, his diocese, his country."

ARTISTS SEEK PASSPORTS.

Paris Association Sends a Protest to the State Department.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Sixty-four applications for passports for American artists living in Paris have been refused by the American Embassy in conformity with instructions recently received from the State Department at Washington requiring the presentation of birth certificates.

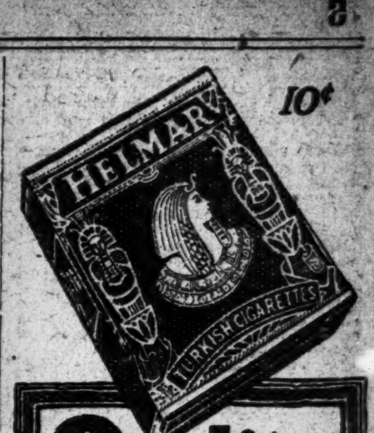
The American Art Association of Paris has forwarded to Washington a protest against the enforcement of regulations which, it is said, make it impossible for American citizens abroad to enjoy the protection of their Government.

SWISS MAY BORROW HERE.

Berne Hears of Negotiations for a Loan of $15,600,000.

BERNE, (via Paris,) Feb. 26.—There is excellent authority for the statement that negotiations are going on between the Swiss Government and representatives of American banks concerning a Swiss loan in the United States.

The sum mentioned is 78,000,000 francs ($15,600,000) and the rate of interest about 6 per cent.



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The smart New Yorkish style for which this shop is well known is as noticeable in our Hats as in our Clothes and Furnishings.

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These Cigars at this Price—WHY?

DON SIESAX (Corona Size)

Imported Porto Rican Cigars. Manufactured in Porto Rico by the Porto Rican Tobacco Co. Box of 25, $1.50.

In a newspaper advertisement published Feb. 27th and 28th, **last year** we made the following announcement of a sale of DON SIESAX (Corona Size) Cigars:

The Reason

President Luis Toro, of the Porto Rican-American Tobacco Co., said to us:

"If every cigar smoker could be induced to try a Porto Rico made cigar, our sales in United Cigar Stores would be many more millions cigars annually."

The Suggestion

We said to President Toro:

"Why not sample your cigars? Sell us a million cigars of a representative type of the best Porto Rico can do, and let us advertise the fact as a feature for a one day's sale."

The Result

President Toro's Company has delivered to the United Cigar Stores Co., **one million cigars** of the **DON SIESAX** brand, Corona size, on the terms suggested.

DON SIESAX
CORONAS
PORTO RICO

Exact Size of the Cigar

The sale was a whirlwind success.

The million cigars went out of our stores according to programme.

The wonderful quality of Porto Rican Cigars was made known to thousands of new smokers.

All through 1914 the demand kept up. Of our regular brands of Porto Ricans we sold 52,000,000 cigars.

Again this year the manufacturer and ourselves are cooperating.

So it happens that we are again placing **DON SIESAX** Coronas on sale at the same special price (Box of 25, $1.50) commencing

TO-DAY

The sale to continue ONLY as long as a limited stock lasts.

DON SIESAX Coronas, box of 25, $1.50.

CIGARS UNITED CIGAR STORES CIGARS

WAR TALK IN SENATE OVER THE NAVY BILL

Wilson's Notes to Great Britain and Germany Attacked and Defended by Republicans.

HINTS OF A REAL PERIL

Smoot Makes a Vain Fight for 50 Submarines—Lewis Sees Danger in the Far East.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The possibility of the United States becoming involved in war as a result of Germany's war zone around Great Britain and Great Britain's blockade on foodstuffs destined to Germany was seriously discussed in the Senate today when the Naval Appropriation bill was under consideration.

President Wilson's firmness in the notes he sent to Great Britain and Germany about the use of the American flag by British merchantmen and the war zone proclamation by Germany was highly praised by Senator Townsend of Michigan, a Republican. He said the defense of every American right on the seas and elsewhere was the best guarantee of peace, and that a cowardly policy would lay the United States open not only to foreign encroachments on American privileges, but direct attacks on her territory.

Mr. Townsend's remarks were in answer to an address in which Mr. Jones of Washington, another Republican, had assailed the President for his advocacy of the Ship Purchase bill and for establishing a marine war insurance bureau. This insurance, said Mr. Jones, tended to inflame the country to war when a ship was lost. He added that he would advise American ships to avoid the war zone, or go into it at their peril.

"From a financial standpoint such a course might not work out well," said Mr. Jones, "but I am not so much interested in that. We may lose thirty of forty million dollars, but that is nothing to what would happen if we should get into the war. That is what I want to warn against. If a few more ships are blown up on which we have issued war insurance, it will not be the fact that it will cost us more money that will inflame the people of the United States—not at all. That will be used simply as an incentive or as a means to inflame the people. It will be called to their attention that their money is behind these ships, their Government is behind these ships, and, therefore, that the Government is attacked when these ships are sunk, and this will be used as a lever by certain interests to inflame the people. That is what I am afraid of."

Townsend Replies.

"I have been somewhat surprised at the references of the Senator from Washington to our duty at this time," replied Mr. Townsend. "I believe that a surrender of rights which are clearly ours would lead to war. I believe that it would mark us as cowards, and the coward is always open to attack. It has not been our doctrine in the past, and we have been clear of trouble. I commend as I could commend nothing more that President Wilson has ever done the two messages he has sent—one to Great Britain and the other to Germany. I believe that those two messages meant more for securing the rights of the United States than anything that has been done since this war opened.

"I do not want to invite war, but I do want to protect the rights of the American people. I condemned the proposition to put ships of the Government upon the seas because I maintain that is an unwarranted invitation to trouble. I did not like the proposition of trying to get boats from belligerent nations and leave their nations flying our flag. I did not support that proposition, but we have certain rights upon the seas and if Great Britain and Germany can say to us: 'You must keep out of a certain zone that we mark out,' they can say to us: 'You must forego your trade with South America. We are going to control the waters down there and if you go in there you go in there at your peril.'

"I object most strenuously to pulling down the flag or vacating any rights that we have that do not interfere with other nations. I insist that we must maintain our rights.

"No, Sir, I want to avoid trouble, but to avoid it I want to be prepared at all times to protect and defend American rights."

Discussing the commercial side of carrying foodstuffs to European countries, Mr. Lewis of Illinois, a Democrat, said this Government was standing upon it's rights. "But," he asked, "if nations now at war find it agreeable to their plans to treat treaties as if they did not exist, what will be our attitude?

"Shall we decline to enforce our rights because it is inconvenient to any of those now at war? I think not. If any country attempts to take advantage of our unprepared state to the verge of audacity and take the life of American citizens, do you think that affront would pass without resentment? I do not. We all know our country; we know the temper of our people. In view of our knowledge and the possibilities of a conflict we should look at this subject squarely and deal with it fairly. The reason it has not been so treated is that when reference has been made to these possibilities the press and public men have retorted that there was no foundation for the position taken and that the Treasury could not afford the expenditure.

Japan and Her Alliances.

"The hour is at hand when the country should be told where the danger is and that the unusual expenses demanded are justified and vindicated by the conditions. Suppose a conflict should arise between Japan and ourselves? Japan is allied with England, France, and Russia. Does any American not assume that Japan is an artful people, capable of disguising her real purposes and aims?"

After portraying what the grievances of Japan against this country were Senator Lewis continued: "Suppose Japan attempted to absorb China and, in view of our trade relations with that country, the guaranteed open door, and our historic relations, we attempted to render some aid to protect this new republic, fashioned after our own, and in the meantime we refused to renew the 'Gentleman's Agreement' respecting the entry of Japanese into this country?

Does any one doubt that Japan would say to Great Britain, France, and Russia: 'I was your ally in time of need, now join with me in my demand upon the American Government to agree to our just contentions.' Does any one imagine that these three countries could remain indifferent to that demand? If France, England, and Russia would not assail this country, from them we could expect no sympathy. Their moral support would go, and naturally, to their recent ally. Central and South American countries would become bases from which to operate against us, and the commerce of those republics would be lost to us.

"We should not assume that such conditions cannot arise because we are Americans, proud though we are of our name and our people. Is there any magic under such conditions in the name of America? Shall we, in fancy, imagine that because of our prestige in the past we are immune from attack?"

Fight for Submarines.

Mr. Smoot of Utah, a conservative Republican, whose amendment for the construction of fifty submarines was killed by a point of order, spoke earnestly of the need of defense for the United States and the Panama Canal.

"With enough submarines," said Mr. Smoot, "Germany could destroy British commerce. The United States is so placed geographically that the submarine is better even than the battleship for her defense. For this purpose the submarine, which moves about in search of its foe, is superior to the mine, which remains in one place and can be swept from the invader's path.

"If the war lasts two years longer, the United States will control the commerce and the finances of the world; but she will have nothing with which to defend her advanced position. I used to believe that the Christian nations would never again go to war. But that dream is shattered. If war could come simply by disregarding a piece of paper, is it far-fetched to suppose that war might come for the commercial and financial supremacy of the world?

"There are two lessons derivable from the war, and the United States should try to learn them before she is herself engaged in war. They are the importance and effectiveness of the submarine and the value of the aeroplane in locating the enemy. I have always believed in a large navy, and I believe in it now as the best way to insure peace to the people of the United States. That is why I have offered this amendment for the construction of submarines instead of for great battleships which carry with them to the bottom when they sink almost 1,600 souls, while the loss of a submarine is comparatively insignificant and does not materially weaken the units remaining afloat.

"It would be perfectly proper to pay for these submarines by the issue of Panama bonds. These bonds are already prepared and might have been devoted already, every dollar from them, to the work on the Panama Canal. These submarines would give the canal the best possible protection."

RHEIMS SUFFERING CONSTANT MARTYRDOM

Over 400 Houses Burned in One Hour as the Result of Incessant Shelling.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Feb. 26, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—A great deal has been written about the bombardment of Rheims Cathedral, but I am certain that few persons realize the martyrdom of the civil population.

Today is the one hundred and sixty-sixth day that Rheims has either been in German occupation or within reach of the enemy's artillery. It has been more frequently bombarded than the official reports indicate.

Take, for instance, these entries from a diary which goes back only to the middle of this month:

Feb. 16.—The First and Fourth Cantons bombarded with particular intensity. Some damage to property. A woman and her daughter wounded.

Feb. 17.—The bombardment renewed with redoubled violence. All four cantons of the town suffered. The cemetery the object of specially intense fire. Several chapels and monuments destroyed. Two civilians killed and two wounded.

Feb. 18.—The bombardment continued with great savagery. Nine civilians killed and many wounded.

Feb. 19.—A destructive cannonade on the Fourth Canton, but only one civilian wounded.

Feb. 20.—The Second, Third, and Fourth Cantons bombarded. The material damage great, but only two civilians slightly injured.

Feb. 22-23.—Fifteen hundred projectiles fired on all quarters of the town. Eleven serious fires. Twenty civilians killed, many wounded.

I am assured that beyond those in the ambulances there are no soldiers in the town to excuse this bombardment of private property.

The civilian inhabitants who remain in the devastated city are showing the greatest bravery, but are now being burned out in addition to having their homes knocked down on their heads.

During the appalling night of Monday-Tuesday the number of houses destroyed by fire in one hour before midnight was 412, but there was one quarter of an hour when the rate at which projectiles were rained on the unhappy city was even higher. Eight persons were killed in one house alone.

Rheims has a normal population of 110,000, but of this number many have sought a refuge abroad or in various parts of France.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The bombardment of Rheims was more severe on the night of Feb. 21-22, than at any other time, according to C. Lenoir, Deputy for Rheims, who was in the city at that time. Shells began falling at 9 o'clock and continued to rain down until 2:15 A. M. The projecticles came from all parts of the German front, from the Northwest to the East.

The gunners seemed to aim especially at the First Ward of the city, M. Lenoir said. This section had been spared hitherto. Fire broke out in twenty places at once, and whole blocks collapsed like card houses. Official reports show that over 2,000 shells have been thrown on the old working quarter of the city, causing the destruction of 400 houses. The bombardment was resumed at 10 A. M. on the 22nd and continued intermittently until 4 P. M.

DISCLOSES SPY PLOT AS BOY-ED'S SCHEME

Continued from Page 1.

ing of her husband in the Tower of London. Stegler said he was told a pension of $150 a month or the lump sum named was offered to Mrs. Lody. That she received the amount named, he said, was told him by a person holding a high position in the German Secret Service.

Stegler also said that the German system always called for the employment of two spies on any mission. One of the spies, who was considered the more ignorant, was used as "a target," and if necessary the Germans themselves set the enemy's Secret Service agents on the trail of the unlucky person who had been decided upon as the "target," and whose life was to be sacrificed for the benefit of the Fatherland. Of course, the "target" did not know that he had been selected, neither did he know that the second spy was operating on the same mission he was.

Running Down "the Target."

The result would be, Stegler added, that while the British Secret Service men were devoting all their time to running down the "target" and completing their case against him, the second and smarter spy would work at and finish his mission without being suspected by the British authorities. Lody, he said, had been a "target." Stegler said he had been told that another spy had completed successfully the work Lody thought he had been employed to accomplish.

It was intimated on Thursday that certain letters from Stegler or his wife were in the possession of Capt. Boy-Ed or friends of Capt. Boy-Ed, which, when made public, would vindicate the German officer. Mr. Griffiths said that no such letters existed, and when Capt. Boy-Ed was asked about it he said he was ignorant of the existence of any such letters.

Mrs. Stegler, the young wife of Capt. Boy-Ed's accuser, said she had been called on the telephone half a dozen times on Thursday night by persons who advised her not to try to get bail for her husband. They said he was better off in jail, and advised her to cease activities in his behalf.

In her mail yesterday she received a letter, the spelling of certain words in which caused Mr. Griffiths to turn it over to the Federal authorities for investigation. The letter was written, it was said, on a Remington typewriter and "St. Nicholas Terrace" was spelled "St. Nikolas Terrace." In communicating by letter with Stegler, certain alleged members of the German Secret Service, according to the prisoner, spelled St. Nicholas with "k" instead of "ch."

The letter read:

> Reading today's papers allow me to tell you that it is your fault that your husband has been arrested and will have to go to jail for many years and will always be looked upon as a scoundrel. Accept advice and keep your mouth shut, and do not open it before you consult a lawyer. Besides you put your country in a bad position, because your case will only increase the ill-feeling of the Germans against the Americans, and you know that a war with the Germans would be the greatest disaster for the Americans.

Denies Stegler's Statement.

Dr. K. A. Fuehr, the friend of Capt. Boy-Ed, who, according to Stegler, had told him Lody was sent to England as a result of a plot hatched in the United States by Germans under the leadership of Capt. Boy-Ed, was found yesterday at 1,123 Broadway. He is a former interpreter of the German Consulate in Oklahoma City.

"Some time in January," said Dr. Fuehr, "this man Stegler appeared in my translating office with a letter to me in which I was asked to give him a job. He told me he had but recently been married, and that he was a German naval reservist and was badly in need of funds. I had no job to give him at the time, and gave him a letter to Mr. Viereck of the Fatherland, in the hope that Viereck might find something for him to do. His report of the conversation he says he had with me, in which he says I told him Lody had been sent to England by Capt. Boy-Ed, is false from beginning to end. No such conversation ever took place."

Mr. Viereck said that Stegler had called on him, but that instead of asking for a job he had asked for help in getting an American passport.

"I refused the request indignantly," said Mr. Viereck, "and told him I was astounded that he would ask me, an American citizen, to be concerned in such an affair."

Mr. Viereck said he took no stock in the charges made against Capt. Boy-Ed.

It was rumored that Count von Bernstorff was considering making an investigation of the whole passport situation. No confirmation could be had of such a rumor, and the source of it was not to be traced.

Meantime the inquiry into the cases of Stegler, Madden, and Cook by the Federal Grand Jury continues.

PASTOR DEFENDS STEGLER.

Says Reservist Predicted War and Denounced the Kaiser.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.—Richard P. Stegler, the German reservist under arrest in New York on a charge of fraudulently obtaining American passports, has telegraphed to the Rev. G. B. Cutler, pastor of the North Scituate Baptist Church, asking the clergyman to come to his aid. Mr. Cutler has replied that he will be unable to do so.

Stegler worked for him when the clergyman was the head of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society. Mr. Cutler said Stegler could talk and write several languages, and came of a good family. He said that he had obtained several places for Stegler, first with a Boston hotel, then at the Seaman's Bethel, and finally in the shipping room of a Boston newspaper, where Stegler finally became a translator, only to lose his position through a "dispute about religion."

"I don't think that Peder ever came to this country as a spy," Mr. Cutler said, "and I believe that if the United States and Germany ever became engaged in war he would stand firmly by America. He told me this while he was under my sight in Boston. He never had friends, he never had correspondence, and he would have gone hungry that Winter if it had not been for the society. We slept together, talked together, and prayed together, and I know that man and have a father's interest in him. I am willing to help him in any way that I possibly can. I wrote him telling him that, and said that I would do this owing to his past faithfulness and honesty."

At the Seaman's Bethel, Mr. Cutler said, Stegel had the use of the society's launch, but he did not think that the reservist had gone down as far as Fort Warren, copies of the plans of which were found in his pockets when he was arrested.

"One day, while I was talking with Peder," Mr. Cutler continued, "he said, 'Well, fader, in about two years from now (he was referring to the nations of the world) I suppose we will strike France.' He told me that the German children were taught prejudice against France, and said that since he had been in America and seen the broadness and charitableness of this country he disbelieved in any such principles. He was remarkably frank and open and told me everything.

"Stegler told me that since coming to the United States he had learned to love peace. I remember one time in one of our talks he said: 'The Kaiser should be put in Siberia. He is too dogmatic, too aristocratic. It is a pity that his father had not lived longer.'"

FEDERAL COURSE UNDECIDED.

Washington Disposed Not to Proceed Against Boy-Ed.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Whether the Government will take any action with reference to the allegation of Richard P. Stegler that Capt. Boy-Ed of the German Navy, Naval Attaché of the German Embassy to the United States, was a party to the passport fraud to which Stegler has confessed, has not been fully determined.

That there was a disposition not to proceed against Capt. Boy-Ed in any way became apparent after a conference today between Attorney General Gregory, whose agents have been investigating the passport scandal, and Robert Lansing, counselor of the State Department. No official statement on the conference was made, but it was said that the State Department was not disposed to regard the evidence so far produced as establishing any fact showing that Capt. Boy-Ed had been a party to the passport fraud. The entire matter, it was explained, was in the hands of the Department of Justice.

DENIAL BY LODY'S WIDOW.

Never Paid for Divorced Husband's Death, She Says.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 26.—Miss Louise Storz of Omaha tonight denied emphatically that the German Government paid her $15,000 or any other sum because Carl Hans Lody, her divorced husband, was put to death in the Tower of London as a German spy. She said:

"This is all news to me. Neither the German Government nor any other Government or person paid me a pension in any manner whatever. I received no lump sum nor any monthly or yearly payment. In fact, this is the first time the subject of monetary consideration for Mr. Lody's death has been brought up."

Miss Storz resumed her maiden name and returned to her father's home in Omaha after the divorce from Lody.

FLANDERS FRONT A VAST CEMETERY

Great Numbers of German Dead Lie Unburied Before the British Trenches.

FORTY ENGLISH HEROES

Held Their Trench Till Only Three Were Left, When Reinforcements Arrived.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—"All the ground near the front line is plowed up with shells and furrowed with the remains of old trenches and graves. The whole place is a vast cemetery in which our trenches and those of the enemy wind in every direction." This statement is made by the British official "eyewitness" at the front, in a description given out here tonight, of the recent battles southeast of Ypres and of the country in which the armies are fighting.

"In a sheltered spot," he continues, "there is a little graveyard where some of our own dead have been buried. Their graves have been carefully marked, and a rough square of bricks has been placed around them. In front of the trenches German bodies still lie thick.

"At one point of the brickfields recently some thirty men tried to rush our line. At the head was a young German officer who came on gallantly, waving his sword. He almost reached the barbed wire and then fell dead, and lies there yet with his sword in his hand and all his thirty men about him.

"It is the same all along the front in this quarter. Everywhere still gray figures can be seen lying, sometimes several rows together and sometimes singly or in twos or threes.

"This description might serve, with a few minor alterations, for many of the localities along our front where the fighting has centred around some wood, a village or line of trenches. It is as if each had been swept by a withering blast before which every object, whether a work of nature or of man, has crumbled into ruins or become twisted and deformed; and even the very ground itself looks as if it had been shaken by a violent convulsion of nature."

To the south of the Ypres-Comines Canal, says the eyewitness, the ground, although there are some inclosures, is comparatively open. To the north of it, however, there are many woods, and these have become a tangle of fallen trees interspersed with shell craters. To add to the hardships of such fighting, the troops have been attacking on ground in which the men sink up to their knees in mud.

"Despite all these drawbacks," continues the observer, "counter-attacks have been carried out with such resolution that in nearly all cases the original line has been regained. On the night of Feb. 15, as our troops were advancing to drive the enemy out of one of these trenches, his guns suddenly opened a tremendous fire. Our men were in the open at some distance from the Germans at the time, and, being thus taken at a disadvantage, their chance of success looked small. Without a moment's hesitation, however, the attacking line broke into a double-quick, and, pounding through the mud, burst into the German trenches.

"A counter-attack on the 17th also was a most dashing piece of work. Trenches occupied by the enemy had been subjected to such a heavy fire that they would not await our onset. As our men charged forward, cheering, the Germans were observed to be leaving the trenches and hurrying to the rear.

"In one trench, which became in the course of the fighting more or less isolated, forty of our men continued to hold firm until every one of them had been either killed or wounded. Eventually there were only three left who were capable of firing, and these three continued to hold the enemy at bay. In the meantime word was brought to those in the rear that their ammunition was nearly exhausted, and seven men, the strongest available, were selected to bring up as much ammunition as they could carry. These latter found the three wounded survivors still standing amid the bodies of their dead and disabled comrades and still firing steadily. The support, slender as it was, came in the nick of time, for at that moment the Germans launched another assault, which, like the previous ones, was beaten off and the position was saved.

"Our howitzers did especially good work on the trenches captured by the Germans at one point. Observers could see one lyddite shell after another bursting in the trenches, and hurling the defenders into the air."

Quoting from letters which, he says, were found on the bodies of German soldies in support of his statement the eyewitness says:

"There is no doubt that the feeling in Germany toward the war is changing. They probably are as determined as ever to fight to the last, but the early optimism and confidence are vanishing. It would appear also that the drain upon the enemy's manhood is having a depressing effect.

"It is reported that even the reservists who are suffering from ailments which would render them unfit for military service, are being called up, and that the supply of sound reservists has been exhausted in some districts. Some letters speak of the calling up of the untrained Landsturm, which represents a large reserve still available, to make good the wastage of war."

FRENCH WIN ON THE MEUSE.

Official Report Says Germans Lost 3,000 at Desaparges.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Military activities in the vicinity of Verdun in the month of February are described in an official recital given out in Paris tonight, which reads as follows:

"The investment of Verdun has always been one of the objects of the German General Staff, and the measures taken to this end have been both costly and useless. The German offensive movement to the southeast of the intrenched camp of the Meuse was checked at St. Mihiel and the enemy could not advance against the eastern defenses of this locality. Along the heights of the Meuse the line of battle has remained unchanged for several months past.

"When the Germans moved forward they were successful in gaining a foothold northeast of St. Mihiel. They occupied Vigneulles and Hattanchatel and the Forest of Montagne. Further to the north, however, they could not maintain their former gains, and later French troops occupied the northern extremity of the heights of the Meuse.

"At the village of Desaparges, in a valley of the Meuse, the enemy had taken a strong position, but we were successful in driving them from it in spite of their fierce defense."

Continuing, the recital says that the attacks on Desaparges were begun by sapping operations. This was followed by the explosion of mines and the excavations thus made were used by the French soldiers as points of protection while they waited for the artillery to open the way.

The fighting was marked by hand-to-hand engagements of great violence. In one trench alone the Germans left 200 dead; survivors to the number of twenty-five surrendered. Attacks and counter-attacks on these positions continued with rapidity. The fighting finally came to an end on Feb. 21 with victory for the French. The losses of the enemy are estimated at 3,000 men, being one-half of their total strength engaged.

BRITISH FIGHT IN SNOW.

Aviators and Artillery in Close Cooperation on the Flanders Front.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Official Information Bureau gave out today another of the semi-weekly communications from the front. It follows:

"The period since the last communiqué has been marked by a thick mist and rain, which culminated on the 24th in a heavy snowstorm. Operations consequently have been hindered. In spite of bad weather, however, our air craft carried out their duties. Co-operation between aviators and the artillery has been particularly close.

"Near Ypres intermitttent fighting continued along the canal, without any change in the relative positions of the opposing forces. Many gallant acts have been performed during the recent fighting in this neighborhood. A sergeant and a private held a communication trench for a considerable period, unaided, and shot down all Germans who attempted to advance.

"Our machine guns were handled particularly well on one occasion when they came into action in the open and inflicted a considerable loss on the enemy.

"Along the remainder of our front the enemy's artillery fire at times has been somewhat heavy. No infantry attacks by either side have occurred."

SAY AUSTRIA SPURNED PEACE

Terms Were Offered Unofficially by Russia, Berlin Hears.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (By wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the items given out today by the Overseas News Agency was the following:

"The Berlin Mittag Zeitung states that it learns from special authority, in Vienna, that Russian unofficial negotiators offered Austria favorable separate peace terms and that Austria declined."

CURB WHITE SLAVERY IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Ambassador Morgenthau's Efforts Effectively Seconded by the Sultan's Police.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. —. (Correspondence of The Associated Press.)—The notoriety which has attached to Constantinople as a centre of white slave traffic bids fair to disappear under the vigorous administration of Bedri Bey, the present Chief of Police, who, as recently reported by cable, has undertaken the closing of a number of places where the traffic flourished.

In this work of suppression Henry Morgenthau, the American Ambassador, has figured prominently. Up to the time President Wilson sent him to Constantinople no personality sufficiently interested in stopping the evil practices had appeared to grasp the situation. Under the Capitulations with the Powers, whereby foreigners in Turkey were not subject to the laws of the country, the suppression of the white slave traffic was practically impossible. Foreigners were responsible only to their Consuls, and the Consular representatives would not work with the Turkish authorities. The persons engaged in the traffic obtained passports of four or five different countries and were ready to swear as many allegiances as their varying fortune demanded. The Black Sea ports of Russia and Rumania, only a few hours' sail from Constantinople, were made the bases for the export of human material which the Turkish capital consumed.

When Mr. Morgenthau arrived in Constantinople, near the end of 1913, he quickly grasped the difficulties and was the first to succeed in bringing the foreign Consuls and the highest Turkish police authorities together. At a meeting held last March at the American Embassy the Constantinople Association for the Suppression of the Traffic in Women was organized. G. Cornell Tarler, Secretary of Embassy, was appointed Secretary. The efforts of this association were about to bear fruit, when the outbreak of the European war upset all co-operation in the European Diplomatic and Consular Corps.

Last October, however, the Ottoman authorities abrogated the Capitulations under which foreigners had enjoyed their privileged position in the empire, and although the foreign powers have not accepted this abrogation, the entrance of Turkey into the war has caused a general acquiescence. The time for the Turkish authorities to attack white slavery in the capital had therefore come. The control of the police is in the hands of Bedri Bey, who for the past year has been in active accord with Ambassador Morgenthau in his efforts to purge Constantinople of the worst phases of white slavery

Bedri Bey has for some months been gathering evidence against the "cadets" in the city. Over a score of them had their headquarters in a quasi synagogue in the most notorious quarter of Galata, on the Golden Horn. The synagogue was independent of the Grand Rabbinate of Turkey, and thus was able to escape religious investigation. In January Bedri Bey's officers descended upon the synagogue, closed its doors, and arrested 130 "cadets."

WAR RISK BUREAU RESUMES

Issues Insurance at Fixed Rates to Ports in England and Germany.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Secretary McAdoo made an announcement tonight which shows that the Bureau of War Risk Insurance has decided to resume writing insurance at fixed rates on vessels and cargoes to ports in Great Britain and Germany. Last night the bureau announced that it would receive applications for war risk insurance on vessels and cargoes for ports in the belligerent countries, but reserved the right to reject these applications or to fix rates dependent upon the circumstances in each case. The announcement of Secretary McAdoo was as follows:

"The Bureau of War Risk Insurance is writing risks to or from London, Liverpool, or Glasgow at the rate of 1 per cent. for cargoes and 1½ per cent. for round voyage on hulls and 1½ per cent. for a period of ninety days.

"On shipments to German ports the rate on hulls for the round voyage is 6 per cent. and on cargoes of cotton or other non-contraband goods to Germany 5 per cent. On return cargoes from Germany a rate of 3½ per cent. is charged."

WAR NEWS FROM BERLIN.

Allies Hold Only 58,627 German Prisoners, Says Minister at Berne.

BERLIN, Feb. 26, (by Wireless Telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency are the following:

"A dispatch received here from Luxemburg says that large numbers of Belgian workmen are returning to their own country from England for the reason that in England British unemployed are being given the first chances at work.

"Referring to reports that the powers of the Triple Entente are planning to seize all German property on the high seas, German newspapers today are speculating as to what neutral powers will say and do when German property carried under neutral flags shall be seized by the warships of the countries arrayed against Germany.

"The German Minister at Berne, Switzerland, declares that there are 58,627 German prisoners of war interned in France, Great Britain and Russia. His authority for this statement is communications from the French, British and Russian Governments transmitted by neutral Governments to the Prussian Minister of War. In Germany there are now about 700,000 prisoners of war, the Minister to Switzerland declares, exclusive of Belgians.

"In the Prussian Diet today all parties without exception agreed that the German financial and industrial organization was standing the test of the war successfully. It was stated that the new banking institute, created for the war time, had been used but little. Germany, it was asserted, is independent of other countries, since she is able to produce all she needs.

"The Minister of Commerce, Dr. Sydow, stated that there was no lack of employment, and that statistics showed that conditions were not only better than they were at the outbreak of the war but also better than in peace times. He said he appreciated the efficient collaboration of the trade unions. He agreed with all parties that the next task of the Government in Parliament was the organization of unemployment offices on a huge scale, eliminating all politics.

"The Dresdener Bank of this city has subscribed 10,000,000 marks ($2,500,000) to the new war loan.

IRISH RECRUITING BRISKER.

Canon Hannay Thinks Mercier's Arrest Has Stimulated It.

Among the passengers who arrived on the Baltic last evening was Canon James O. Hannay, the novelist who writes under the name of George A. Birmingham. He is here to lecture on "Ireland and the War."

"Recruiting in Ireland at the present time is booming," he said. "After John Redmond's speech there was a great increase in Irish enlistments. This fell away, however, and, while I have no proof of this assertion, the falling away is said to have been due to literature sent from America. Now the Irish enlistments have increased to a greater extent than at the time of the Redmond speech. This, I believe, is due to the stories of German treatment of nuns and priests in the countries they have invaded and to the arrest of Cardinal Mercier.

"In regard to the submarine attacks, one hears that Germany has a submarine base somewhere off the Irish or Welsh coast. It may be, some think, that she is supplied from a vessel flying a neutral flag. In this connection, a story I heard, but for the truth of which I do not vouch, may be interesting. It is said that when a buoy in St. George's Channel was being repaired a pipe was found attached to it, and this connected with an oil tank buried in a bog."

Dr. Hannay said he had heard that England had a gun that is an entirely new feature of warfare. It threw shrapnel with great precision under the water, and had been invented for the sole purpose of repelling submarine attacks.

"Of course," he said, "it is first necessary to find the submarine, and this is not always an easy task."

"The real tragedy of the present war is that thousands of Frenchmen, Russians, British, and Belgians are dying that the Germans may be free," said Dr. Charles Sarolea, Belgian Consul at Edinburgh. The doctor also arrived on the Baltic, and he comes here to lecture, too.

"Two weeks ago I saw King Albert on the firing line in Flanders, standing on about the only plot of Belgian territory left to the Belgians," said Dr. Sarolea. "The King is confident of success, as are his subjects. In England the submarine raids are pooh-poohed. They are not effective, and the people feel that with more than 9,000 vessels afloat some must be sent to the bottom. The number of these, however, is surprisingly small, and that is a testimony on the guard kept by Great Britain.

"The Allies attach tremendous importance to public opinion in America, and it is safe to say so do the Germans. This is a great tribute to the impartiality of this country. It is a sort of understood thing that at the end of the war the United States is going to be the supreme court of appeal. The Allies don't want her to enter the war. Questions that arise and cloud the relations between Europe and the United States will be all cleared up and satisfactorily so."

Dr. Sarolea and Dr. Hannay will be the guests of Benjamin W. Guinness of 8 Washington Square. Mr. Guinness was a passenger on the Baltic.

ENGLAND AIDS JAMAICA.

Sends Ships for Her Produce and Provides for a Loan.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Feb. 26.—The Government has announced that owing to the shortage of shipping facilities here the English Colonial Secretary would send ships to take Jamaica's cargoes to England. The Bank of England will also advance money to the Jamaican Government under the borrowing powers possessed by the Government.

The feeling here is that England does not intend to neglect even the smallest of her colonies.

GIFTS FOR EASTER ARGOSY.

Children's Belgian Aid Draws Hearty Responses—Day's Relief Work.

Contributions to the Easter Argosy, to be sent from the children of America to Princess Marie Jose of Belgium, for the children and war-time babies, continued to pour into the offices of the Belgium Relief Fund yesterday.

The Belgian Relief Fund now amounts to $948,215.12, of which amount $4,752.38 was received yesterday. Contributions should be sent to J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, or to the Belgian Relief Committee, 8 and 10 Bridge Street. Yesterday's subscriptions of $10 or more were:

Contr. to Mme. Vandervelde at Cosmopolitan Club, Feb. 16	$4,108	Mrs. G. Richards	$10
Norma Stevens	100	Rev. G. H. Hooper	10
T. B. Bleecker	10	Mrs. W. Herrick	15
Mrs. E. S. Auchincloss	10	Mrs. W. L. Andrews	10
Westfield citzs	25	Mrs. C. L. Atterbury	10
Bronx Club	22	Mrs. I. Henderson	20
M. C. F.; W. T. Howard	25	Mrs. M. S. Spencer	12
Elizabeth M. Bliss	25	Miss Kuhne	10
Anonymous	25	Mrs. E. R. Lum (col.)	11
Mrs. D. B. Goff	25	F. A. Dowden	10
Mrs. Bend	10	R. M. Field	10
		Chain letter	22
		Keene Valley ctzs.	25

Red Cross Sends Supplies.

The Red Cross is shipping on the Scandinavian-American liner California, which sails tomorrow, 275 cases and bales of hospital garments and supplies to the German Red Cross and to the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich.

The Red Cross Fund was increased by $147.10 yesterday, and now totals $461,433.63. Subscriptions should be sent to Jacob H. Schiff, Treasurer, 130 East Twenty-second Street or 52 William Street. Yesterday's contributions were:

Women Painters and Sculptors	$75
Holy Communion Church	47
Independent	25

Vacation Fund.

The Vacation War Relief Committee of 38 West Thirty-ninth Street, of which Miss Anne Morgan is treasurer, acknowledges the following additional subscriptions of $10 or more:

Mrs. W. C. Ashwell	$41	Mrs. Pearce	$100
Emergency Com	530	Mrs. J. L. McVickar	28
R. J. Caldwell	100		

Gifts for Jewish Relief.

The fund of the American Jewish Relief Committee for Sufferers from the War, subscriptions to which should be sent to Felix M. Warburg, 52 William Street, now totals $515,214.49. Additional subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Young Maccabeans	$20
Mrs. M. A. and H. K. Cohn	10
Anonymous	10,000
S. Keller	10
B. J. Greenhut, (collection,) Temple Emanu-El, special contribution	732
Helena (Mont.) Committee	71
Lawrence (Mass.) A. J. R. C.	587
Temple Ahavath Sholom of Flatbush	15
Ladies' Auxiliary	10
Indianapolis Association	48
Louis Stern	10
Bridgeport Lodge, No. 4,731, O. B. A.; Hebrew Sick Benevolent Society; United Hebrew Benevolent Association	400
Through B. J. Greenhut, special	811
Cincinnati Committee	2,500
Akron (Ohio) Committee	118
St. Paul (Minn.) Committee	1,785
Leonard J. Rothstein	100
Detroit Committee	1,000
Wyoming Committee, A. J. R. C.	200
Anonymous	250
Indianapolis A. J. R. C.	300
Lafayette (Ind.) Committee	50
Little Rock Committee	723
Temple Emanu-El, special contribution through B. J. Greenhut	50
Wichita (Kan.) Committee	280
A. L. and L. L. Simon, 725 Broadway	100
David B. Simon, 705 R. R. Bldg., Denver, Col.	10
Leopold Z. Lodge, I. O. B. A., Goldsboro, N. C.	10
Dr. J. Walter	10

Prince of Wales Fund.

The Prince of Wales National Relief Fund in this country now totals $110,073.19. Subscriptions should be sent to R. M. Stuart Wortley, 25 Broad Street. New subscriptions of $10 or more follow:

Lancaster, (Penn.)	$15	C. N. Edge	$10
N. G. Higham	10	Auxiliary No. 1	100

The Indian children who will take part in "The Children's Revolution" next Thursday for the benefit of the Lafayette Fund, will leave the reservation at Petoskey, Mich., this morning. They are scheduled to arrive here on Monday morning. The little Indians will rehearse with the other children on Monday afternoon.

Belgian Aid Distribution.

The first report on the inner workings of the relief of Belgium was made yesterday to the Commission for Relief in Belgium by Emil Franqui, President of Belgium's National Relief Committee.

The report shows that the civil population, estimated at 7,000,000, has been divided between two departments, the Provisioning Department and the Benevolent Department The Provisioning Department sells food to those able to buy their ten ounces of daily bread, while the Benevolent Department cares for the destitute, who are estimated at 1,400,000.

A new method of relief work is indicated in the report, which shows that gift supplies have been sold to those able to pay at least something, and this money turned back into new supplies, whereby a continuous stream is assured.

BERNHARDT STILL MENDING.

Message of Sympathy Sent by Queen Alexandra.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 26.—"The condition of Mme. Sarah Bernhard continues to be as satisfactory as possible," says the bulletin issued today by Mme. Bernhardt's physicians, who add that she passed a very good night.

A message of sympathy has been received by Mme. Bernhardt from Queen Alexandra of England, who telegraphed: "I have learned with the deepest regret of the misfortune which has stricken you, and feel the sincerest sympathy for you in your suffering, a sympathy which all England shares for the greatest artist in the world."

BLOOMINGDALES'

Patricia Collinge in "The Show Shop".

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In certain fields Madame's right to vote has never been questioned.

When she comes a-shopping to Bloomingdales'—for herself, for Baby Bunting, for the Home, and—may we add—for Hubby, her vote—and her veto—are absolute.

Her tastes have been studied and met—as, for example, in the Embroidered Madeira Linens of our Linen Department.

She is the *constituency*—the *motif*—of this big Store (for have not statisticians proved that 85 per cent of the buying is done by the lady of the House?).

At Bloomingdales'—Madame's is the right to vote—to elect—to select.

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Keep baby's skin *well* by using Resinol Soap

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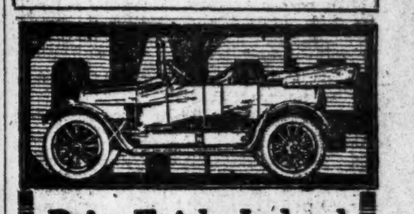
Sold by all druggists. For sample free, write to Dept. TT, Resinol, Baltimore, Md.



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CIVIL SERVICE.

EXAMINATION FOR
Secretary on Recreation
(Committee on Social Welfare, Board of Estimate and Apportionment.)
Salary $4,000 Per Annum.

Applications will be received from Feb. 25 until 4 P. M., March 11.

Applicants must be citizens of the United States, but need not be residents of the State of New York. Candidates will not be assembled for the written test, but will be called for an oral examination. Duties are: To conduct investigations in regard to Recreation Work; to report results of same; to examine and prepare material for the calendars of this Committee. Administrative experience in planning recreation facilities for large groups of persons is required.

Subjects and weights are: Training and experience, 4; Written Examination, 4; Oral Examination, 2; 70% required on each subject.

Minimum age, 25 years.

Apply for application blank at Room 1400, Municipal Building, New York City. Enclose four cents for postage if forwarded by mail.

MUNICIPAL CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

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ALIEN LAW DECISION HALTS NEW SUBWAYS

Contractors Quit Work to Reorganize Forces and New Contracts Are Held Up.

THOUSANDS WILL LOSE JOBS

Skilled Workers Suffer, Too—Case Goes to U. S. Supreme Court—Act May Be Amended.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company, which has contracts for four sections of the new subways, notified the Public Service Commission yesterday that because of the alien labor law decision it would stop work today on Section 7 of the Lexington Avenue line.

This will make 335 men idle. Work may be stopped on the other three sections it has, which would affect about 1,500 men.

The Degnon Contracting Company, which has seven sections and employs 2,400 men, also gave notice that it would cease operations on Monday on some of them in order to reorganize.

Neither the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company nor the Degnon Contracting Company has any intention of throwing up their work, but they find it necessary to reorganize their forces, and find it better to suspend until they can be sure of having the men they need rather than try to go on with disorganized forces.

Most of the subway contractors find themselves placed in the same position by the sudden enforcement of the long-dormant law. Some took warning when the proceedings were begun two months ago and dismissed all aliens. Others have progressed with their work so that they have finished the rough labor in which the alien element is large.

Blow to Citizen Labor Too.

But it was said yesterday by one in close contact with the construction work that there will be serious consequences to many American workmen as a result of the discharge of the aliens. They provide essential links in the chain of industry and, quite apart from wages, cannot be replaced. "The short-backed Italian," as one contractor put it yesterday, is the ideal excavator, and the Austrian miner, the ideal timberman, and so with them replaced by inexpert Americans the citizen carpenter and steel worker is likely to find the job slow getting ready for his services.

The General Contractors Association met yesterday at the Hotel Manhattan and considered the situation. About thirty members were present with Edward M. Grout their counsel. After the meeting Mr. Grout said they had reached the conclusion that there was nothing to do but to obey the law. An appeal is to be taken to the United States Supreme Court and Mr. Grout hopes it may be heard in six or eight weeks, but that of course rests with the Court.

C. A. Crane, Secretary of the association, said last night that fully 90 per cent. of the common laborers were aliens and 50 per cent. of the skilled workmen. While he doubted the possibility of recruiting citizen labor sufficient to prevent serious delay in the Subway building, Walter L. Sears, Superintendent of the Public Employment Bureau, was sure that he could find plenty of men. Within two weeks, he said, he could supply from 10,000 to 15,000 able-bodied citizens qualified for Subway work.

Mayor Mitchel, when he was asked yesterday what he thought of the decision of the Court of Appeals, said it seemed that it would be expensive, while Controller Prendergast denounced the law as against public interest and a species of intolerance which ought to be repealed.

There was some talk of getting the law repealed, and the result was that Jeremiah A. O'Leary, counsel for John Gill, the labor leader who brought the matter up, yesterday sent this telegram to Gov. Whitman:

> On behalf of organized labor I desire to call your attention to the statement of the Secretary of the Contractors' Association, that they will request you to send a special message to the Legislature urging the repeal of the alien labor law relating to public works.
>
> It is to be hoped that no opportunities of Tammany contractors will induce you to help abolish a law enacted by a former Republican Administration for the benefit of American citizens over the padrone labor system.
>
> The statement that the subway contractors cannot obtain American laborers to do the work is a deliberate falsehood. Almost half a million American citizens are idle in this State today, ready and willing to fill any vacancies created as a result of the decision of the Court of Appeals upholding the constitutionality of this law.

"It is the purpose of Mr. Gill," declared Mr. O'Leary, "to compel an immediate compliance with the alien labro law, not alone on the Subway, but on the aqueduct and all other public works in the State of New York."

Ties Up New Contracts.

Meanwhile Chairman McCall spoke yesterday of the dilemma in which the Public Service Commission found itself. It has seven of the large contracts of the Subway ready for letting, and it does not know what to do. The bids for one of these, the section of the B. R. T.'s Seventh Avenue line from Fifty-first to Fifty-ninth Street, were to have been opened yesterday. It was decided not to do so, and next Tuesday the commission will take formal action as to the policy it must pursue in the matter.

"We are on the horns of a dilemma," said the Chairman. "We must void any contract on which it is shown to us alien labor is employed, or be subject to prosecution for misdemeanor. But if we did do so, and the United States Supreme Court in the end declared the alien clause unconstitutional, every one of the contractors thus deprived of his contract could sue the city for damages. As there are now contracts out to the value of not much under $150,000,000, you will see how much risk is involved.

"I think that the present situation shows that the Legislature should give the commission some other alternative than the voiding of a contract for the violation of the labor law. That penalty is too severe, and we ought to have in our discretion the imposition of a heavy fine."

STUDY SUBWAY RELIEF.

Legislation Contemplated to Relieve the Alien Labor Situation.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Speaker Sweet of the Assembly indicated today that a bill might be introduced to give relief to contractors engaged in construction work on the new subways of New York City from the situation arising out of the decision handed down by the Court of Appeals yesterday prohibiting the employment of alien labor on all public work.

The statement was made by Speaker Sweet after a conference with Charles A. Crane, Secretary of the contractors' association. Mr. Crane left for New York at noon somewhat hurriedly to attend a meeting of the contractors in New York.

"We will be compelled to discharge all our alien laborers," said Secretary Crane. "Experience has shown that it will be impossible to replace them with native or naturalized labor even at wages much higher than the terms of our present contracts would justify. It may be necessary for us to stop work on the subways, pending relief from the Legislature."

To meet the situation the Legislature would be required, not only to repeal the section of the labor law prohibiting the employment of aliens on enterprises carried on at the public expense, but also to empower the Public Service Commission and the Board of Estimate to validate existing contracts by eliminating the clause which many contracts now contain forbidding the employment of aliens.

There is precedent for this, according to Mr. Crane, in the Legislative action authorizing the modification of aqueduct contracts after the eight-hour law went into effect. Of course, there is this difference, that in the present instance the contractors employing aliens did so in conscious violation of the law and the provisions of their contracts with the city.

Speaker Sweet said he would favor the appointment of a Legislative commission to investigate the question of whether there were enough unemployed men in New York City willing to work for subway contractors in the same capacity as have the aliens who are doomed to discharge, before enacting any legislation affecting the situation.

CONVOYING DISABLED LINER.

Mongolian, Leaking Badly, Is Returning to Halifax—230 on Board.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 26.—The United States Coast Guard cutter Seneca is convoying into Halifax the Allan liner Mongolian, which sailed from here for Liverpool several days ago. The Mongolian is reported to be leaking badly, and the Seneca is following her ready to take off her 230 passengers if her pumps should fail.

The vessel is believed to have been forced to turn back because of damage received in the ice. Late tonight a wireless message was received from the liner that all were well on board and she was making ten knots an hour.

The first news that the Mongolian was in distress came in a wireless from her Captain to the Allan Line offices in Montreal, stating that his vessel was leaking. So urgent was the call that Acting Premier Bennett asked the Red Cross Line of New York to send the steamer Stephano to the assistance of the Mongolian. This was done.

A wireless message from the Stephano to the Mongolian was caught by the cutter Seneca, on ice patrol duty, and she at once started for the disabled vessel. She reached there speedily and notified the Stephano and the latter continued on her interrupted voyage from Halifax to St. John's.

The Mongolian sailed from Philadelphia on Jan. 29. She ran on a shoal entering St. John's Harbor, damaging some of her forward plates. She took on her passengers there. The vessel had a crew of about sixty men. Her cargo includes 1,190,000 pounds of flour, 56,000 bushels of wheat, and a big consignment of lubricating oil. The cargo is valued at $238,700.

The Mongolian will probably arrive at Halifax on Sunday.

WILL REPORT SHIP BILL.

But Democrats Despair of Meeting Republican Objections.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Despairing of amending the Government ship purchase bill to meet objections of insurgent Democratic Senators, conferees on the measure tonight agreed to a report which would make permanent the proposed Government shipping board and ship corporation, subject to the will of the President and Congress.

Senator Fletcher, in charge of the bill, said later there was nothing to encourage the view that the conference report would overcome the opposition of Senate Republicans, who have reiterated their determination to hold out against the measure unless it is killed by adjournment of Congress. It was suggested that the report might win the support of some Progressives who favor Government ownership.

The report will be submitted first to the House, where it probably will be called up Monday. It cannot reach the Senate before Tuesday or Wednesday.

No change was made by the conferees in the section of the measure as it passed the House stipulating that ships should not be purchased in any way that would disturb the neutrality of the United States.

SIFT CHARGE AGAINST HAMBURG-AMERICAN

Federal Grand Jury Has British Allegations of Neutrality Violations.

INVOLVE NORWEGIAN SHIPS

Alleged Agreement Guaranteeing Against Loss of Vessels Hired to Supply German Warships.

An investigation of alleged violations of the customs laws by which shipping interests are charged with having sent out from this country chartered neutral ships with supplies for belligerent war vessels, was begun yesterday afternoon by the Federal Grand Jury. The inquiry will embrace all the alleged violations of neutrality of which various warring nations have complained from time to time.

The first complaint taken up was made by Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett, British Consul General here, who was supplied last November with documents purporting to show that the Hamburg-American Line had endeavored to use the Norwegian steamships Fram and Somerstad as auxiliaries to the German Navy. These merchant vessels, it is asserted, were loaded with coal and provisions for the converted German cruiser Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse and the cruiser Karlsruhe. It is also alleged that the steamships Lorenzo and Berwind were chartered for similar purposes.

On filing his complaint the British Consul General accused the steamship line in question of violating Section 5,285 of the Revised Federal Statutes, making it a crime to augment the force of a nation at war with a nation with which the United States is at peace. This accusation involves an alleged conspiracy to defraud the United States through false clearances as to ports of destination and the false manifesting of contraband cargoes.

The investigation, directed by United States District Attorney H. Snowden Marshall, it is said authoritatively, will include other cases where the neutrality of the United States is alleged to have been violated by shipping interests also violating the customs laws. Such an investigation, it is believed, will greatly strengthen the position of the Administration in its protests to the belligerents against the seizure of American ships, held while their cargoes are searched. This is true because the United States Government may be better able to guarantee the genuineness of manifest papers of American ships.

Among the first witnesses before the Federal Grand Jury were Capt. Grindheim of the Fram and Ralph James M. Bullowa, 10 Broadway, counsel for Wrangell & Co., a Norwegian steamship firm which owns the Fram and the Somerstad. It was Mr. Bullowa who turned over to the British Consul General here the documents on which Sir Courtenay Walter Bennett made his complaint.

The accusation that the Fram and the Somerstad were chartered for use as auxiliaries of the German Navy was based principally on a document alleged to have been signed by Karl Bünz, a Director of the Hamburg-American Line, guaranteeing the owners of these two vessels against any loss the Fram and the Somerstad might sustain on their voyages. Here is a copy of the alleged agreement:

> Providing the steamers Fram and Somerstad proceed presently to their destinations, the steamer Fram to Pernambuco and the steamer Somerstad to Bahia in Brazil, the Hamburg-American Line agrees as follows:
>
> 1. They are responsible for the charter parties.
> 2. In the event that the vessels are seized by any belligerent power and the vessels forfeited, the Hamburg-American Line guarantees the value of the respective vessels.
> 3. In case the vessels are seized and detained the Hamburg-American Line agrees to pay hire of ships at the charter party rate during the period of detention.
> 4. The Hamburg-American Line agrees to waive the provisions of the appointments of super-cargoes on the vessels.
> 5. The letters of the Hamburg-American Line delivered to the Captain of the Fram and the Captain of the Somerstad are to be treated by the Captains as private papers.
> 6. Provided the ships make a good deliverance of their cargoes, and a quick voyage, there is to be no deduction for the loss of time for the last few days and other expenses.
> 7. In case the vessels are damaged by reason of the attempt to transfer the cargo, or part of the cargo, to a German steamer or man-of-war, the Hamburg-American Line will be responsible for all damage and the hire of the ships during the time the vessels are being repaired.
>
> HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
> New York, Sept. 23, 1914. Karl Buenz.

Counsel for the owners of the Fram and Somerstad has asserted that he blocked the alleged attempt to use the two vessels as German naval auxiliaries. He said he demanded the written agreement because he wanted a confession of the purpose for which the vessels were to be used. Having obtained this, he further explained that he ordered the Fram, at Philadelphia, and the Somerstad, at Charleston, unloaded, because both were carrying contraband goods, in violation of the terms under which they were chartered.

Mr. Bullowa pointed out that the Fram, when destined for Cadiz, Spain, carried, besides coal and provisions, sixty tons of fresh water, although the vessel was equipped with a condenser. He asserted that the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, when captured off the west coast of Africa, not far from the Fram's proposed route, was short of fresh water and coal. Following the capture of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse he said the destination of the Fram was changed from Cadiz to Pernambuco, Brazil, near which the German cruiser Karlsruhe had made several captures. Notwithstanding the Fram's second destination was to be the greatest coffee-producing country in the world, the vessel, according to Mr. Bullowa, carried sixteen bags of coffee in her cargo.

Engine oil, fire bricks, and fire clay in addition to her cargo of coal and provisions were loaded on the Somerstad before that ship's destination was changed from Cadiz, after the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse was captured.

A letter was furnished by counsel for the owners of the Fram and Somerstad to show that the captains of the two vessels were to receive instructions from their respective supercargoes, who, according to Mr. Bullowa, were German officers. Here is a copy of the alleged letter:

> New York, Sept. 17, 1914.
>
> The Captain of the Norwegian Steamship Fram, now at Philadelphia:
>
> Dear Sir: We herewith beg to introduce our Mr. Waetge, who will be our supercargo on your ship.
>
> The supercargo has instructions to allow you liberal gratuities, and we shall thank you to further our interests in every respect. Yours very truly,
>
> HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
> Kotter, Superintendent.

The Fram, which was seized by British warships and carried to Lerwick, Shetland Islands, with a cargo of 4,000 tons of oil cake taken on after her original cargo was unloaded at Philadelphia, has just arrived at this port from Copenhagen.

Other violations into which the Federal Grand Jury will inquire will include irregular shipment of cotton and waste in which quantities of contraband and rubber are said to have been concealed.

Dividend for Mandel Creditors.

Judge Mayer, in the United States District Court, yesterday signed an order permitting Eugene Lamb Richards, receiver in bankruptcy for Adolph Mandel, a private banker of 155 Rivington Street, to pay the depositors of the institution the 10 per cent. dividend ordered by the court without requiring of them a signed executed power of attorney.

TOMMY ATKINS NOW A RELIGIOUS ZEALOT

Wave of Puritanism Is Sweeping British Army, Says Brother of W. T. Stead.

COLONELS LEAD IN PRAYER

Regiments Demand It Before Going Into Battle—National Regeneration Due to the War.

The White Star liner Baltic which left Liverpool on Feb. 17, the day before the German war zone proclamation became effective, arrived here yesterday bringing 382 passengers. According to the officers of the vessel she was not convoyed out of Liverpool and did not see any submarines during the voyage.

On board were many Americans, among them Dr. Dorothy Smyley, who left New York early in August to enlist in the French Red Cross work. She said she had been on almost constant duty with the wounded, part of the time at advance base hospitals in Northern France. She said the French hospitals were well organized. She is here on a short leave of absence to arrange business matters and will return to France in March.

War has turned the English nation from religious slackness to observation, and the people are now being swept along by a tide of stern Puritanism, according to F. Herbert Stead, head of Browning Hall, London, another arrival on the Baltic. Mr. Stead, whose brother, W. T. Stead, the noted journalist, lost his life when the Titanic went down, is here as minister-in-residence at Auburn Theological Seminary, Auburn, N. Y. He will leave New York today to preach at Cornell University on Sunday.

"The result of this war from the religious point of view promises to be a real national regeneration," he said. "The British Army, particularly the new army being organized by Lord Kitchener, is now filled with the Puritan spirit as no army has ever been since Cromwell's time. A common expression, even of the old standing army, is that now 'even soldiers have become religious.'

"Rarely do the men go into the trenches until they have offered prayer. I heard of several different companies that would not go into battle until after prayer, the men even insisting on their Colonel leading them in prayer. One can scarcely imagine the amusing figure of an apoplectic old Colonel selecting a very short petition, then plunging his troops into the conflict."

Napoleao Reys, a Special Representative of the Brazilian Government, sent to Japan in the interests of trade relations, was also a passenger. He said he had reached London when the war broke out and was compelled to turn back. He said he would spend several weeks in the United States and then go to Japan by way of San Francisco.

"Brazil looks upon the United States as a big brother," said Mr. Reys. "This war has already demonstrated the necessity for enlarged commercial relationship, and I am advised by my Government that extensive steps toward that end are now under way."

On the Baltic came also Lady Cook, who has been in Belgium and who is to lecture here for Belgium relief. She is going to Washington first to meet the President.

George H. Cooke, an English woolen goods jobber, here for the first time, said the British soldier was better clothed than ever before. The authorities had found cheap goods did not pay and were now using the best cloths even in the uniforms of the civil guards.

"This has caused a shortage of cloth over Great Britain, and manufacturers have orders for a year to come," he said.

TAXICABS NOT HACKS—YET.

Court Restrains City Officials from Enforcing Ordinance.

The Mason-Seaman Transportation Company yesterday gained an advantage in its fight against the amendment to city ordinance classing taxicabs and all vehicles equipped with taximeters as public hacks and making them subject to the provisions of the original public hack ordinance. The advantage was in an order issued by the Appellate Division restraining the Mayor and other city officials from enforcing the provisions of the amendment to the ordinance pending the determination by the same court of an appeal from the Supreme Court asking that the same restraint be placed upon the city officials until the constitutionality of the amended ordinance is settled.

The amendment to the ordinance classifying taxicabs as public hacks was passed by the Board of Aldermen on Dec. 15, 1914. The Mason-Seaman Transportation Company at once brought suit in the Supreme Court to have the amendment declared unconstitutional, and this suit has not yet been decided. The company then asked Justice Cohalan in the Supreme Court to restrain the city from enforcing the amendment until the test of its constitutionality was settled, but the Justice denied the motion, and an appeal was taken on it to the Appellate Division. The Appellate Division, not yet ready to decide this appeal, has said that the order asked for may be effective until the appeal is decided.

GIRL'S ODD BID FOR PITY.

Binds and Gags Herself and Lies in Park to be Discovered.

Because she said she wanted sympathy and the friendship of some person of her own age, Marjorie Etchen, 19 years old, employed in the family of Mrs. Mary O. Allen, Newark, tried to deceive the Newark authorities yesterday.

She was found in a clump of bushes in Branch Brook Park by Louis Weiss with a piece of cloth about her ankles and a similar piece over her mouth as a gag. Her hands were free.

She was suffering from exposure and was taken to the City Hospital, where she soon revived. There she told of seeing two Italians watching her employer's house and of following them into the park. She said they dragged her into the bushes, bound and gagged her, and warned her they were going back to rob the Allen house. Later she broke down and admitted she had bound herself. She said she had not known her parents and had always wanted sympathy and companionship.

Mrs. Allen took her back home.

OUT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Involuntary Petition Against Broker Hollins Dismissed.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday dismissed an involuntary petition in bankruptcy against Harry B. Hollins of the stock brokerage firm of H. B. Hollins & Co., 37 Wall Street. The firm and the members individually were petitioned into bankruptcy on Nov. 13, 1913, by C. W. Sweet, H. D. Long, and James F. Newcomb & Co. The firm reached an agreement with its creditors in June of last year. The schedules showed that the firm's liabilities amounted to nearly $6,000,000, and that Hollins' individual liability was $1,111,093, with assets of $980,025. His principal creditors were the estate of Consuelo, dowager Duchess of Manchester, the J. P. Morgan estate and William K. Vanderbilt. Mr. Hollins' creditors did not oppose the dismissal of the petition.

PREDICTS PROSPERITY ERA.

Congressman Hull Assails Prophets of Evil in Speech in House.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—In a speech in the House today, Representative Cordell Hull of Tennessee, author of the Income Tax law, summed up the commercial horrors of the present war in Europe. He said that of the 1,620,000,000 inhabitants of the world, over half, or 925,000,000, lived in contries that had been drawn into the war.

Business of the world had been depressed, disarranged, and demoralized beyond computation by the war, he said, but he predicted permanent prosperity in the United States. He declared the American people had fared better and suffered less than any other, and assailed "prophets of evil."

"This false propaganda," he said, "is the merest pretense, intended to discredit the great constructive legislation of this Administration. Theirs is the voice of selfish protectionist greed, seeking to capitalize the country's misfortune due to the war for standpat political and protection purposes. It is placing politics and greed above patriotism.

"Our export trade of $500,000,000 to Germany, Austria, and Belgium has been wiped out. The trade of France with this country fell off in the first four months of the war $650,000,000, and, notwithstanding exports of foodstuffs and munitions of war to England, our imports from there fell off in the month of January $98,000,000.

"Argentina is suffering a serious trade depression. In her capital city are 80,000 idle people; her trade—chiefly with Europe—has stopped entirely. But her greatest trouble has been the stoppage of capital which was being invested in developing her resources. The Government itself is in financial straits.

"And what is true of Argentina is also true of practically all of the South American countries. Some cannot even borrow to pay interest on their debts, and are in a state of general moratorium."

Mr. Hull said that those who think would not be caught with the taunting argument of the times that whatever business depression was now being experienced was wholly due to the Underwood tariff. He added:

"The war has constructed around this country a wall higher than all the tariffs combined could build."

MAY HAVE HOTEL THIEF.

Police Say Prisoner Admits Many Robberies with Aid of Key Device.

By the arrest last evening of Walter Blair, 26 years old, who lived in a boarding house at 366 West Sixty-seventh Street, the police believe they are in a fair way to solve several hotel robberies reported recently. Blair, according to the police, is one of the cleverest crooks they have come across in many days. In his room was found a machine by means of which he could turn out duplicate keys in thirty seconds. He gave a demonstration on it after he had been taken to the West Sixty-eighth Street police station by Patrolman Girvin.

Blair, the police say, confessed that he had robbed guests at the Navarre, Wallick, Cumberland, and Somerset Hotels, and that he was planning to enter four rooms in the Hotel McAlpin. He said the articles he had obtained so far were of no very great value.

The system adopted by Blair to divert suspicion was unique. He said that he rented rooms at the hotels, thus obtaining keys. He would then take the keys to his boarding house, make duplicates on the machine, and return the original keys to the hotel after giving up the rooms. Later he returned to the hotels and, ascertaining that the new occupants of the rooms for which he had duplicate keys were out, he searched the rooms and carried off such articles of value as he found.

Blair was caught last night, the police say, while trying to rob the room of Miss May Maher at his boarding house.

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RUSH SERVICE BOARD REPORT TO WHITMAN

Continued from Page 1.

and I consider that the Commissioners we have had have tried with earnestness to solve difficult problems."

Timothy S. Williams, President of the B. R. T., was armed with a letter in answer to the questions sent him by the committee. He was quite willing to see the construction work on the dual system handed over at once to the Board of Estimate or a new city department, and he thought the transfer of the engineering force, with Mr. Craven at its head, could be done without difficulty. He also thought the regulatory powers of the commission could be placed under a single-headed city department, and he advocated this on account of the large interest the city would have in the operation of the dual system, both from the financial and the traffic point of view. The State, on the other hand, might retain the power to approve issues of securities and to require publicity of the reports of corporations.

Lack Practical Experience.

Expressing his views of the way in which the commissioners had carried out their duties of regulation, Mr. Williams said:

"Without any disrespect to any of the gentlemen who have occupied the position of commissioner, it is indisputable that not one of them has had at the time of his appointment any administrative or technical experience to qualify him for his office. They have been with few exceptions men of sincere purpose and industry, but they have had to be educated in office to the necessarily complicated problems they had to decide."

Mr. Williams agreed with Mr. Shonts that the commissioners had gone so far in prescribing the exact headway and the number of cars to be run, and so on, as not even a Board of Directors would venture. Such matters had to be left to the discretion of the operating force, who must take into account such matters as weather or the appearance of unusual crowds, and meet such emergencies.

In his oral testimony Mr. Williams pointed out that for all that had been said about the complaints against the B. R. T., they only amounted to one for every 1,800,000 persons carried last year. He went on:

"Brooklyn is a peculiar town. We have not much amusement, and take life seriously. Most of us own our homes, and we have plenty of leisure, and so we form Boards of Trade, composed of everybody except the tradesmen, and our serious and sometimes ambitious patriots set about aiding their fellow-men."

Mr. Williams asserted that the only orders of the commission the B. R. T. had refused to obey had been founded on prejudice and ignorance, and he proceeded to attack Commissioner Maltbie. He asserted that Mr. Maltbie's opinion concerning the fenders on street cars, in which he had used what the witness styled "verbal fireworks" concerning the maiming of children and breadwinners and the killing of mothers, was the result of a dispute he [Mr. Maltbie] had had a few days before with an official of the B. R. T.

"Mr. Maltbie," said Mr. Williams, "has a very tender conscience. He paid $3 for a 155-mile ride, and the chauffeur got $5.75 to the city's $3, and in this case not only his conscience but his sympathies were aroused, and so he said we grudged $150,000 to save those lives. Of course, the expenditure of money was not involved in our opposition. We objected to the fenders when we already had the wheel guards, because we thought they would do more harm than good. I say that order was purely a matter of personal pride and prejudice on the part of Mr. Maltbie."

Johnson a "Brass Band."

Mr. Williams criticised mercilessly the report on the B. R. T. service lately made by Joseph Johnson, head of the commission's Transit Bureau. It had been presented, he said, according to what Mr. Whitney had told two of the B. R. T. officials, because the commission was not getting any credit for its work and felt it must do it with a brass band.

"As I am the brass band referred to," said Mr. Johnson as Mr. Williams stepped down, "I ask that I may have an opportunity to be heard."

"Tomorrow," said Chairman Thompson, "we will hear you."

Ex-Chairman Willcox in his testimony opposed any change in the Public Service law, although he admitted that there might be advantages in having one Chairman for the two commissions. He also defended the policy of leaving some of the technical violations of orders unprosecuted.

"You must bear in mind," said Mr. Willcox, "that there are 1,000,000 passengers carried every day on the Subway, which was built to accommodate only 400,000.

"Then if the orders cannot be obeyed they must be wrong," said Col. Hayward.

"There is not a law on the statute books which might not also be called wrong in that sense—the automobile laws, the Board of Health laws, and many others."

Most of Mr. Willcox's testimony was taken up with two attacks on Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Third Avenue Railway Company, whose statements he said only received credibility on account of his "pleasing personality."

Mr. Willcox said that Mr. Whitridge had testified before the commission that of $35,000,000 bonds of the Third Avenue, there was no evidence "above the earth or below it to show what had become of $21,000,000."

"He insisted on capitalizing that in the new organization plan, and when I asked him if he'd take steps to compel restitution he got in the same state of mind he was in here yesterday," the witness continued. "He said it would cost $200,000 to try to get restitution, and as he was getting $75,000 a year salary it didn't seem too much for him to spend to get back $21,000,000, but he wouldn't."

"Didn't you take any steps to get restitution?" asked the Chairman.

"We had no power, but I sent all the papers to the District Attorney."

"Doesn't $21,000,000 seem a lot of money even down here?" asked Senator Thompson.

"It seems so to me," replied Mr. Willcox, and then, after the committee had consulted together, the subject was dropped.

Would Trace $300,000.

The other hit at Mr. Whitridge made by Mr. Willcox was in connection with the boast of the railway man that although he had capitalized the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line for $300,000 more than the commission wished, he was earning nearly 6 per cent. on it.

"I should like to ask Mr. Whitridge," said Mr. Willcox, "why he paid $300,000 more for the company than it was sold for a few months before, and whether any one connected with financing the Third Avenue got that $300,000."

Mr. Low was called not only as an ex-Mayor but as one of the men who had helped to make the dual subway system possible. He was entirely opposed to the transfer of the rapid transit work of the commission to the Board of Estimate, and suggested that many of the present inconveniences might be avoided by appointing a member of the Board of Estimate to the commission. He liked the idea of one commission for the whole State, one section looking after matters up-State and the other the city affairs, with a Chairman belonging ex officio to both branches. He also approved of placing telephones under the commission of the First District.

Mr. Low expressed the belief that the public had been well served by the commission, and said that he had much regretted that Mr. Willcox had not been reappointed to continue the subway work. Judge McCall, however, had had the good sense not to upset these plans, and he thought that he ought to say he never had known a man in public service give such ungrudging tribute to his predecessor as Mr. McCall had done to Mr. Willcox.

Ex-Commissioner John E. Eustis thought nothing would be gained by transferring the commission's functions to a city body. He also defended the general operation of the rapid transit lines. They heard from the few kickers, he said, but not from the 90 per cent. of passengers who were satisfied with the service provided. He had ridden from Brooklyn Bridge in the non-rush hours to the end of the Subway, and though he had found strap-hangers between Fourteenth and Seventy-second Streets, there was plenty of room all the rest of the way, and even in that section in the end cars.

George B. Cortelyou, President of the Consolidated Gas Company, was in favor of handing over to the Public Service Commission some of the powers now intrusted to the Bureau of Franchises of the Board of Estimate. He thought that the principal changes in the law were its simplification and he, like Mr. Whitridge, complained concerning the number of statistics required from the companies which were of no useful purpose to anybody.

The witness also considered that it was only fair that municipally operated utilities should be as much subject to regulation as private corporations, and should be compelled to submit to the same publicity. There was also a glaring defect in the lack of flexibility in the way in which the commission treated applications for new issues of securities.

"I do not oppose supervision of corporations," Mr. Cortelyou said, "but I fear lest supervision may become actual management. So just as I am against municipal management so I am against any modified form of municipal management. Regulation must stop short of management."

Cornelius J. Sheehan of Brooklyn also was heard. This morning the committee will hear the complaints of any persons who are to recite their experiences with the commission.

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WITH the ALLIES

By Richard Harding Davis

Charles Scribner's Sons

NO FRIENDLY WORD FOR TAX ON CHARITY

All Philanthropic Interests Are Ready to Fight Bill to Hamper Their Activities.

TRIED AND FAILED, SAYS LOW

Up-State Blow at City, James Henry's View—A Tax on the Poor, Mr. de Forest Thinks.

Strong opposition developed yesterday to the bill introduced into the Assembly on Thursday by John L. Sullivan of Chautauqua, by which it is proposed to tax every kind of religious, educational, and charitable institution and enterprise in the State possessing property in excess of $100,000. The heads of some of the larger institutions in this city that would be affected expressed determination to fight the measure, and outlined the arguments with which they will endeavor to defeat the bill. No one was found, among those associated with the affected institutions, who favored the bill or any measure of the sort.

Most of those who discussed Assemblyman Sullivan's proposal were indulgently inclined to regard it as one of the many bills drawn merely to be introduced and then allowed to die in pigeonholes.

Some declined to discuss the measure at all, and among them, notably, were the heads of two institutions which would be most seriously affected—Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and the Rev. Dr. William T. Manning, rector of Trinity Church and President of the Trinity Church Association, through which the charitable work of the Trinity organization is conducted. Neither of these men, nor any one associated with them, would express an opinion about the bill. Why this attitude was taken was not explained. In each case the simple statement was given out that the officer had "nothing to say."

Others, however, discussed the bill freely, among them Seth Low, a Vice President of the Charity Organization Society and President of the National Civic Federation; Leopold Plaut, President of the United Hebrew Charities; Hoffman Miller, Secretary of St. Luke's Hospital, and James Henry, Controller of the Sailors Snug Harbor.

Although Robert W. de Forest is in Jamaica, his attitude was authoritatively stated by his private secretary, William McBrien. Mr. de Forest is President of the Charity Organization Society, Vice President and virtually the active head of the Russell Sage Foundation, President of the Metropolitan Museum, and Vice President of the Presbyterian Hospital.

Speaking for the Catholic churches and charities in the city, Mgr. M. J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral, voiced disapproval of the bill, although he would not discuss the measure in detail.

Disastrous, Says Seth Low.

Seth Low said the enactment of Assemblyman Sullivan's bill would be "disastrous."

"To tax religious, educational and charitable institutions," he said, "would be a short-sighted policy on the part of the State. These institutions have been built up with funds exempt from taxation, and they are being supported today by contributions similarly exempt. If these funds and contributions are taxed by the State many people will decline to contribute further. They will not want to give money to be taxed.

"The scheme was tried in a way under Gov. Odell, when bequests to religious, charitable, and educational institutions were made subject to taxation, but even in this indirect form the plan made so much trouble that the State abandoned it after two or three years.

"Whatever may be the independent merits or demerits of the system of taxing such public institutions as those mentioned, it is certain that the long-continued policy in this State by which the institutions have been allowed to grow up and expand while exempt from taxation cannot be successfully altered. I do not see how a change could help being disastrous."

"The burden carried by the charitable organizations in this city is already hard enough," said Leopold Plaut. "We certainly have our share of difficulty without adverse legislation to hamper us. I can imagine no greater injustice than such a measure as that proposed.

"The United Hebrew Charities and every other society engaged in philanthropic work is unable now to cope with the horrible conditions existing, and if we are handicapped by taxation, conditions must become even more horrible. No matter how much money we have, the demands upon us exceed our income.

"There's not a society, as far as I know, that could not put to very good and effective use much more money than it is able to obtain, so if the State taxes us it will be literally taking money out of the mouths and hands of the people who need it badly. You may say for me that I will oppose this bill with all my might if the danger of its passage becomes threatening."

Unjust to Hospitals.

Hoffman Miller summed up the situation for the hospitals as it appeared to him.

"The bill, if made into a law, would deplete the revenues now applied to the demands of charity, and this depletion would be particularly harmful and unjust to the hospitals. Every private hospital in the State, almost without exception, is now doing work that belongs to the administration of the Government. In many foreign countries the citizens are taxed so that the Governments may perform this service rendered by the hospitals in this State.

"I cannot see where the taxing of these hospitals would be anything but manifestly unfair and ungrateful. Aside from this, every cent taken from the hospitals would mean just that much less for the treatment of the sick, for no hospital today has a surplus long unused."

James Henry, of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, made a point of this question: "How will hospitals, asylums, churches, and similar institutions obtain revenue with which to pay taxes?"

"Take our sailors' home on Staten Island," he said. "Its assessed valuation is so much and if we are taxed the tax will be estimated from this valuation. But no matter how much the home is worth on paper, it does not bring us in any revenue. The association supporting it receives nothing from those who use it. If we have to pay taxes on it, therefore, we shall have to seek extra contributions from our friends for the purpose.

"And the same is true as to hospitals, churches, asylums, libraries, and the like. Suppose the property of a charitable institution is assessed at $1,000,000; if it does not bring in any revenue to the society a tax on it will have to be met by private subscription. And you may imagine the difficulty, even the impossibility, of collecting contributions for a State tax.

"The Legislature should remember, then, that the institutions Mr. Sullivan proposes to tax are giving everything and receiving nothing, and that any tax imposed upon them will only make their work all the harder.

"Furthermore, it seems to me that the proposal to exempt the institutions owning less than $100,000 is aimed directly at New York City, which is unfair. This is indicated in the figures quoted in THE TIMES this morning. According to them, of the estimated $637,000,000 worth of exempt real property in the State, $412,000,000 is in New York City. Now it may be that the institutions in this city have more money than those without the city, but it should be remembered at the same time that their work is immensely greater. The fields they attempt to cover are so much bigger that the difference in apparent wealth is more than counterbalanced. I, for one, do not believe for a minute that the Legislature will ever be unjust enough to pass this bill."

De Forest Sees Harm in Such Tax.

William McBrien said that he had heard Mr. de Forest express his opinion on the subject of taxation of religious, educational, and charitable institutions, and was therefore in a position to give Mr. de Forest's attitude in general. He said:

"Mr. de Forest has called attention, when this subject has been broached to him, to the fact that those who propose to tax, first, the Charity Organization Society, forget the extent and nature of the work of that body. They forget that the society spends much for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis; they forget that the present Tenement House Department is the outgrowth of the society's endeavors; they forget that reforms in criminal court procedure, prison administration, and the like are urged and carried through by this and similar charity organizations. These things are for the benefit of society in general, and to restrict them by a tax would be to take from society infinitely more than the revenue from the tax would bring in.

"I have heard Mr. de Forest make the point that to tax charitable institutions is to take money and benefits out of the hands of the very poor for the benefit of those better off. No matter how much is given to these poor it is all needed by them, and it will never make them as well off as the more fortunate ones who would receive the chief benefit of a tax.

"Apropos of educational institutions, Mr. de Forest represents chiefly the Metropolitan Museum. There can be no doubt but that this institution confers a great benefit upon thousands in this city, and the extent of its service is limited by its funds. To tax it would be to limit it further. The Museum has been forced, often, to lose valuable exhibits, the loss of which has been almost universally lamented. A tax will mean that more such losses will be suffered."

Mgr. Lavelle said that he was not ready to discuss the proposed bill in all of its ramifications, but he summed up the situation as he saw it. He said:

"It would be decidedly ungrateful for the Legislature to tax religious institutions. The tax would cripple some of the best energies of the Church. I am sure that the sentiment of the Church and of those interested in the Church's work is against the measure."

NATION-WIDE SAFETY FIRST.

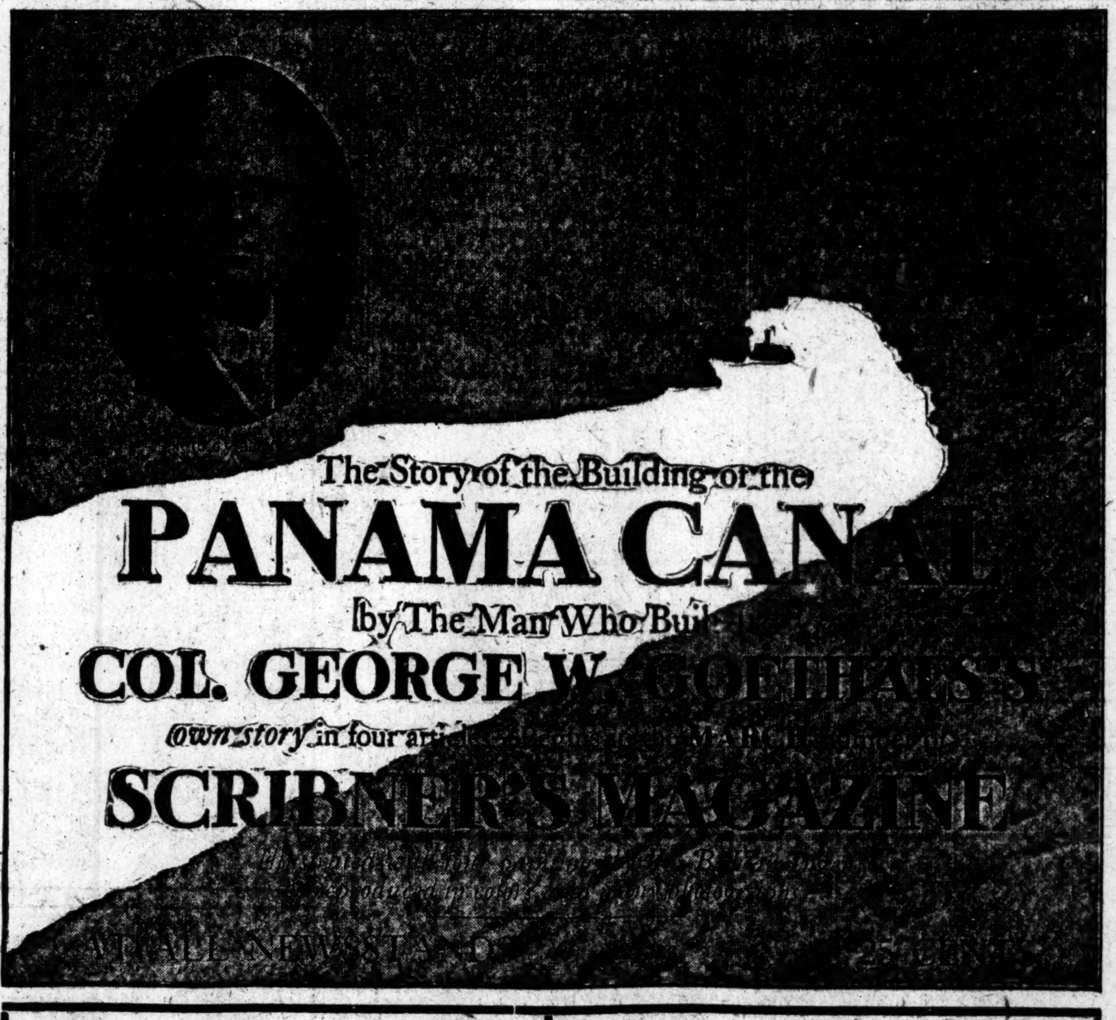
Federation Organized to Work for Traffic Regulation.

The Safety First Federation of America, which has for its objects uniform laws for control of automobile traffic and improvement of street traffic conditions throughout the country by a standard system of supervision, was organized yesterday by delegates who met at 6 East Thirty-ninth Street.

In addition to the election of a Board of Directors, which includes Police Commissioners, representatives of automobile clubs, and civic organizations from fourteen cities, these officres were elected:

Vice Presidents—Police Commissioner Harold W. Newman of New Orleans, Charles M. Talbert, Director of Streets, St. Louis; Police Commissioner John Gillespie, Detroit; J. H. Lippincott, New Jersey Traffic Commission; Treasurer—Charles L. Bernheimer; Executive Secretary—Frederick H. Elliott, New York.

A committee was appointed to nominate a President for election at the next meeting at Detroit next Fall.



The War from an American Point of View, by George B. McClellan, former mayor of New York.

The New Conditions in War As Seen from the German Side, by F. J. Archibald, correspondent for Scribner's Magazine with the Austro-German army. *Illustrated.*

King Albert of the Belgians, by Demetrius C. Boulger. *Illustrated.*

The Freelands, by John Galsworthy. It has a charming love story, characters whose careers you will follow with ever increasing interest, and deals with questions near the hearts of all.

Stories to remember:

Alice's Child, by Katharine Holland Brown. A story of mother-love and heroism.

The Shunway, by A. C. Gordon, author of "Maje."

The Border-Land, by Francis Parsons.

Pal—The Story of a Dog Who Re-Enlisted, by L. D. Willis. The story of a fire dog—a regular smoke-eater.

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CONSTIPATION

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GOLDWATER TO STOP CROWDING OF CARS

Continued from Page 1.

Shonts said last night that he did not know anything about the order and that it was a matter counsel for the railway company would have to deal with.

"This is the first I have heard about the order and I do not care to discuss it," said Mr. Shonts.

Frederick W. Whitridge, President of the Belt Line Railway Corporation, also said he had not heard of the order.

"It is very interesting," said Mr. Whitridge. "There is an order of the Public Service Commission which states that cars must have 10 per cent. excess of seats over all passengers carried, but because of peculiar conditions due to fires, ball games, &c., it has never been enforced. All these orders are really directed against the people and not against the railway companies. I do not know how they are going to prevent people from crowding into a car. The people are going to get in anyway, and I doubt if it can be stopped."

Commissioner Goldwater first started a crusade against overcrowding on Dec. 1 last, when he sent a letter to Chairman McCall of the Public Service Commission pointing out that overcrowding of passenger cars constituted a menace to health and called upon the commission to act. Chairman McCall replied that nothing could be done, and Commissioner Goldwater then sent a letter to the Public Service Commission demanding that steps be immediately taken to abate the nuisance or the Department of Health would act.

The resolutions passed at the meeting of the board and its accompanying order to the railroads reads as follows:

> Whereas, It is well established that certain communicable diseases are spread through contact with infected individuals, and
>
> Whereas, It is definitely known that respiratory diseases, such as pneumonia, bronchitis, influenza, and tuberculosis are spread by the inhalation of germ-laden air expelled from the lungs or air passages of infected persons, and
>
> Whereas, Bacteriological examinations of air in crowded cars have shown the presence of the germs of pneumonia, influenza, bronchitis, and other dangerous infectious diseases, and
>
> Whereas, Such examinations have shown that the number of disease germs increases in proportion to the degree of crowding, and
>
> Whereas, Observations and inspections made by agents and representatives of the Department of Health have disclosed the fact that there is excessive and necessary crowding of passengers on surface cars of the Fifty-ninth Street crosstown line and the Eighty-sixth Street crosstown line, both in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, owned, operated, and controlled by the Belt Line Railway Corporation and the New York Railways Company, respectively; and
>
> Whereas, The carrying of such large numbers of passengers on the several cars of said lines creates, in the opinion of the Board of Health, a condition dangerous and prejudicial to the health of such passengers, and said board having taken and filed among its records reports of its said agents and representatives relating thereto, and what it regards as sufficient proof to authorize its declaration that the premises and business pursuit, in respect to the conditions hereinbefore set forth, as thus conducted are in fact dangerous and prejudicial to the health of such passengers and constitute a public nuisance.
>
> Therefore, the Board of Health hereby declares that the conditions thus created constitute a public nuisance, and has entered such facts in its records; and in respect to the said premises, business pursuit, and conditions hereinbefore set forth,
>
> Hereby orders, that the carrying of passengers on all surface cars owned, operated, and controlled by the New York Railways Company running north and south on Avenue A. between Ninety-first Street and Eighty-sixth Street; east and west on Eighty-sixth Street from Avenue A to Madison Avenue; north and south on Madison Avenue and East Eighty-sixth Street to East Eighty-fifth Street; east and west on East Eighty-fifth Street from Madison Avenue to Fifth Avenue; east and west on Transverse Road 3 to Central Park West, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, be so regulated that the total number of passengers of any such car, at any time, shall not exceed one and one-half times the seating capacity of the car.
>
> Hereby orders, that the carrying of passengers on all surface cars owned, operated, and controlled by the said Belt Line Railway Corporation, running east and west on West Fifty-ninth Street and Central Park South from First Avenue to Tenth Avenue and north and south on Tenth Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Fifty-fourth Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, be so regulated that the total number of passengers of any such car at any time shall not exceed one and one-half times the seating capacity of the car.

The order of the board is mandatory and went into effect at midnight, but the railway companies may file their objection to it within three days. If this is not done and no argument against the order is received by the Health Commissioner within that time the new order becomes a law and is only reviewable by the courts.

Red Cross Seals Brought In $520,000

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Approximately $520,000 was raised to finance the crusade against tuberculosis in the United States by the sale of Red Cross seals last Christmas. Returns from the sales, announced at a conference of representatives of anti-tuberculosis organizations here today, show that more than 52,000,000 seals were sold, or 7,000,000 more than were sold in 1913.

DEAD MAN ON CAR ROOF.

Body of L. Chamberlain Is Found on Top of B. & O. Train.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26.—The body of a man was found on top of the baggage coach of a passenger train which stopped at the Baltimore & Ohio station on its way from New York to Washington last night. From papers found in the man's clothing he is believed to be L. Chamberlain, 128 West 124th Street, New York. A bridge builders' union card was found in his pocket.

The police, who are making an investigation, say that Chamberlain may have been attacked and robbed, or he may have been murdered and his body thrown on the moving train from a bridge. If the man stood up and struck a bridge they argue his skull would have been fractured and there would have been evidences of dirt or soot which generally covers the underpart and the sides of a bridge from the smoke of the locomotives. The wounds on the man's body were apparently clean and his clothing was not soiled much.

On inquiry at 128 West 124th Street it was learned that no person by the name of L. Chamberlain resided there and no one of that name was known by any one in the house.

STRIKEBREAKERS ON STRIKE

Men in Brooklyn Terminal Join Union and Quit Work.

The strikebreakers who took the places of striking brakemen and conductors at the Brooklyn Eastern District Terminal last April went on strike themselves yesterday for higher wages and a working agreement with the employers. The latter are the Havemeyers, whose main office is at 129 Front Street, Manhattan, but nothing could be learned there as to the status of the strike.

A strikebreaking agency supplied a number of guards at the dock yesterday, while Col. Reagan, of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, had a conference with a representative of both sides. He said he hoped for a settlement by Monday.

Since the strike last year the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors have been active and most of those who quit yesterday were members of the trainmen's organization. G. H. Sines, Vice President of the Brotherhood, took charge of the strike.

The walk-out of fifty yard brakemen and conductors prevented the locomotive engineers and firemen from working. The yard brakemen were paid $2.65 a day. They demand $2.85 now and $3 on and after May 1. The yard conductors were receiving $3.18 and demand $3.25 now and $3.50 on and after May 1. The strikers say the wages they demand are lower than those paid to trainmen and conductors on the trunk lines.

QUINLAN IS RESENTENCED.

I. W. W. Leader Gets Two to Seven Years for Paterson Riot.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Patrick Quinlan, the I. W. W. agitator convicted in 1913 of inciting a riot during the big Paterson silk strike and sentenced to seven years at hard labor in State prison and a fine of $500, which conviction he appealed to the New Jersey Supreme Court and the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals without success, was resentenced today to a term of from two to seven years in State prison and a fine of $500 by Judge Klenert in the Court of Quarter Sessions. In passing sentence the court denied the application of George Gordon Battle of New York, attorney for Quinlan, for a new trial. Quinlan was placed in the custody of County Sheriff Amos Radcliffe and will be taken to Trenton on Monday.

Attorney Battle stated that in an affidavit Joseph Mangor of 27 Hoboken Road, Hackensack, asserted he made the remarks charged to Quinlan.

In answer Prosecutor Michael Dunn said that the statement in the affidavit had already been placed before the jury and was therefore not new evidence.

Quinlan stated that he was ready to serve his term.

Alderman Stilwell Acquitted.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 26.—"Not guilty" was the verdict of the jury in the case of Alderman F. H. Stilwell of Yonkers, charged with buying votes at the recent election in that city, when it reported to Supreme Court Justice Thompson at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The jury had deliberated but an hour.

Harbingers of Spring in Jersey.

BAYONNE, N. J., Feb. 26.—Among the harbingers of Spring in Bayonne are honeysuckles and pussy willows in bloom. A flight of mosquitos from the Standard Oil meadows was reported today.

MAYOR SILENCES HECKLER.

Threatens to Expel Stewart Browne from Board of Estimate Hearing.

Stewart Browne, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, who appears frequently at hearings before the Board of Estimate, was threatened with removal from the board room by Mayor Mitchel yesterday because he insisted upon talking about a subject which the Mayor said was exhausted. When Mr. Browne insisted upon continuing the Mayor ordered Lieut. Kennel to remove him from the room if he did not remain quiet. For the remainder of the session the Lieutenant remained beside Mr. Browne, but the latter did not speak again.

Mr. Browne started the trouble by saying he had been informed by some one that the space fronting on the Bowery at Canal Street at the entrance to the Manhattan Bridge had been acquired for park purposes, but was being used for bridge purposes without the permission of the Board of Estimate. He asked Controller Prendergast if it was true.

"I do not know," replied the Controller curtly.

"Frankly, I do not know either," replied the Mayor, in answer to Mr. Browne's question. "You cannot come here and ask hypothetical questions based upon assumptions, ad infinitum, and waste the time of this board," added the Mayor angrily.

"One moment, please. I have not finished," insisted the real estate man.

The Mayor banged his gavel and gave orders to Lieut. Kennel to remove the questioner if he again interrupted. Just before the close of the meeting the Mayor, having communicated with Bridge Commissioner Kracke, informed Mr. Browne that the property had been purchased for a bridge plaza and not for park purposes.

Lord & Taylor

Fifth Avenue, 38th Street, 39th Street

To-day—Special Sale

Men's Raincoats

From the Best Makers in America

Consisting of imported Cheviots, Cantons, Cassimeres, Worsteds and Tweeds; some with silk, fancy plaid or plain linings; raglan, regular or Balmacaan sleeves.

At the Exceptional Price of

$6.50

Usually $13.50 to $20.00

Fourth Floor

GREENHUT'S

J. B. GREENHUT COMPANY.

"THE BIG STORE"

BOTH SIDES SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH STREET

"Meet me at the Fountain"

MAIN BUILDING

Today's Sale of 1000 Pairs of $1.25

Ball-Bearing Skates at 95c

Sizes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls. One of the best and strongest makes on the market. Every pair fitted with rubber shock absorber.

Notice to Charge Customers

All charge purchases made today will be entered on bills rendered April 1st.

MAIN BUILDING

Four "Star" Offers Today in

Men's Clothing

This department at GREENHUT'S will surely be a scene of great activity today. The offerings tell the whole interesting economy story.

465 Winter Suits and Overcoats, at $8.75

"Broken" lots of high-grade suits and overcoats in winter weights. Selections from our own stocks.

Every garment worth considerably more than the special price named.

No valuations given here—BUT THESE ARE ALL GREAT BARGAINS.

A size in one good style or another for every man and youth is in this sale.

Best "plums" for those who COME EARLY.

The prices make it worth your while to buy a suit or overcoat even for next winter.

Special Purchase and Sale of New, Early Spring Weight

Spring Suits and Black and Oxford Gray Spring Overcoats, at.... $12.50

The advance guard of new models, from two of our best clothing makers. Beautifully tailored and exceptionally fine-looking garments. Big range of patterns. Smartest of the new spring styles.

Duplicates of these suits and top coats can be seen in Specialty Clothing Shops today.

All sizes in this sale.

We expect entire quantity to be sold quickly, so please COME EARLY.

$10 and $12 Spring Weight Balmacaans and Raincoats, at...... $6.85

Hundreds of handsome garments for your choice.

The BALMACAANS are splendidly made of imported fabrics, mostly "Priestley" rainproof; 20 good styles for your choice.

THE RAINCOATS are also imported. Guaranteed absolutely RAINPROOF. All sizes.

Men's $3 and $4 Trousers, at..... $2

The Biggest Sale of the Year. Smartest styles for business and dress wear. Every pair of trousers guaranteed for satisfaction.

FANCY WORSTEDS, CASSIMERES and CHEVIOTS. Great showing of patterns, plenty of plain blue and black. Sizes 28 to 56 waist-measure.

Hundreds of pairs of these trousers in this sale cost more than $2 regularly at wholesale.

MAIN BUILDING

Booklovers—Attention!

Here's a Sale of Fine Standards and Sets of Classics That Must Appeal to Every One.

A remarkable offer today of

Books in Sets at Bargain Prices

Every volume in perfect condition, well printed and bound.

We have space here to present but a partial list of authors. You are invited to come in and see the tables full of bargains. Many sets are going literally "for a song."

Kipling—6 vols.; gilt top; authorized edition; published at $6.50; special for the 6 volumes, at............ $1.10

Hugo—10 vols; ¾ leather; illustrated; subscription edition; at............. $5.95

The same in cloth; at.................. $3.95

A Pictorial History of the Russo-Japanese War—illustrated with over 500 maps, portraits, a gallery of official photographs, &c.; special at......... 75c

Kipling—10 vols.; bound in cloth; special at.... $2.75

Lock & Key Library—10 vols.; bound in cloth; classic mystery and detective stories; edited by Julian Hawthorne; published at $7.50; special, at.................. $1.59

Miscellaneous Volumes

These Specials Selected from Thousands for Today's Selling

Ben Greet Shakespeare—illustrated in color; published at 60c; the titles: Tempest, Julius Caesar, Merchant of Venice, Comedy of Errors and Midsummer Night's Dream; at...... 19c

Stoddard's Life of Lincoln—at.................. 23c

World's Classics—Orations of British Orators, 2 vols.; British Essays, 2 vols.; Ideal Commonwealths, &c.; at..... 45c

Every Day Science Series—by H. S. Williams, B. Sc., M. D., LL. D.; the Science of Happiness, the Conquest of Time and Space, Science in the Industrial World, Conquest of Nature, Ingenuity and luxury; published at $3 a volume; special, at.... 69c

History of New Harlem; Past and Present—illustrated; at.................. 23c

Black's Color Book of Travel and Art—Middlesex, Vicar of Wakefield, Isle of Man; British Floral Decoration, &c.; at 45c

Stoddard's Life of Washington—at........... 23c

Works of Tolstoy—authorized edition; published at $1.20; The Man Who Was Dead, The Light That Shines in Darkness; at.................. 23c

Double S&H Green Trading Stamps Forenoons—Single Stamps Afternoons

HARPERS BOOKS

The Turmoil

By Booth Tarkington

"I want to be the first to register my opinion that Booth Tarkington's new novel, 'The Turmoil,' is the biggest thing that has been done in fiction during the last ten years. 'The Turmoil' will stand the test of a great book. The 'Tired Business Man' will revel in it. The school girl will find it the most charming love story she has read in months. The reader of literary taste has waiting for him a book of rare truth and strength." — Albert Frederick Wilson, N. Y. University.

Moonglade

By the Author of "The Martyrdom of an Empress"

Brittany and Russia—the two countries the author knows so well—for the picturesque settings of this cosmopolitan novel of aristocratic life. All those readers who are familiar with the other books of this author will find in this new story the same colorful descriptions of ancient castles and modern palaces, of loyal servitors and graceful customs.

The Lone Star Ranger

By Zane Grey

"It is a story of such intense interest that the reader is swept along from page to page until he fairly lives through each desperate adventure in which 'Buck' participates. It is one of the most fascinating of all Zane Grey's tales"—says the Boston Globe. "'The Lone Star Ranger' is a glowing tale of a lurid period in the history of our great Southwest"—affirms the N. Y. World.

The Ladder

By Philip Curtiss

A delightful, optimistic story of the possibilities of American life. The hero—a casual man who found it easier to climb than to fall—passes through various sections of its social strata as farmboy, factory-worker, soldier, State Senator and playwright.

The Woman Alone

By Mabel Herbert Urner

The story of a high-principled, clean-living man torn between his desire to shield his wife whom he respects, and the other woman whom he respects and loves. "Told with all the author's power of making the actions of her characters live upon the page before you."—N. Y. Press.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE
The Most Interesting Magazine in the World.

THE LITTLE MISSIONER
A NOVEL BY
NINA WILCOX PUTNAM

The romance of an American girl who meant to be a missionary, but went into politics instead. A clever comedy of modern life.

At All Bookshops.
Illustrated. $1.30 *net.*
D. APPLETON & COMPANY,
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Eat and Grow Thin

The convincing proof of the success of this method of reducing surplus flesh, without discomfort, is that many who have followed it are telling others to buy this book.

The Mahdah Menus. By
Vance Thompson
Net $1.00

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3 EDITION DEC. 21

WITH the ALLIES
By Richard Harding Davis

Charles Scribner's Sons

LEITER SAYS FARMER KEEPS WHEAT HIGH

Tells Bread Investigators That the Chicago Operators Ran to Cover Long Ago.

HE DEFENDS SPECULATION

Says Without It There Would Be a Wheat Trust—Laughs About His Effort Once to Corner Market.

Joseph Leiter, who attempted unsuccessfully to corner the wheat market in 1897 and 1898, and finally gave up the rôle of plunger for more peaceable fields of endeavor, told in detail yesterday at the State's inquiry into the increased price of bread his views regarding the conditions which have caused the price of wheat to jump to the present quotations. Mr. Leiter told with many chuckles his experiences in the game when he "was younger and didn't know as much as I do now." Asked if he thought it possible to corner the wheat market, he laughed outright.

"Well," he said, "I tried it, and the only ones who made any profit were the farmers."

Mr. Leiter made one statement which Deputy Attorney General Becker, who is conducting the inquiry, thought highly important. He said that all of the big operators had run to cover after wheat reached $1.40, and that there were not any big speculators in the markets now because they didn't care to take risks with wheat at its present price.

Here are some of Mr. Leiter's comments which aroused much interest:

"If the Dardanelles are opened, of course down goes the price. But I don't know how long it will last. There are between 175,000,000 and 200,000,000 bushels of wheat stored at the terminals in Russia. How soon the Government can move the rest of its crops with all of its available forces at war would be but a guess. No one can possibly tell. You might as well flip pennies as to guess now how things are going.

Speculation Prevents a Trust.

"If you cut out speculation the farmers won't have any market in which to determine the price. The result will be that the farmers will get together and form a trust which will make the other so-called trusts seem puny.

"Stop dealing in futures and you will turn the whole situation topsy turvy. It would result in a combination of the mills, which would buy up all the wheat they wanted and then raise the price. That would be a well-worth-while business.

"You can run a corner which would influence the price. I ran one myself. You generally lose so much buying the corpse that there is no profit in the corner.

"You can't stop legitimate speculation. You might as well stop the use of cocaine for medicinal purposes because some people abuse it. There is no sense in stopping its use, because it does more good than harm. It is the same with speculation.

"The price now is governed by the supply of wheat which can be brought out. The farmers all over the country, who don't need money, and would rather have their wheat in the bin than money in the bank, don't have to sell. They are the speculators."

Mr. Leiter began his testimony by telling of his experiences as a plunger in 1897 and 1898.

"I saw at that time," he said, "that wheat was selling below the cost of production. Being younger in those days, and not knowing as much as I do now, I thought I could raise it and hold it at a profit. But I found that there was so much more wheat than the Government reports estimated that I was unable to carry out my plans. I did not make any money, I tell you that—I lost. The only people who made any money were the farmers."

It was a good thing for the country, continued Mr. Leiter, to have wheat selling at a high price. The farmer, he said, could not produce wheat now and make a profit at less than $1 a bushel, and many of them were not devoting as much of their land to its production as in former years. The expense was increased over twenty years ago, he said, because the land had to be fertilized. Working hours had been cut down and wages doubled.

Not in Market Now.

Mr. Leiter said that he had not dabbled in wheat at all during the past twelve months, and he did not believe that the speculation, when at its height a few months ago, before the price reached so high a figure that the small dealers were forced out and the big dealers frightened out, was limited to any set of operators. The general public was in the market, he said, and many persons made money and many lost it. He said that, far from raising the price, he believed that this speculation held back the increase for sixty days. From now on, he said, the country would see a market going up and down in a perfectly crazy manner because of the lack of speculators.

Big Bakers Testify.

While no step was taken yesterday by the big bread companies to reduce the price again to 4 cents wholesale, the belief was still firm that the break would come within a few days. In this connection testimony given at the afternoon session of the inquiry by W. H. Collins, President of the General Baking Company, was looked upon as significant.

Mr. Collins voluntarily submitted figures to Mr. Becker, which showed how the business had been affected by the recent increase. On Jan. 25, 26 and 27, he testified, the number of stale loaves returned unsold to the Williamsburg bakery of his firm, was 9.2 per cent. of the total, while on Feb. 21, 22 and 23, the number of stale loaves returned was 20 per cent. The production of the loaves originally selling retail for 5 cents and which now sell for 6 cents, had been cut down no less than 29 per cent. since last month. This was proof of the contention of some of the investigators that the refusal of the small bakers to increase the price, was making heavy inroads into the business of the big concerns.

The hearing was adjourned until Tuesday morning.

ODD COINCIDENCE IN WILL.

Mrs. Pomroy Names Executors of Same Name, Not Kinsmen.

A peculiar feature of the will of Mrs. Edna Pomroy, which was filed yesterday, was that while the executors—Henry K. Pomroy of 118 East Fortieth Street and H. Arthur Pomroy of 139 East Fortieth Street—bore the same surname as the decedent, they were not her relatives.

The executors receive $2,500 each by the will, "with thanks for their many kindnesses to me since my husband's death." The testatrix's daughter, Mary Faile Stephenson, receives $5,000 outright, and after bequests of $4,000 are paid the income of the residue is left to her for life. On her death the executors receive $10,000 each, besides their legal commissions, and Hope Farm at Verbank, N. Y.; the Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium at Saranac Lake, and St. John's Guild each receive $5,000; Caroline F. Anderson of Boston, a sister, receives $30,000, and Josephine Hendrick, a friend, of 139 East Fortieth Street, $10,000. The remainder is to be divided among nephews, nieces, and friends in varying amounts.

GRABS $1,700 IN HOTEL.

Woman Clerk Balks Thief in the Hoffman House Office.

John T. McGann, who said he was a speculator living in West Eighth Street, Coney Island, was locked up at Police Headquarters last night as the result of a daring attempt to steal a cash box containing $1,700 in bills and silver from the office of the Hoffman House. He would have succeeded, it was said, but for the quick work of a woman clerk, who ran after him shouting for help as he was about to escape from the office.

The cash box had been put on a stool in front of the safe, and, the police say, McGann waited until all of the employes had left the office except the woman clerk and then sneaked in. As he picked up the box the silver coins in it jingled and gave warning.

McGann dropped the box and ran out of the hotel. He was confronted on the sidewalk by Detective Devanney of the Second Branch Station, and turning quickly re-entered the hotel. Devanney, hearing the shouts of the clerk, followed and caught McGann. He had attempted to hide $40, which the detective found.

SEEK $100,000 IN TEN DAYS.

Lenox Hill Settlement Supporters to Make Whirlwind Canvass.

For the next ten days the friends and supporters of the work of the Lenox Hill Settlement at 446 East Seventy-second Street will attempt to obtain daily contributions of $10,000 for the building fund of the proposed new settlement house. This ten-day campaign for the gathering of $100,000 was started last night at a dinner of the officials and members of the Lenox Hill Settlement and their guests at the Hotel Savoy. Thomas S. McLane is President of the Settlement.

Among the guests and speakers at the meeting last night were Mrs. Oliver Iselin, marshal of the women's division; Miss Carol Harriman, Miss Marian Clark, Mrs. W. A. Ferguson, Mrs. A. van de Sande Bakhuysen, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Knox Bell, Seth M. Milliken and Lorillard Spencer.

ASKS ROCKEFELLER TO AID.

Trinidad Appeals to Younger Oil Man to Widen Relief Work.

TRINIDAD, Col., Feb. 26.—A suggestion that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., "could do a great work for mankind by helping to relieve the distress of this community, including others besides former employes of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company," was telegraphed by the Chamber of Commerce to Mr. Rockefeller tonight. The Chamber said that local officials of the company were assisting the miners and their families.

The telegram was in response to one received from Mr. Rockefeller asking the co-operation of the organization with a committee of the company in relieving distress among the company's former striking employes in Las Animas County.

Chinese "Mayor" Found Guilty.

Tam Shi Yan, who was elected President of the Chinese Merchants' Association of New York, an office to which the title of "Mayor of Chinatown" is accorded, was found guilty at his second trial in the Federal District Court yesterday of manufacturing opium for smoking in Doyers Street. His defense was that members of a rival tong planted the opium and apparatus in his room during his absence.

"I've Got 'Em Fooled Now!"

"If I just wanted *whiskey* I'd ask for whiskey, but what I want is *Carstairs.* When I pour it myself from the non-refillable bottle I *get* Carstairs. Why don't you?"

Carstairs
1788 Rye 1915

IN THE NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLE—"a good bottle to keep good whiskey good." Pure; mellow; aged in wood.

Stewart Distilling Co. Philadelphia New York Baltimore

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GOAL WAR

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Goes into effect March 1

No Reduction in Quality

GAULOIS TIRES represent the utmost in resiliency, service and durability.

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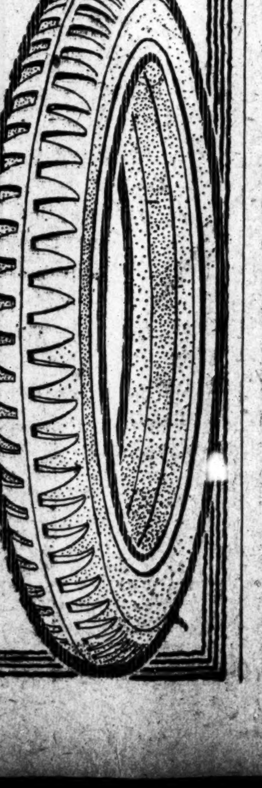

GAULOIS TIRE CORPORATION,
49 WEST 64TH ST., NEW YORK

SWINGING IN MIDAIR, THIEF INVADES LOFT

Off Roof of 13-Story Building He Climbs Down Hose and Ladder to Window.

ENTERS ELEVENTH FLOOR

$3,000 in Booty Then Lowered to Companions on Fifth, Taken in and Carried Away.

By a feat that would test the nerve of a trapeze performer or a steeplejack a burglar, assisted by several accomplices, broke into the eleventh floor of a thirteen-story loft building at 133 West Twenty-first Street early yesterday morning and stole silk coats and dresses valued at $3,000 from the firm of M. Shidlovsky & Co.

Every floor except the fifth, which was unoccupied, was supposed to be burglar proof. Patent burglar alarms were attached to and advertised upon the doors leading from the elevator and from the fire escape into these floors.

The burglars entered the building by forcing a rear door into the basement. They turned on the power, started the elevator, and rode to the fifth floor, from which they could climb by the fire escape to the roof.

Here with a ripsaw they cut through the two sides of an iron ladder near the top, where the ladder was attached to a water tank, removed the ladder and made it fast with a stout rope to a coil of fire hose which they had taken from a standpipe on the eleventh floor and carried to the roof. They tied one end of the hose to a ventilator on the roof and then let the iron ladder down over the north side of the building until the bottom rung was about on a level with the most easterly window on the eleventh floor.

The burglar slid down the fire hose and then climbed down the ladder until he could stretch out his foot and steady himself against the windowsill. There, 180 feet above the ground and thirty feet from the roof, he set to work to open the window. The sill is about four inches wide and there was nothing that he could cling to except the ladder, which was swinging loose.

The burglar smashed the thick glass to make a hole just large enough to admit his hand at the bottom of the upper pane, and opened the window by a chain, which was just inside of the hole. The upper window frame was hung on pins in the casings at the sides, so that the top half swung inward and the bottom half outward. The burglar had to push the ladder away from the building in order to make room for the window to open. Then, grasping the top of the lower frame he let go the ladder, climbed through the opening and dropped himself inside of Shidlovsky & Co.'s loft.

There was nothing to show whether more than one burglar thus had entered the garment factory. In the shop the burglar showed again that he was not a haphazard worker. He selected only the finest silk cloaks and gowns. These he packed in half a dozen large leather traveling sample cases, which he found in the factory.

The question of getting these out without coming in contact with the network of burglar alarms through the building was another problem. It was solved by lowering the cases after they had been packed by lines of rope from a large spool in the plant to the fifth floor, which had no burglar protection. Here confederates took the cases in through windows and down the elevator and probably carried them to an automobile or wagon.

The burglar who entered Shidlovsky's loft had only one way to get out without starting electric burglar alarms and that was the way he had entered. There was before him a climb up the ladder and then an ascent hand over hand of the fire hose until he reached the brick parapet surrounding the roof, where his comrades gave him a hand.

James S. Sheldon, the Manager of the firm robbed, and Louis Cohen, his assistant, told the police of two men who said they were sent by the owner of the building to inspect the plumbing on the eleventh floor on Thursday afternoon. Mr. Sheldon spent several hours at the Police Heaquarters trying to pick out the men in the Rogues' Gallery, but was unsuccessful.

SUFFRAGISTS SEEK DEBATE.

National Association Sends Challenge to Political Union.

Officers of the National Woman Suffrage Association yesterday issued a challenge to the Women's Political Union, which has just severed its connection with the national body, to debate the Shafroth-Palmer Federal Amendment, one of the rocks upon which the friendship of the two organizations went shipwreck.

The union since it has been free from the national body has criticised the Shafroth-Palmer Amendment, and the latter organization wishes a public opportunity to defend its position.

It says that it will provide a hall for the debate, and Mrs. Stanley McCormick, First Vice President of the national, said yesterday:

"Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, the able leader of the union, undertook to debate the question at the last National Suffrage Convention in Nashville, and it is only fair to say she was completely silenced. If there are others not convinced we would like to convince them. The Shafroth Amendment is designed to satisfy the State rights theory people.'

WOMAN KILLERS EXECUTED.

Three Men Pay Murder Penalty in Sing Sing Electric Chair.

OSSINING, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Three men, all killers of women, died in the electric chair in Sing Sing Prison here at dawn today. They were Robert Kane, who shot a woman over whom he had quarreled with his wife; Vincenzo Campenelli, a counterfeiter, who killed his wife on finding her faithless on his return from a jail sentence, and Oscar Vogt, who stabbed Mrs. Agnes Guth, a modiste, with whom he was infatuated.

Kane was the first to enter the death Chamber. Vogt followed, and Campenelli was last. Father William Cashin, the Catholic Chaplain, attended all three men. Warden Osborne was in the building, but not present in the death chamber. There was no hitch in the proceedings, and all three men appeared calm.

B. Altman & Co.

have prepared for this day (Saturday)

An Extraordinary Offering of 5,000 Yards of All-silk Duvetyn

(40 inches wide, in black and colors)

at 90c. per yard

B. Altman & Co.

are featuring, in their Men's Wear Department,

Men's Spring Top Coats

made of covert cloth in the new shades of tan and olive, as well as in Oxford gray. These Coats are in entirely new models, some with fitted and others with loose back, and are finished with patch pockets and silk-lined yoke and sleeves. They are shown in the regular stock at $25.00.

Men's Brown Derby Hats, in the new, smart styles that will appeal to the fastidious man, are also shown in the regular stock of this Department at $4.00.

A Special Sale of Men's Furnishings

for this day (Saturday)

will consist of Men's Shirts, Pajamas and Night Shirts, all of which will be marked at decided concessions from regular prices.

Men's Negligee Shirts, of silk-and-cotton mixtures; with soft cuffs . . . at $1.85

Men's Negligee Shirts, of madras or mercerized materials; plain or plaited with stiff cuffs, or plain with soft cuffs . . . at $1.20

Men's Pajamas of fancy madras per suit . . . 95c.

Men's Muslin Night Shirts . . . at 75c.

Fifth Avenue—Madison Avenue
34th and 35th Streets New York

FARMS FOR UNEMPLOYED.

Astor and Harriman Consider Plan for Mayor's Committee.

Farm lands for families whose bread winners are out of work may be made available the coming Spring, if plans now under consideration by the Mayor's Committee on Unemployment are carried out. It is proposed to make 100 families a unit for the first experiment in farming by dwellers from the tenements and to furnish the materials and maintain the families until the first crops mature.

The project was suggested to the Mayor's Committee by William P. Hill, former professor of agricultural economics at the University of Chicago. At his invitation, Hugh McRea, a large land owner of Wilmington, N. C., appeared before the Mayor's Committee and explained the plan he had adopted for colonies on his land. He had opened the lands to immigrants from Holland and Belgium, giving each family a ten-acre plot and building four homes in a group at the corners where the farms adjoined.

Mr. McRea said that after the war began, he was asked to contribute to the Belgian relief funds, but instead of doing so, he sent to Belgium and brought to this country five families of refugees whom he established as colonists. He said that the enterprise was now paying its way, and was making the colonists prosperous and contented as well.

Vincent Astor and Averill Harriman took the plan under consideration, as a special Sub-Committee of the Mayor's Committee. It was informally suggested that if they found the plan practicable they might furnish land for the experiment and also finances to launch it.

For the benefit of 800 unemployed men who are being sheltered at Ellis Island each night a concert by the "Big Six" Band has been arranged for next Sunday afternoon.

HAD HIS SERGEANT WATCHED

Policeman's Wife Witness Against Her Husband's Superior.

At the trial of Sergt. Peter Reilly of the Flushing, L. I., precinct before First Deputy Police Commissioner Leon G. Godley in the Brooklyn Police Headquarters Building yesterday, Mrs. Alice Diamond, wife of Policeman Patrick H. Diamond of the Flushing precinct, testified that she was sent out by her husband early on the morning of Oct. 1 "to watch for the boss."

The "boss" was Sergt. Reilly. He was charged with loafing in a factory building at 66 Myrtle Avenue from 4:20 o'clock until 5:55 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 1. Mrs. Diamond, accompanied by a woman friend, Mrs. Ellen Hulzer, and John A. Lenahan, a contractor, watched the factory, and after a long vigil Mrs. Diamond said she saw Reilly come out of the building shortly before 6 A. M.

Sergt. Kenneally of the same precinct testified that neither he nor Reilly had been in the factory building that morning. It developed that Policeman Diamond was suspected of committing the same offense as charged against Sergt. Reilly, and both Sergeants were watching him. Diamond was also brought up on charges before the Deputy Police Commissioner, and he retaliated by having his wife and their two friends testify against the Sergeant. Deputy Commissioner Godley said he would reserve decision in the case.

Italians Honor A. H. Cremema.

A. H. Cremema, maitre d'hotel of the Knickerbocker, received a gold watch yesterday from the Italian Society as a prize for collecting the largest fund raised in any hotel for the benefit of the sufferers in the earthquake in Italy. The call for subscriptions was issued by the society immediately upon the receipt of the news of the disaster, and the Italian employes of the Knickerbocker subscribed $110.30.

INCREASING IN FAVOR

Our Guaranteed First Mortgage Certificates are steadily growing in favor with the investing public.

They enable you without expense to put out at any time any sum from $200 up, payable in $10 monthly installments if you wish.

They are the best example of a conservative investment yielding 4½% income clear.

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FRANK CASE APPEAL ARGUMENTS ENDED

Prosecutor Denies Defense's Charges of Disorder During the Trial.

DECISION IS RESERVED

Supreme Court Apparently Attaches Weight to the Theory of an Intimidated Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Argument before the Supreme Court of the United States on the appeal of Leo M. Frank from the denial of a writ of habeas corpus by a Federal District Court came to an end this afternoon. Louis Marshall of New York concluded his speech for the defense and Attorney General Grice and Solicitor General Dorsey argued for the State of Georgia. Decision was reserved.

Questions which the Justices put to counsel yesterday seemed to indicate that the court attached more importance to the allegations of disorder during the trial, which might have influenced the jury through a sense of fear, than to the simple fact of Frank's absence from the courtroom when the verdict was rendered against him. Frank's counsel yesterday dwelt earnestly upon the disorders, asserting that they were without parallel in the history of American legal procedure.

The fact of the disorders, said Frank's counsel, was admitted. But today this was flatly denied by the representatives of the State. They insisted that there was no feeling against Frank except such as was developed in a "law-abiding community" by the evidence as it was gradually unfolded. The State's attorneys charged that counsel for the defense had added to the original statements concerning the disorders, and that those who were Frank's counsel at the time of the trial had attached less importance to the disorders which they had witnessed with their own eyes than counsel subsequently defending him.

Minimize Trial Disorders.

The State's representatives argued emphatically that the whole subject of alleged disorder has been passed upon by the Appellate Courts of Georgia, which had ample jurisdiction. Attorney General Grice quoted an opinion of the Supreme Court of George, in which the statement was made that the procedure at the trial was regarded as satisfactory at the time. Both the Attorney General and the Solicitor General insisted that counsel for the prisoner, in referring to such incidental disorders as occurred, omitted to say that the court promptly reproved the disturbers and forced a quiet continuation of the trial.

As Mr. Marshall was concluding his address the Chief Justice reminded him of a case in which a writ of habeas corpus had been sought for a prisoner who had served ten years in the penitentiary, and asked counsel if there was any distinction between that case and the pending appeal. The Chief Justice added that the similarity of the cases would indicate that any man under sentence in a State court could come to the supreme tribunal for a writ.

"I do not so consider it," said Mr. Marshall. "Here is a case involving a question of due process of law in which the judgment rendered is a nullity. It is a case where there is no dispute as to the facts."

Mr. Marshall added that if there could have been an appeal for the writ the day after the conviction there could also be an appeal ten years after judgment, if the trial was in itself illegal. He explained at some length why counsel representing the prisoner at the trial had not urged the alleged disorders as a reason for a new trial.

"Unfortunately, they did not believe this was the proper procedure. The Supreme Court of Georgia held that it was. The earlier decisions of Georgia courts convinced them that the proper procedure was a motion to set aside the verdict. In consequence of this we are caught like rats in a trap. Unless we have a remedy here we are helpless."

When Attorney General Grice took the floor Justice Hughes called his attention to the fact that in Frank's application for a new trial he did not mention his absence from the court room when the verdict was rendered. Mr. Grice argued, however, that the fact had not been advanced as a reason for a new trial.

Mr. Justice Holmes has already formally expressed his doubts as to Frank's having received a fair trial. Today, Mr. Justice Hughes questioned Mr. Grice closely as to the practice in Georgia. Mr. Grice read from the opinion of the Supreme Court of Georgia to support his contention that only two instances of disorder in the course of the trial occurred within the hearing of the Jury. He insisted that the court rebuked the disorderly spectators, threatened their exclusion and maintained good order throughout most of the trial.

"The action of the court," said the opinion quoted by Mr. Grice, "was deemed satisfactory at the time, and the orderly trial of the case was resumed without further question."

Flatly denying the allegation of the fact of disorder by counsel for Frank, Mr. Grice said: "We take the position that on the record presented to the District Judge there is an absolute denial of these allegations.

"There was no coercion of the prisoner," said the Attorney General, referring to Frank's absence from the court room when the verdict was rendered. "It was simply the case of a kind-hearted Judge suggesting to the counsel that their client remain absent. There was no public prejudice against the defendant at the opening of the trial. Such feeling as was aroused against him was aroused by the character of the evidence as the trial proceeded."

Solicitor Dorsey closed the case for the State. At the request of the court he gave the complete chronology of events, and then went on to point out what he regarded as enlargements by counsel for Frank of their original statements regarding disorder in court. The only explanation for this, he said, was that counsel representing Frank during the trial had since given way to other counsel. It was the trial counsel that attached the less importance to the alleged disorder.

"Not in a single instance," said Mr. Dorsey, "was there an outcry against Frank."

As to Fear of Mob Violence.

Chief Justice White asked if there was anything in the record of the original motion for a new trial suggesting that fear of mob violence had any influence on the trial Judge.

"Not a word," replied Mr. Dorsey. "In that early procedure reference was made to the effect of fear on the jury, not on the Judge. The Judge was not mentioned in this connection until the procedure eight months later. As to the influence of fear on the jury, as a matter of fact the record shows that the jury was not in the jury room at the time of the disorder referred to by defendant's counsel as plainly audible in the jury room. Counsel for the defense omitted to state that every time the court's attention was called to the disorder the crowd was cautioned, and the Sheriff was ordered to move the crowd back. Under the Georgia Constitution the crowd could not be excluded."

EXTRA SESSION UNLIKELY.

Both Houses Rushing Work—Senate Adds to Navy Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Following a long conference at the White House tonight between President Wilson and Senator Stone, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, it was said to be improbable that the President would call a special session.

At the White House it was stated that the President still had the question under consideration. Senator Stone left with the impression that a final decision would be reached tomorrow. Officials in close touch with the President did not think the special session would be called. It is known that some of the Democratic Senators have advised the President not to call the extra session, and many have openly expressed the opinion that nothing could be accomplished. Republicans opposed to ratification of the Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties have declared they would fight against them all Summer, if necessary.

It has been suggested that the Federal Trade Commission nominations might be considered at an extra session, but the prospect of confirming all the nominees before adjournment appeared brighter than ever today. Several Republican Senators said they did not believe the fight against the President's appointments would be carried very far.

Congress worked away steadily today and tonight on its task of cleaning up supply bills. The Senate passed the Naval Bill, $152,000,000; the fortification bill, $6,000,000, and the diplomatic bill, $4,200,000, while the House spent the day in debating the general deficiency measure, with interruptions now and then to dispose of conference reports.

The Senate added about $8,000,000 to the Naval Bill as it passed the House, providing in the two-battleship construction programme for five seagoing submarines instead of one, for sixteen instead of eleven coast-defense submarines, for a gunboat, and a hospital ship, and adding $1,000,000 for an armor plant and $500,000 for a projectile factory.

HOPE FOR RURAL CREDITS.

House Democrats, However, May Urge Hollis Bill as Substitute.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—A situation of acute interest has been produced in the House by the luck of the friends of rural credits in getting their project placed as a rider on the Agricultural Appropriation bill in the Senate. The Senate Rural Credits bill is that of Senator McCumber of North Dakota. It is not just what the friends of the farmer in the House would like. They favor what is known as the Bulkley-Hollis combination bill, which is now in the hands of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The difference between the rural credits measures consists mainly of details. The McCumber bill would create a Bureau of Farm Credits in the Treasury Department and appropriate $10,000,000 to loan on first mortgage notes on agricultural lands. All State and national banks would be agencies of the Treasury Department to place loans. The Bulkley-Hollis bill is designed to set up a branch under the Federal Reserve Board through which, with Government aid, Farm Loan Associations would be formed, and the credit of the farming community employed to carry loans.

The Banking and Currency Committees of both houses will meet tomorrow to consider the situation, and it is understood that the Democrats have about decided to substitute the Hollis bill for the McCumber amendment. Representatives Henry, Bulkley, and other House champions of rural credits said that, while the McCumber amendment was not complete, they were willing to support it in order to get legislation on the subject.

GRIFENHAGEN WAS WRONGED

Wallstein Admits Error in Cost Figures of Sheriff's Office.

Commissioner of Accounts Wallstein made a mistake in the figures submitted to the Mayor concerning the cost of operating the Sheriff's office last year. His figures made it appear as if the cost of the office under Sheriff Grifenhagen's administration in 1914 was greater than under his predecessor in 1913. The fact is that Sheriff Grifenhagen's administration was about $4,000 cheaper. Mr. Wallstein's attention being called to the error, he readily admitted it and said it was due to the hurry of preparing "copy" for the press. Then he added in a statement to Sheriff Grifenhagen:

"The figures for 1914 show that the cost to the city of the operation of your office for that year in excess of income of the office from all sources was over $4,000 less than for the preceding year."

Mr. Grifenhagen gave out a statement in which he said:

"Commissioner Wallstein has been courteous enough to write me a letter explaining the error in the figures given out and making clear the fact that I had conducted the office at less expense during the year 1914 than it had been conducted in the preceding year. For the year 1915 the expense will be still further reduced. I have succeeded in cutting down the rent and in eliminating some help. I shall have made an additional saving for the year 1915 of about $4,000. Incidentally, I have succeeded in fitting up the Sheriff's office with new and decent furniture at practically no expense to the city."

NEW BECKER TRIAL DENIED BY WEEKS

Rosenthal Slayer's Plea Now to be Heard by Court of Appeals on March 24.

JUSTICE GIVES NO OPINION

J. B. Johnston of Defendant's Counsel Gets in Record Affidavit Denying Negro's Accusations.

Justice Bartow S. Weeks, in the Supreme Court, yesterday denied a new trial to ex-Police Lieut. Charles Becker, who is in Sing Sing under sentence of death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal. Justice Weeks decided, as he had intimated the day before, that the affidavit made by James Marshall, the negro witness at the second trial, in Philadelphia two weeks ago, in which part of his testimony was repudiated, did not constitute grounds for re-opening the case.

The next move of Martin T. Manton and John B. Johnston, of Becker's counsel, will be an argument before the Court of Appeals on legal points in the record of the case. This will be made on March 24, it was said yesterday at Mr. Manton's office. The three new affidavits of Marshall, one repudiating his testimony at the trial and two repudiating his repudiation, will be made part of the record.

Justice Weeks did not hand down an opinion with his decision. He merely wrote across the papers which had been submitted, "Motion denied." Before his decision was announced John B. Johnston got permission to have included in the record an affidavit made by himself in answer to another affidavit signed by Marshall, which was made to the District Attorney yesterday. Marshall said that Mr. Johnston had prepared the Philadelphia affidavit and that he caused the negro to sign it, although Marshall had told him that it contained statements which were untrue.

"Mr. Johnston asked me how much I owed my landlord," Marshall continued. "I told him $5. 'My God,' said Mr. Johnston. 'Just think! Five dollars. If you will sign this paper you will be worth five hundred times $5, because you have got in your head what I must have'."

Mr. Johnston, in the affidavit yesterday, denied having made any money proposals to Marshall and said that the subject had not been discussed. Johnston said that at no time was he alone with Marshall and that he always had spoken to him in the presence of disinterested witnesses. "Vile and infamous," was his characterization of the negro's insinuation. The affidavit continues:

> For this deliberate falsehood deponent was entirely unprepared. As deponent has but until 2 o'clock this afternoon to submit this affidavit, he is unable to secure additional affidavits from them, [referring to those in Philadelphia.] Deponent has, however, communicated by telephone with Mr. Long at Philadelphia, and deponent is authorized by him to say that every one of these persons is ready to make a further affidavit contradicting specifically this last false statement of Marshall.
>
> Every word exchanged with Marshall in New York by deponent was in presence of Mr. Manton, Miss Schmalz, his stenographer, and Mr. Marple, the detective who accompanied him from Philadelphia at my request, every one of whom is ready to make an affidavit contradicting this last false statement of Marshall's if the court so desires.

To hasten the argument on the Becker appeal District Attorney Perkins, it was learned from Albany yesterday, filed with the Court of Appeals notice that the time allowed by law between the filing of a notice of appeal and the argument on the appeal had elapsed. The court is asked to affirm the conviction without any argument, but the District Attorney's office really does not expect any such action.

Denial by Lady Williams-Taylor.

Lady Williams-Taylor, who has just returned from England, wishes to deny the report, which has been published widely in the United States and Canada, that she came here as the envoy or "spokesman" of the Queen of England in connection with Queen Mary's Needlework Guild.

NEW ITALIAN LINER HERE.

Miss Henkel of Chicago Says Her Hungarian Fiance Is Recovering.

The new steamship of the Italian Transatlantic Company, the Dante Alighieri, arrived yesterday on her maiden voyage from Naples. She is the latest word in Italian shipbuilding and one of the largest liners under the Italian merchant marine flag. The Dante Alighieri is of 10,000 gross tonnage, 427 feet long, 59 feet beam, and has a capacity for carrying 60 first, 250 second, and 1,750 steerage passengers.

The new vessel was eleven days making the voyage from Palermo, her last port of call. Among the cabin passengers were Miss Marie Henkel of Chicago and her mother, Mrs. F. Henkel. Some time ago Miss Henkel attracted some attention because of her desire to cross the ocean to visit her fiancé, Lieut. Willy Feodor Hencz, a Hungarian officer, without having parental consent. At the request of her brother she postponed her sailing until the arrival of her mother in New York. The Lieutenant is an officer in the Twelfth Austrian Uhlans, and was injured by being thrown from his horse during the heat of a Russian night attack along the Galician front. Miss Henkel said he was recovering.

Another arrival on the new liner was Count Attillio Piccoli di Picolomini of Austria, who will make a tour of the United States. He is accompanied by his secretary, Charles I. Donnought. Other arrivals were Capt. Giuseppe Lociciero and Lieut. Michele Olando, Italian officers, who believe Italy will enter the war by the first of April, and Felix Gaudineau of Palermo, who is on his way to Japan.

Thaw Trial Put Off a Week.

The trial of Harry K. Thaw for conspiracy, which was to have begun on March 1, was postponed to March 8 yesterday by Justice Page, who will preside next month in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court. John B. Stanchfield of Thaw's counsel asked for the adjournment because of the inability of Morgan J. O'Brien, his fellow-counsel, to be in New York by March 1.

MAY SEND SHIP TO GERMANY

Merchants Plan Exchange Trade of Non-Contraband Goods.

Men prominent in various branches of American business met at luncheon yesterday at the Hotel Vanderbilt and discussed the plan of sending to Germany a ship loaded with such goods as may not be contraband, and arranging for its return with a similar cargo, as a means of cementing the friendly trade relations between Germany and the United States. The meeting was held at the call of I. Wolf, Jr., of the firm of Wolf & Co., publishers, 461 Fourth Avenue, who is President of the American Association of Commerce and Trade. Mr. Wolf said that the plan had the approval of the State Department in Washington. He said he expected the first cargo would be sent within two weeks.

Among those present were J. W. Earle, President of the Remington Typewriter Company; George H. Richards, manager of the foreign department of the company; Arthur Davis, President of the Standard Varnish Works; H. M. Cole of Rice & Hutchins, shoe manufacturers of Boston; C. A. Green of the R. G. Dun Company, William K. Knauth of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, bankers, and S. McFadden of the Cheseborough Manufacturing Company and Colgate & Co.

CITY BREVITIES.

Many speakers opposed to votes for women will talk on March 13, which is anti-suffrage day, at the "Made in U. S. A. Exposition" at the Grand Central Palace.

A Purim celebration of the Young Men's Hebrew Association and kindred organizations will be held on Sunday at the Temple Beth-El, Sixty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue.

Eugene Brieux will give his conference on "The Awakening of France" on Monday at the Hotel Ritz-Carlton. He will make a speech on Tuesday presenting Miss Van Vorst.

Policeman Daniel E. McKeever of 330 East Fifty-third Street was taken to the Flower Hospital with a fractured skull yesterday after being knocked down in front of 987 Second Avenue by a Second Avenue street car.

The body of a man found drowned at the foot of Nineteenth Street, Brooklyn, was identified yesterday through a label in his clothing as that of William H. Armstrong of Benton Harbor, Mich., a United States marine.

WALLER LEFT $50,000.

Stock Operator's Widow to Get Income for Life.

The will of Robert Waller, who died at his home, 55 East Fifty-eighth Street, on Feb. 21, and who was a retired banker and a member of the Union, University, City, and Midday Clubs and the St. Anthony Society, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court and disposed of personal property valued at more than $50,000.

He was an independent operator on the Stock Exchange for many years, and until 1908 was a member of the firm of William Salomon & Co., bankers, 25 Broad Street.

His widow, Mrs. Emily Stewart Waller, receives the income of the entire estate for life, and his son, Stewart Waller; his sister, Mary Alice Waller, and his brother, William Waller, have contingent interests in the estate, which they are to receive after the death of the widow.

Halts Justice Cohalan's Honeymoon

The wedding trip of Supreme Court Justice Cohalan came to a sudden end Wednesday, when he and his bride were called home from West Virginia because of the illness of Justice Cohalan's youngest son, Dermott. The boy was operated on yesterday for appendicitis. He is in Miss Alston's sanitarium and is doing well.

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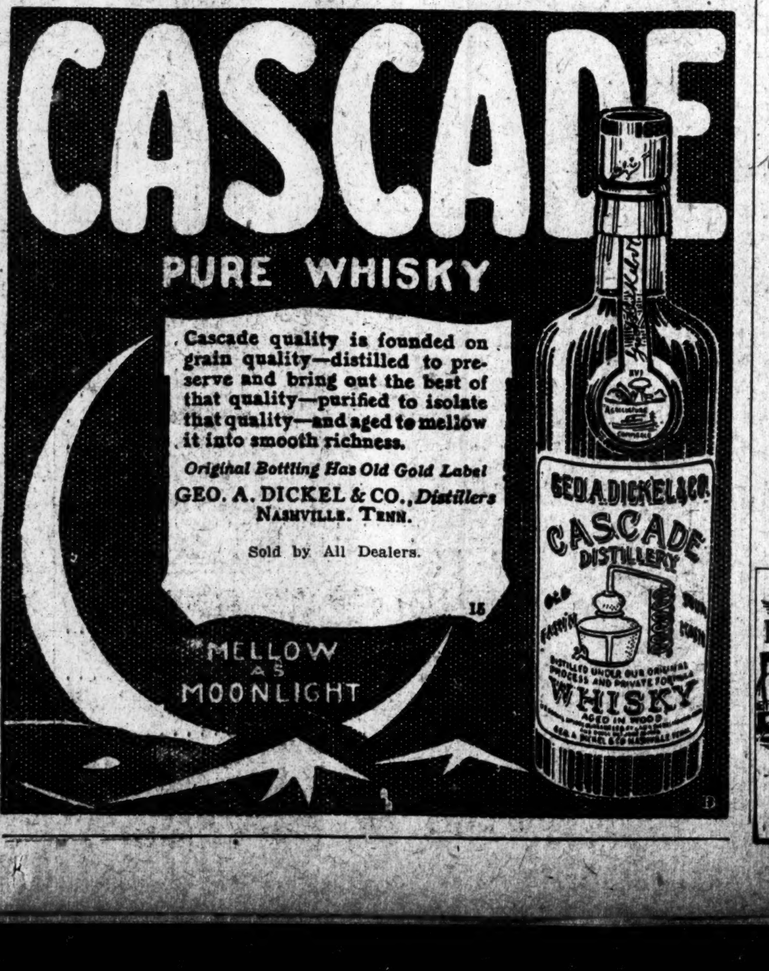

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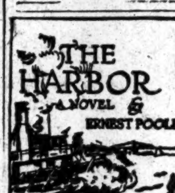
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FIVE YEARS' TRIAL OF RESTRICTED FOOTBALL RECOMMENDED FOR COLUMBIA--BASEBALL

COLUMBIA FOOTBALL NOW SEEMS ASSURED

Five Years' Trial Recommended by Committee on Student Organizations.

Football for Columbia is strongly recommended by the University Committee on Student Organizations in a report to the University Council which was made public yesterday. The students on the campus were bubbling over with excitement after the contents of this report became known, and there now seems little doubt that a Columbia eleven will be seen on the intercollegiate gridiron next fall. All that now awaits the actual reinstatement of the sport is the approbation of the faculty of the college department. A committee has been formed to confer with this body, but it will not report until next month.

The Committee on Student Organization, which will have the final say on the petition of the undergraduates and the alumni for the restoration of the game, advocates that a five-year trial of this sport be made at the university, subject to the regulations framed in the resolutions. The committee points out that the objections to the sport which prevailed in 1905, when it was abolished by this same committee, have disappeared and that it sees no good reason at this time why the sport should not be restored to the Columbia athletes.

The resolutions which have been adopted by the committee provide that no games shall be scheduled with the teams of the larger Eastern colleges. It further advocates that all games be played on college grounds and on Saturdays and holidays, that the coaches be members of the department staff, and that the student board guarantee the authorities against any pressure to change the regulations adopted within the five-year period. These resolutions meet with the hearty approval of the students, and it is thought will pave the way for putting football on a sound and permanent basis at the university.

The University Committee on Student Organizations will have the final vote on the petition for the reinstatement of the game. Its action in abolishing the sport in 1905, however, was taken with the approval of the University Council, and it has, therefore, decided to ask that body to act in co-operation in the consideration of the petition. The two committees requested the report from the college faculty, this step being taken because the game will be limited to the students in the college. The committee, however, is not bound by the vote of the faculty, and might even restore the game over their vote, although this step would not be likely.

The report of the Committee on Student Organizations is in part as follows:

The first point to which the committee gave consideration was the question of the game of football itself. It came to the unanimous opinion that the old game of football, toward the reform of which the drastic action taken by the University Council in 1905 contributed in no small degree, has been improved, and is now a suitable sport for college men. The very nature of the game has been so changed by careful legislation and thorough supervision that its interest for the spectators is as great as ever, while the safety of the players is now protected. Serious injuries have almost wholly disappeared and foul play has been brought under adequate control. Furthermore, the new game is one which may be played by a wide range of candidates instead of being limited, as formerly, to a small number of exceptionally strong and heavy men. A game of football radically different from the old has been developed—a game which requires a less highly specialized, elaborate, and prolonged training; which is less exhaustive of vitality, and which can be used with profit in the education of young men.

The committee having satisfied itself concerning the game, considered the progress that has been made in the elimination of the other and more controlling factors entering into the abolition of the game at Columbia in 1905, and found that such progress has been made as to justify considering the re-establishment of the game. The National Collegiate Athletic Association, practically a direct result of Columbia's action in 1905, is a definite effort on the part of the Faculties of the leading colleges and universities of the United States to assume the responsibility for the raising of the standard of intercollegiate athletics. There is a marked tendency toward more balanced schedules, more rational systems of practice, and stricter eligibility. A survey of the general field of college athletics as well as of the particular field of football has led the committee to the opinion that the complete lapse of the game at Columbia during the last ten years has so cleared the ground by the breaking of tradition that football can be resumed under reasonably safe conditions and that Columbia is in a position to render a second service to intercollegiate athletics which will supplement the service rendered in the reform of the game itself. The committee recommends, therefore, that the petition of the Board of Student Representatives be granted, and that for a trial period of five years intercollegiate football be permitted under certain restrictions.

The committee has been at great pains to discover just what restrictions will be most conducive to resumption of football on a truly constructive basis. The fact that the football season, coming as it does at the very opening of the academic year, would be as great an evil as ever if not under absolute control, is evident and is recognized by both students and alumni, who in their petition request definite control. The committee is satisfied, from careful observation of the attitude of the students in relation to the intercollegiate sports which are now played at Columbia and from the temper manifested in the petition of the board, that the students are willing and prepared to resume the game in a manner which will be clean, honorable, and creditable to Columbia. The rules for eligibility and their method of administration have been greatly improved since 1905, and the Faculty Committee is in complete control of all schedules and all eligibility.

The report goes on to state that football before it was abolished in Columbia in 1905 interfered seriously with the professional students at the university. In order to avoid a repetition if the game is restored the committee recommends that football be played only by those students in Columbia College who have been at least one year in residence, and who are not exercising a professional option. The committee sees no danger of a recurrence of the old academic difficulties under the present adviser system and the close supervision of all college students by the Dean and the Committee on Instruction.

The committee unanimously recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That intercollegiate football be re-established for a trial period of five years, with the following restrictions, as a sport for students of Columbia College, who have been in residence at least one academic year, and who are not exercising a professional option:

(1) The schedule of games to follow the recommendation of the University Committee on Athletics, and not to include for the present Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Cornell, or Pennsylvania. (2) All games to be played on college grounds. (3) All games to be played on Saturdays or on holidays. (4) All coaches to be on the staff of the department of physical education, and to be appointed in the same manner as all other academic officers. (5) Practice periods and the methods of training to have the authorization of the department of physical education. (6) The Board of Student Representatives and the Alumni Federation to guarantee the academic authorities of the university against pressure on the part of alumni and students for a modification of these conditions within a trial period of five years.

The committee is composed of J. B. Fletcher, Frank D. Fackenthal, J. F. Kemp, Herbert G. Lord, Walter I. Slichter.

The University Committee on athletics, headed by Charles Halstead Mapes, as chairman, also reported yesterday in favor of the restoration of the game. The alumni of the University voting as a solid body, composed of 17,000 graduates, has added its vote for the reinstatement of the game.

Camden Seeks Polo Entries.

Entries will close March 4 for the Camden polo tournament, which will be held at Camden, S. C., from March 15 to March 31. Among the trophies given at this annual event are cups presented by A. G. Miles for teams of players not exceeding four goals handicap and the Camden Polo Club Cups, open to teams of four under existing handicaps. Entries close with T. Edmund Krumbholz, Camden, S. C.

GOLFER REID ARRIVES.

British Pro Comes to Take Charge at Seaview Club.

Wilfrid Reid, formerly the professional of the Banstead Downs Golf Club, England, arrived yesterday on the Baltic, accompanied by his wife and two children, Albert Judd, and his brother, Arthur Reid. Wilfrid Reid came here to take a position as professional of the Seaview Golf Club at Absecon, N. J., and in that work he will be assisted by Judd. Alfred Reid is seeking a location with some American club.

The most significant part of Reid's arrival is his statement regarding British golf. Last week Leonard Biles, professional of the Sleepy Hollow Country Club, came back on the Lusitania and declared that because of the war golf in the British Isles was practically at a standstill. Reid confirmed this statement yesterday.

"There are very few persons playing golf these days in England," he said. "I was the guest at a dinner immediately previous to my sailing for America and it was attended by such men as Harry Vardon, John H. Taylor, and James Braid, and they all agreed that in the great majority of instances something had to be done for the average professional on the other side.

"As regards any of these famous players visiting this country this year, the matter is very much in doubt. None of those who attended the dinner said anything about coming to America for a trip."

The diminutive Englishman, with his even smaller assistant, will be the guest of Louis Tellier, erstwhile French open champion, at Summit for a few days, after which they will proceed to Seaview.

Wilfrid Reid stated his intention of competing for the American open championship at Baltusrol in June. It will be remembered that at Brookline two years ago, when Francis Ouimet won his signal victory over Vardon and Ray in the play-off for the title, Reid stood an excellent chance of winning the title after the first day, but failed on the second attempt.

FLORIDA OPEN GOLF RECORD

Professional McNamara Wins Title in 136 for 36 Holes.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26.—Thomas L. McNamara, a former metropolitan open golf champion, won the Florida open golf title today, scoring 136 for the thirty-six holes at medal play and establishing new eighteen and thirty-six holes professional records for the course. His afternoon round of 66 is the best score handed in on the new course.

Alex Smith, a former national open champion, and Jack Jolly divided second and third prizes, each with a total of 141. Smith had a fine opportunity to catch the leader until the last few holes of his second round, where missed putts caused his downfall.

The best amateur score was made by W. J. Travis, Garden City, with 143, and J. R. Hyde, South Shore, was second best, with 146. Prizes ranging from $150 to $20 were awarded the first eight professionals, and a cup was presented to Travis for the best amateur effort. The prize winners:

T. L. McNamara, Boston, 136; Alexander Smith, Wykagyl, 141; Jack Jolly, Newark, 141; Tom Kerrigan, Dedham, 143; W. J. Travis, Garden City, 143; Walter Hagen, Rochester, 144; A. H. Fenn, Palm Beach, 144; J. M. Barnes, White Marsh, 144; J. M. Hyde, South Shore, 146.

OUIMET RATED PLUS 2.

Unprecedented Handicap Placed Against Champion Golfer.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—Francis Ouimet, national amateur golf champion, was today rated plus two by the Massachusetts Golf Association. It is the first time that any golf association in the country has put a player below the scratch mark.

Ray R. Gorton of Brae Burn, who was prominent in the amateur championship tournament at Ekwanok last year, has been placed at scratch.

MRS. WALLACH CHAMPION.

Newport Tennis Player Defeats Miss Snyder for Florida Title.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Barger Wallach of Newport won the women's singles tennis championship of Florida today, defeating Miss Mary Snyder of Pittsburgh in straight sets in the finals. Mrs. Wallach was very accurate in her placing, and her ability to "get" proved the undoing of Miss Snyder.

The women's doubles have reached the final stage, and Mrs. Wallach and Miss Snyder, who were opponents today, gathered in a well-merited victory as partners over Mrs. Rawson Wood and Mrs. Earl Dodge of New York in one semi-final match, while Mrs. C. H. Amory and Miss Elaine Denagre were the other successful candidates to get through. The last-named pair had to play three hard sets to defeat Miss Constance Roberson and Miss Ethel Carhart of New York. Summary:

Women's Singles, Final.—Mrs. Barger Wallach, Newport, defeated Miss Mary Snyder, Pittsburgh, 6—4, 6—3.

Women's Doubles, Semi-Final.—Mrs. Barger Wallach and Miss Snyder defeated Mrs. Wood and Mrs. Dodge, 7—5, 6—2; Mrs. C. M. Amory, Boston, and Miss Elaine Denagre, Nashville, defeated Miss Roberson and Miss Carhart, New York, 7—5, 4—6, 6—2.

New Yorkers in Tennis Final.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Feb. 26.—The final round will complete the annual February men's tennis singles tomorrow, and R. A. Balfe of Brooklyn and J. C. Parrish, Jr., of New York will fight it out for the trophy. R. H. Hoskins of New York kept Balfe guessing today, but lost by 8—6, 6—3. Parrish lost his first set by 2—6 to Stephen Gates of Locust Valley, but won the next two, 6—1, 6—2.

Sixty-ninth's Games Tonight.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment Athletic Association has arranged a well-balanced set of events with which to signify its entry into the arena of active athletics in its armory tonight. The track programme will be followed by an indoor baseball game between the Sixty-ninth Regiment team and the Irish-American A. C. George V. Bonhag, the former star distance runner, will pitch for the I. A. A. C. squad, and Martin Sheridan, former all-around champion, will umpire the match. Leading the track programme will be the special 600-yard scratch race, in which Hocking of the New York A. C.; McHugh, Pastime A. C.; Ballister, Forty-seventh Regiment; Gough, Millrose A. A.; Hauser, Loughlin Lyceum; Egan, Irish-American A. C., and Hirshon, Irish-American A. C., will start. In the Military A. L. relay the Second Battalion, Naval Militia; Seventy-first Regiment, and Fourteenth Regiment will each start two teams, and the Twenty-third Regiment, Thirteenth Regiment, and Twenty-second Regiment, one team each. Nick Gianakopulos of the Millrose Athletic Association will be on scratch in the three-mile run, and in the field against him will be Charley Pores, the College Point boy who won a trip to the San Francisco Exposition in the Fourteenth Regiment Marathon last Monday; Arthur Fogel, the crack cross-country runner of the Irish-American A. C., and many others.

Davis Increases Strength Record.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 26.—George A. Davis, Harvard Law School student and pitcher for the Boston Nationals, who broke all strength records at Harvard recently, bettered his mark today. He was credited with 1503.8 points in a general test, these figures displacing his previous mark of 1437.6 points as the record. Davis will be unable to take the Spring baseball training trip with the world's champions, but will train with the Harvard squad.

Wesleyan Easy for Union.

Special to The New York Times.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Union won easily from Wesleyan at basket ball tonight by the score of 31 to 10. In the last five minutes of play Union sent its second team in against the Middletown five, in order to save the first squad for the Princeton game tomorrow night. Union led all the way and won the contest because of superior team work.

FEDERAL LEAGUE TO OPEN APRIL 10

Tentative Schedule Arranged, with Newark in It—Ban on Emery Ball.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26.—The selection of April 10 as the opening date of the Federal League's playing season, four days in advance of the first games in the other major baseball leagues, and the recommendation by the umpires of some minor changes in the playing rules, marked the opening sessions of the league's annual schedule meeting here today.

Although the injunction proceedings instituted at Chicago to prevent the transfer of the Kansas City franchise to Newark prevented the formal adoption of a schedule, the magnates went ahead with their work with the expectation that Newark would be the eighth team in this year's line-up.

The tentative schedule provides for Newark to open at Baltimore, Buffalo at Brooklyn, and Indianapolis and Chicago at home, with St. Louis and Pittsburgh as the contending teams.

D. J. Haff, A. F. Gordon, and Arthur G. Black, representing the Kansas City owners, registered at the hotel where the league meetings were held, but did not seek recognition at today's sessions. The belief was expressed that a way would be found to adjust the dispute before the date set for the hearing before the Circuit Court in Chicago.

"It looks like a pretty favorable sign," said President James A. Gilmore, "when Federal clubs begin fighting for franchises. In fact, Federal affairs all around look mighty good to me for 1915."

The new rules recommended by the umpires provide for a fine of $200 and thirty days' suspension for pitchers using the "emery ball," and ruling out of play a ball batted foul that strikes any part of the grand stand or passes into foul territory beyond first or third base, the latter rule being designed to prevent delay.

YANKEES WANT BAUMANN.

Manager Donovan Negotiating for Providence Second Baseman.

Manager Bill Donovan's chances of strengthening the Yankees will be brighter if the deal goes through for the purchase of Infielder Paddy Baumann of Providence. It is stated that the details are nearly completed, and the announcement will be made within a day or two. Donovan wants Baumann mainly to add hitting power to the infield. He is not worrying about the pitchers or the defensive ability of the club, but he knows that he must get some hitters.

If Pipp, the big first baseman, shows that he can hit better than Charley Mullin he is sure of the job, and with Baumann at second or third, the new manager believes that the club's attack will be greatly increased. Baumann made a fine record as third baseman with the Providence pennant winners last season. He had a batting average of .282 in 143 games, and this included 13 two-baggers and 11 triples. He had plenty of speed on the bases and pilfered 36 bases. His fielding average was .943.

Baumann is the fighting, aggressive type of ball player that Donovan is looking for. Last season, the Yankees infield was impressively quiet, and it is believed that some new blood will put life into the combination.

The club will leave to-morrow afternoon for the training camp at Savannah, Ga., on the Seaboard Florida Limited. Capt. T. L. Huston, Manager Donovan, Business Manager Harry Sparrow and Mark Roth are the club officials who are going.

The players who will leave here are Ray Fisher, R. J. Kelly, a new first baseman, who formerly played with Fordham and Lowell; Jimmy Ring of Lowell, Paul Lewis of Hoboken, Bill Tamm of Newburgh and Coach Duke Farrell. Trainer Jimmy Duggan and Arthur Pickering, a semi-professional catcher from Paterson, will also be in the party.

They will be joined at Baltimore by Peckingpaugh, Cree, Boone, Schwert and Fritz Maisel. The other players, Sweeney, Nunamaker, Caldwell, Cole, Keating, Warhop and Brown, who are at Hot Springs in charge of Scout Joe Kelley, will start for Savannah on March 8, arriving at the training camp on March 10. Cy Pieh, who went to Valley City, North Dakota, on account of the death of his mother, will report later. Harry Kingman, who is a student at Springfield Y. M. C. A. College will not report with the club until March 1.

RAIN AT GIANTS' CAMP.

Kinsella's Rookies Take an Afternoon Off from Baseball Practice.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 26.—The steady progress which the young ball players here under the wing of Dick Kinsella had been making toward physical and artistic proficiency was interrupted today. The first bad weather of the week came along, and a short siege of exercising in the morning was all that happened. The rain fell steadily in the afternoon and kept everybody under cover reading Maeterlinck, playing dominoes, and indulging in other high-brow pursuits.

The field was wet in the morning, but no showers were in sight then, and the men had a short spell of exercising, with no baseball save bunting on the sidelines and the dancing about which it entails. Besides that they passed the medicine ball and ran a mile. A short game which had been arranged for tomorrow is likely to be declared off, for the outlook for suitable weather is not good.

Tinker Advises Walter Johnson.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Walter Johnson, star pitcher of the American League, who jumped to the Chicago Federals from the Washington Americans last Fall and then returned to Washington, has been notified to report for Spring training at Shreveport, La., on March 6, Manager Tinker of the Chicago Federal Club announced today.

Johnson, Tinker said, had been sent the same letter that went to other players who will go direct from their homes to the camp. He said he advised Johnson not to report to Washington, in the event that he had decided to join the Federals, until after United States District Judge Landis announces his decision in the Federal League anti-trust suit.

"This decision may determine Johnson's case," Tinker said, "and I understand he's decided to go wherever Judge Landis decides he belongs."

Pores Not to Join Irish-Americans.

Charles Pores, the young factory worker of College Point, L. I., who won the marathon race held under the auspices of the Fourteenth Regiment on Monday last, will not join the Irish-American A. C., as was reported. The 21-year-old runner will remain loyal to the Lyceum of St. Fidelis's Church, College Point. In the race Monday Pores ran unattached, and after his sensational victory he was besieged with offers to join amateur athletic organizations in this city.

The several clubs that invited him to join the Irish-American organization through Lawson Robertson made an urgent appeal. Pores consulted his friends in College Point, and he decided to keep aloof from any of the organizations in the city and will henceforth endeavor to give prestige to the little organization of the church.

Werner Wins 440-Yard Junior Race

The 440-yard junior run featured the programme last night in the monthly athletic meet of the Evening Recreation Centre of the High School of Commerce, held in the school gymnasium, West Sixty-fifth Street. A large field faced the starter, and throughout the runners were closely bunched, with H. Werner and J. Esquerre running almost neck and neck for the greater part of the distance. Near the finish line, however, the former spurted and broke the tape two or three inches ahead of Esquerre. Werner covered the distance in 1:02 1-5. As a climax to the evening's entertainment, a four-mile open road race was staged, and, after a hard run up to Eighty-sixth Street, through the Park and down again, A. Kaiser, Morningside Athletic Club, was returned the winner in 22:00.

GRAY DEFEATS HAWKINS.

Hyman Also Wins in Amateur Pocket Billiard Championship.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
J. H. Shoemaker	2	0	E. F. Gray	1	2
E. F. Reynolds	2	0	J. G. Donnelly	0	2
A. B. Hyman	2	0	I. S. Lewine	0	3
H. B. Hawkins	1	1			

GAMES TODAY.

Afternoon—Shoemaker and Lewine. Evening—Donnelly and Hyman.

In a closely contested game E. F. Gray scored a victory over H. B. Hawkins at the Amateur Billiard Club last night in the fourth day's play for the amateur national pocket billiard championship. During the early frames the two were close together, but Gray gradually went to the front after the seventh frame and though he never drew into a big lead he was able to maintain his position to the close of the match, the score being 125 to 107. It was the third game for Gray, and while he was not playing at his top form the game he exhibited was far superior to anything he has thus far shown. He did miss several easy shots, and both players were uncertain on the efforts to obtain a break of the ivories. It was an interesting match to watch because of the uncertainty of the result, though it was long drawn out. This was due to the great deliberateness of the play. Each contestant studied the balls carefully and there were few quick counts even when the ivories were widely broken with many easy shots on every hand.

Gray started the game inauspiciously, gaining only two from the first frame. He cleaned the table in the second and after the third frame the men were tied at 21. Gray struck his true form during the next few innings, and four times consecutively counted in double figures. It was at this point that he practically won the game, for after the eighth frame he had totaled 67 to 42 for Hawkins. Both became cautious as the game was nearing a close and repeated safeties were played in nearly all of the frames. This was particularly true of the ninth and fourteenth, the latter being the longest drawn out frame of the evening, taking fully twenty-five minutes to play. The scores:

Gray—2 14 5 0 14 10 11 12 8 0 7 12 2 7 8 7 8 2. Total—125. Scratches—4. High runs—13 and 9.

Hawkins—12 0 9 14 0 4 3 2 7 14 7 2 12 7 6 7 6. Total—107. Scratches—5. High runs—11 and 10.

In the afternoon A. B. Hyman, a former national champion, won his second game of the tournament when he defeated Irving Lewine by a score of 125 to 91. Hyman at one stage of the game showed a wonderful command, when he totaled 29 points, which is one of the best runs thus far. He had the balls spread wide open, and it looked as if he could continue for a count well into the thirties. He was so intent on the game, however, that for his thirtieth shot he failed to call the ball which he pocketed, and the run was terminated by this infraction of the rules. Lewine held his opponent fairly well during the first half dozen innings, but after that could not cope with the superior play of Hyman. The scores:

Hyman—4 6 4 9 14 6 9 9 6 5 8 14 13 9 2 8 3. Total—125. Scratches—4. High runs—29 and 15.

Lewine—10 8 10 5 0 8 5 5 8 9 6 0 1 5 12 6. Total—91. Scratches—7. High runs—9 and 8.

INMAN AN EASY VICTOR.

English Billiardist Beats Montgomery in Four Blocks, 3,001 to 605.

Finishing the task of conceding his opponent 2,000 points in a 3,000-point match, Melbourne Inman, the English billiard champion, finished his four days' contest with John Montgomery last night at Doyle's Academy. The final score was: Inman, 3,001; Montgomery, 605.

The Englishman was again in rare form, and made a number of fine breaks. His best effort of the evening was 196, which consisted of many hazards. The barring of the "spot stroke" made the game much more interesting, and gave variety to the scoring. Inman showed that he had learned a lot from his playing with Hoppe, and he had a number of essentially American strokes down very fine.

Last night he scored the final 750 points in fifteen innings, with an average of 50, while Montgomery was making 187, with an average a little over 12. A large crowd watched the match, and both players were frequently applauded. Some of the dazzling shots of the champion frequently had the spectators gasping. His wonderful judgment of distance on the long English table was at times simply marvelous.

Montgomery played well, but he lacked the finish and touch of the professional. His best effort was in the ninth inning, when he made 44, which was his highest break of the match. Inman again went into three figures in the sixth inning, when he compiled a useful 161, and in the twelfth he put together 100. Montgomery closed in his fourteenth inning with 39.

Inman today returns to England, where he has a number of engagements. He will sail on the Lusitania.

KLINGER BEATS GERSHEL.

European Champion Wins 18.2 Billiard Match, 600 to 578.

Jacob Klinger, the European Class B 18.2 balkline billiard champion, came close to defeat at Daly's last night in the finish of the 600-point two nights' match with William Gershel of this city, an ex-American champion of the same class. Gershel beat the Austrian in last night's play by a score of 351 to 300. Klinger had such a lead on the first night's play, however, that he won the match 600 to 578.

It was closely contested, and every play was followed intently by the large gallery. Klinger was off form at times, but toward the end of the match, when defeat seemed almost certain, he settled down to his best game and two clusters of 26 and 49 in the last two innings pulled him out of the hole and gave him the victory.

Gershel showed some remarkably fine billiards after the first twenty-five innings, and after the thirtieth inning he collected runs of 31, 30, and 42, which cut down the European player's big lead and put Gershel in front. Gershel held the advantage up to the forty-sixth inning, when Klinger's unfinished run of 49 completed his string. The score by innings:

Jacob Klinger—7 14 15 0 0 1 0 14 0 0 21 12 2 0 0 0 4 7 11 7 0 53 3 9 1 0 0 4 1 1 1 0 2 1 3 4 2 9 0 11 4 0 0 0 1 26 49—300. Total of two nights' play—600.

Average—6 18-47.

High runs—53 49 26.

William Gershel—1 4 5 5 0 1 0 3 3 1 10 19 4 5 5 9 12 2 7 6 27 8 5 4 4 10 14 5 31 30 42 0 0 2 1 14 0 20 4 9 0 1 0 3 11 5—351. Total of two nights' play, 578.

Average—7 29-46.

High runs—42 30 31.

Olympic Club Wins Basket Ball Title

A telegraphic report was received yesterday by Frederick W. Rubien, Secretary-Treasurer of the Amateur Athletic Union, from John J. McGovern, Assistant Director of Athletics at the Panama Pacific Exposition, that the Olympic Club of San Francisco had captured the national amateur basket ball championship in the tournament which was completed on Thursday night. Second honors were taken by Whittier College of Whittier, Cal., and third prize was annexed by the Oakland (Cal.) Y. M. C. A. The tournament was one of the most successful ever held on the Coast. Nine teams participated. The organizations represented were Illinois Athletic Club, Chicago; Whittier College, Whittier, Cal.; Young Men's Christian Association, Los Angeles, Cal.; Mount Angel College, Mount Angel, Ore.; Y. M. C. A. and St. Mary's College, Oakland, Cal.; Olympic Club, San Francisco, two teams, and Ignatius University, San Francisco, Cal. The tournament was held at the Olympic Club from Feb. 22 to 25, and each night the competition attracted big crowds.

YALE'S BASKET BALL CRUSHES COLUMBIA

Sweeping Attack of Elis in the Second Period Puts Local Team Out of Race.

Columbia's basket ball team was eliminated from the race for the intercollegiate championship last night in a grueling game with Yale on the Morningside Heights court. The New Haven bulldogs came back with a terrific burst of speed in the second half, and nosed out the Blue and White team by the score of 20 to 17.

The Columbia gymnasium was packed with eager fans confident of a victory for the New York team. This confidence increased when the first half closed with the score of 12 to 7 in favor of the home team. Slowly Yale crept forward in the second period, and then, with a spurt which the Columbia lads were powerless to check, forced into the lead. For eight minutes at the close of the half the score stood at 16 to 14 in favor of the visitors, and Columbia was unable to tally. Then Benson scored from the foul line and Dwyer scored from under the basket.

Yale outplayed Columbia completely in the second half. Saving their best work for this period, the Blue never faltered. Stackpole, Captain of the five, went out early in the period, and Wiener went in playing a brilliant game from the minute he started. Charlie Taft, son of the ex-President, also played a star game for the visitors. Arnold, however, was the bulwark of the Eli aggregation.

Scoring was slow to start in the opening half, Benson starting the tallying with a goal from a foul after a few minutes of playing.

The entire game was clean and fast and there was comparatively little fouling. No player was ruled off the floor on fouls. The real fight came in the second period. After running up the lead to 14 to 9, Columbia was suddenly checked. Kinney, Wiener, and Arnold all started a flurry of scoring, and Taft tied the score at 14 to 14. Yale then took the lead, and nothing could stop them. The line-up:

Columbia.	Positions.	Yale.
Calder	Left forward	Kinney
Dwyer	Right forward	Stackpole
Walker	Centre	Smith
Lee	Left guard	Taft
Benson	Right guard	Arnold

Goals—Dwyer, (3,) Benson, (2,) Kinney, (3,) Stackpole, Weiner, Taft, Calder, Arnold, (2.) Foul goals—Benson, (5,) Arnold, (4.) Substitutes—Kornsand for Walker, Wiener for Stackpole. Referee—R. Metzrop, Springfield Y. M. C. A. College. Umpire—J. H. Deering, Manhattan. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

TIGERS WIN CLOSE GAME.

Force the Basket Ball Battle and Defeat Cornell, 22 to 20.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 26.—Princeton beat Cornell in an exciting basket ball game here tonight by the score of 22 to 20. The Tigers forced the fighting and led at the end of the first half by a score of 9 to 6. Then Cornell rallied and field goals by Wilson and Jandorff put the Ithacans in the running. Brown then threw the longest basket ever seen on the local court, caging the ball on a throw from Princeton's foul line and giving Cornell a 19 to 18 lead. Jackson, who played a star game for the Tigers, then came through with a field goal and eleven seconds before the end of the half he threw another, clinching the contest for the Tigers. Jandorff and Sutterby failed on a number of easy chances and their poor work was largely responsible for Cornell's defeat. Line-up:

Cornell.	Position.	Princeton.
Lunden	Left forward	Jackson
Brown	Right forward	Feeree
Sutterby	Centre	McTigue
Jandorff	Left guard	Trenkman
Wilson	Right guard	Haas

Goals from Field—Lunden, Brown, Sutterby, Jandorff, (2,) Wilson, Jackson, (4,) McTigue, (3.) Goals from Foul—Brown, 1 out of 3; Lunden, 7 out of 8; Jackson, 4 out of 8; Haas, 2 out of 2. Referee—Tom Thorpe, Columbia. Umpire—Ed Thorpe, De la Salle, New York. Time of halves—20 minutes. Personal Fouls—Lunden, Brown, Sutterby, Wilson, Jackson, Feeree, (2,) McTigue, (2,) Trenkman, Haas, (2.)

St. John's College, 43; F. and M., 36

St. John's College, basket ball team triumphed over the Franklin and Marshall quintet in a closely contested and exciting game last night on the former's court in Brooklyn by the score of 43 to 36. The Brooklyn collegians have contested in seventeen games this season and have won thirteen. Neither team was able to gain a decisive advantage in the opening half, although there was plenty of scoring by both sides, and the whistle found the St. John's aggregation leading by a three-point margin, 17 to 14. In the second half the visitors showed an improvement in their playing, and soon added several points to their score. The Brooklyn collegians, however, also braced up in this period, and by excellent team work and accuracy accumulated a lead of seven points before time was called. The line-up:

St. John's.	Positions.	F. & M.
Nicklas	Right forward	Evans
Clarke	Left forward	Homsberger
Yates	Centre	Porterfield
McDonald	Left guard	Loback
Mahoney	Right guard	Berger

Substitutions—Barry for Nicklas, Murphy for McDonald. Goals from the field—Nicklas, (7,) Clarke, (8,) Yates, (2,) McDonald, Mahoney, Murphy, Evans, (7,) Homsberger, Porterfield, (2), Loback, (4.) Goals from foul—Yates, (3,) Evans, (8.) Referee—G. Grady, St. John's College. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Pennsylvania Defeats Dartmouth.

Special to The New York Times.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 26.—Dartmouth lost another league basket ball game here tonight, and this time the University of Pennsylvania benefited by the score of 37 to 22. The Green team failed to show even the same ability which gave Yale and Princeton a workout last week, and though it started with a rush it was subdued early in the first half. Williamson was the best man in the game and Winship led Dartmouth. The score:

Dartmouth.	Position.	Pennsylvania.
Williams	Left forward	Bullitt
Whitney	Right forward	Evans
Steele	Centre	Seelback
Winship	Right guard	McNichols
Pelletier	Left guard	Wallace

Goals from floor—Winship, (3,) Steele, (2,) Grant, (2,) Richardson, Pelletier, Bullitt, (4,) Williamson, (4,) Hardwick, Seelback, (3,) McNichols, (3,) Wallace, (2.) Goals from fouls—Winship, (4,) McNichols, (3.) Substitutes—Grant for Williams, Richardson for Grant, Eskeline for Whitney, Soutar for Steele, Chandler for Bullitt, Williamson for Evans, Stokes for Seelback, Hardwick for Wallace. Referee—Mr. Mellick of Trinity. Umpire—"Billy" Lush of Yale. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Yale Gym Team Beats Rutgers.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 26.—Yale easily defeated Rutgers, 45 to 9, in the annual gymnastic meet here tonight.

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COOPERSTOWN POLO VICTOR

Midwicks, with Milburn and Von Stade Playing, Defeated.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN DIEGO, Cal., Feb. 26.—Another futile attempt to defeat the Cooperstown national champion polo team was made on the field of the Coronado Country Club today, when Midwick went down under the count of 10 to 7½. Rene La Montagne and Devereux Milburn of the American international team took their familiar positions for Midwick, with J. Watson Webb at No. 2 and Carleton F. Burke at No. 3. This team rates 25 goals, as against Cooperstown's 26, but its team play was comparatively weaker. The two internationalists also rode ponies with which they were not familiar, being mounted from the stable of J. Langford Stack of Chicago.

Midwick, covered by a 6½-to-2 score in the first half, drove through three goals while blanking Cooperstown in the fifth, and in the final period earned two goals to Cooperstown's none, but Cooperstown already outplayed them in others. Summary:

Cooperstown—No. 1, F. S. Von Stade, (6;) No. 2, C. C. Rumsey, (2;) No. 3, C. Perry Beadleston, (2;) back, Malcolm Stevenson, (1.) Total goals—11. Penalties—Beadleston, 2 fouls. Net score—10.

Midwick—No. 1, Rene La Montagne, (2;) No. 2, J. Watson Webb, (4;) No. 3, Carleton Burke, (0;) back, Devereux Milburn, (2.) Total goals—8. Penalties—Burke, foul. Net score—7½.

Referee—Thomas Le Boutillier, 2d.

TIGERS LOSE ONE BOUT.

Springfield Wrestlers Outclassed in Meet at Princeton.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Princeton defeated Springfield Y. M. C. A. College at wrestling tonight by a top-heavy score. All the bouts, however, were closely contested and none of the Princeton men had an easy time winning. Cooper of Springfield was the only man to score for his team. He won on a decision from Gile of Princeton in the 175-pound class after nine minutes of wrestling. Baker of Princeton had an exceptionally hard match with Capt. Banks of Springfield, but won the bout after a six-minute extra period. Summary:

115-Pound Class.—Nebeker of Princeton won on default.

125-Pound Class.—Jones, Princeton, won from Bounds, Springfield, on decision.

135-Pound Class.—Tancock, Princeton, won from Bowling, Springfield, on decision.

145-Pound Class.—Frantz, Princeton, threw Heinel, Springfield, with a half Nelson and wrist lock. Time—6:19.

158-Pound Class.—Baker, Princeton, won from Banks, Springfield, on decision, in six-minute extra period.

175-Pound Class.—Cooper, Springfield, won from Gile, Princeton, on decision.

Unlimited Class.—Longstreth, Princeton, threw Mason, Springfield, with a head lock and body hold, in 3 minutes 47 seconds.

NO FEE FOR SELLING RACES.

Westchester Association to Make It Easy for Platers Next Season.

It was announced yesterday by A. McL. Earlocker, Secretary of the Westchester Racing Association, that at the Spring meeting at Belmont Park there would be a selling race every day for medium-class horses, for which no entrance fee will be charged, and on every other day the conditions of one race will be left open and will be made to suit the horses at the course, the conditions to be announced two days before the race.

For the coming season the infield will be free to the public on Saturdays and holidays. Every Monday will be "Ladies' Day," when women will be admitted to the grand stand free if accompanied by escorts.

H. I. Pelz, superintendent of the Belmont Park track, was enthusiastic over the improvements made in the course. There were so many complaints about it being severe on horses that it caused quite a reduction in the fields last season and to a certain extent produced unsatisfactory racing. Mr. Pelz said that these conditions had been done away with entirely. The top layer of the entire course has been removed, every pebble has been picked up, and a fresh coat of top dressing has been thrown over the foundation. Not only has the track proper been renovated but the unsightly aviation pylons have all been removed from the infield.

The steeplechase course has also received a lot of attention. It has been fertilized and the fences put in first-class shape, each jump having a fine supply of new brush.

MORRIS MARKSMEN WIN.

Bronx Schoolboys Capture Trophy in Shooting at Sportsmen's Show.

The Morris High School marksmen, who have already won several trophies in the schoolboy shooting, added another to their list last night when they finished first in the shooting for the New York State Rifle Association trophy at the Sportsmen's Show in Grand Central Palace with a total score of 1,877. Each member of the team was allowed ten shots standing and ten shots prone, and the scores were: R. Reppert, 193; R. Starke, 187; J. Condon, 186; J. Levine, 193; V. Daly, 189; R. Spear, 188; F. Arnold, 182; A. Labriola, 179; E. Geisler, 184; L. Xondon, 190, with a total of 1,877. Curtis High finished second with 1,836, Normal Training High third with 1,789, Morris High School second team fourth with 1,730, Trinity School fifth with 1,635, Bryant High School sixth with 1,580, and Horace Mann High School seventh with 1,487.

F. Bruck of Bryant High School won the junior marksman match with a score of 94 out of a possible 100. G. O. Reilly of Manual was second, with 94; S. Metcalf of Curtis, third, with 93; P. Brunning of Trinity, fourth, with 91; N. T. Gould of Trinity, fifth, with 91; J. Whitley of Dickinson, sixth, with 90, and N. F. Vosburg of Curtis, seventh, with 90.

The high scores in the late trap shooting were: Hank Stevens, 48; Ward Hammond, Naef Apgar, W. H. Yule, J. H. Finch, N. L. Harrick, each 44; George Connolly, 43; Mrs. L. Vogel, 38, and Miss L. M. Bowles, 31.

Cleveland Players Start South.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 26.—In charge of Manager Joe Birmingham, members of the Cleveland American League baseball team left today for San Antonio, Texas, for Spring training. Ten members of the squad who left here will be joined by others en route to the training quarters. Manager Birmingham said before leaving this city that "every player must fight for his position." There are two or more candidates for nearly every position on the team, Birmingham said. Outfielder Harry Leibold, with whom Federal agents were negotiating yesterday, went South with the team.

SQUADRON A BEATS 'SEVENTH' AT HOCKEY

Mounted Militiamen Win Annual Contest at St. Nicholas Rink, 4 Goals to 2.

Hockey players from Squadron A and the Seventh Regiment played their annual game last night at St. Nicholas Rink and after two exciting periods of play Squadron A won by four goals to two. Eight trumpeters from the winning military organization kept up a din and racket throughout the contest and blew long and shrill blasts whenever the slightest excuse offered itself. The match between the crack military commands is an annual social and sporting fixture, and followers of each team were out in force to cheer their favorites.

Several Hockey League players were on the rival teams. Lamb and Peabody of the champion St. Nicholas team performed for the Seventh Regiment while Belin of the Crescents and Chew of St. Nicholas represented the Squadron. These four players carried off the honors, although Marcus, a former St. Paul School player, materially aided the Squadron in bringing about the downfall of the Seventh Regiment. Flashes of good hockey were followed by poor playing. This latter defect was largely due to the absence of team work, but even with this handicap the contest was far above the average. There were lots of spills, but the men played with an earnestness that more than offset this weakness. It was also a clean contest, only one penalty being inflicted.

Lamb, the St. Nicholas Skating Club player, was called up repeatedly to head off the aggressive onslaughts of Chew, Davis, and Marcus; but the latter were not to be denied. After a pretty passing run Chew passed the puck to Marcus, who scored the first goal for the squadron.

Once in the lead the Squadron forwards forced their play, and the Seventh's defense crumpled. Ballin got the puck on a rebound and beat Lamb with a well-directed shot. This was followed by Davis, who a few seconds later passed the St. Nick goal tender on a fast shot from scrimmage, which registered the third goal for the squadron. The latter, however, did not have all the scoring to themselves in the first half, as just before the close of the period, Peabody, another St. Nick player, netted the rubber.

The second half opened slow, but after getting warmed up the players put more life in the game. The Seventh players appeared to somewhat better advantage and put up a better combination effort. Peabody was deprived of a goal when the rubber struck the goal upright and rebounded into play. Many long shots were attempted, but both goal tenders were on the job and for a time no further additions were made to the score. Following an aggressive attack on the Seventh Regiment goal, Marcus obtained the puck on a rebound from the end of the rink, and with an open field scored the fourth point for the Squadron. The Seventh forwards put the rubber in the Squadron goal net, but the referee ruled offside and the point was not allowed. A probable tally for the Seventh was prevented by the clever work of Ballin. Fahyres stopped two hard shots just before the game ended. This was followed by a goal by Pope of the Seventh Regiment. The line-up and score:

7th Regiment.	Position.	Squadron A.
Lamb	Goal	Fahyres
B. Cattus	Point	Smith
Henry	Cover point	Ballin
Van Vechten	Centre	Murray
Greene	Rover	Marcus
Pope	Right wing	Davis
Peabody	Left wing	Chew

Goals—First period: Marcus, Squadron A, time, 13:06; Ballin, Squadron A, time, 14:36; Davis, Squadron A, time 14:48; Peabody, Seventh Regiment, time, 18:44. Second period: Marcus, Squadron A, time 6:37; Pope, Seventh Regiment, time, 17:20. Penalties—Murray, Squadron A, 2 minutes for tripping. Referee—George Hallock, Crescent A. C. Assistant referee—C. Martin, Crescent A. C. Timekeepers—L. R. Stanley, St. Nicholas, and W. Smith, Hockey Club. Time of game—Two twenty-minute periods.

Hockey Victory for Cutler.

Cutler School added another hockey victory to its already long list by defeating Curtis High School yesterday at St. Nicholas Rink, by 5 goals to 0. The Cutler youngsters excelled in speed and science and outplayed the Staten Island boys. The line-up:

Cutler.	Position.	Curtis.
Nathan	Goal	Zobek
Marsh	Point	Witherdon
Bull	Cover point	Quienlas
Fox	Rover	Beautingham
Dowling	Centre	Wood
Lawson	Left wing	Saake
McPherson	Right wing	Solamon

Goals—Fox, (2,) Marsh, Downing, Lawson. Referee—Mr. Walton, Horace Mann School. Time of game—Two 25-minute periods.

Lone Star Handball Victory.

The handball players of the Lone Star Boat Club defeated the Yale University team yesterday afternoon on the Lone Star court by a score of 6 matches to 1. Cunningham of Yale won the first match from Teyser of the Lone Stars by a score of 21 to 19, but after that the oarsmen took every match, including two games of doubles.

The first game of the doubles between Cunningham and Horton of Yale and Schwab and Zuckerman of the Lone Stars was the best match. The Yale pair at one stage of the game had the oarsmen 12 to 0, but the latter made a strong rally and won the game, 21 to 20. The games were witnessed by a large gathering, which included a number of women enthusiasts. The scores are as follows:

Singles—Cunningham, Yale, defeated Teyser, Lone Star, 21—19; F. Lilienthal, Lone Star, defeated Trehman, Yale, 21—12; Zuckerman, Lone Star, defeated Horton, Yale, 21—7; Schwab, Lone Star, defeated Meiler, Yale, 21—4; J. Lilienthal, Lone Star, defeated Wright, Yale, 21—2.

Doubles—Cunningham and Horton, Yale, defeated by Schwab and Zuckerman, Lone Star, 21—20; F. Lilienthal and Teyser, Lone Star, won from Wright and Meiler, Yale, 21—2.

Scores of Schoolboy Shooters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Results of the sixth match in the rifle shooting competition for military schools, made public today, showed the New Mexico Academy leading. Scores:

Class A.—New York, Cornwall, 954, vs. Harvard, Los Angeles, 896; Kemper, Boonville, Mo., 949, vs. Bordentown, N. J., 925; St. John's, Delafield, Wis., 932, vs. Northwestern, Highland Park, Ill., 928; New Mexico, Roswell, 968, vs. St. John's, Manlius, N. Y., 892.

Class B.—Tennessee, Sweetwater, 943, vs. Hitchcock, San Rafael, Cal., 917; Morgan Park, Ill., 937, vs. Shattuck, Faribault, Minn., 812; Wentworth, Lexington, Mo., 913, vs. Bingham, Asheville, N. C., 840; Miami, Germantown, Ohio, 889, vs. Nazareth Hall, Pennsylvania, 739.

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JOHNSON CHANGES PLANS.

Negro Now Refuses to Make Agreement to Box Willard at Havana.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—It now seems that Jack Johnson only agreed to put up a forfeit last night for the use of the Havana Stadium for the Willard fight and backed down today when a lawyer drew up the final papers. Johnson gave as his reason the refusal of the Stadium management to allow him the exclusive use of the Stadium between now and the fight. Rapid-fire cables from Jack Curley are believed to be responsible for Johnson's change in attitude. It is understood that Curley asked Johnson to make no more statements until he arrived. Curley is expected here Monday night.

NEW BOUT FOR JUAREZ RING.

Gunboat Smith and Jim Flynn to Box There March 6.

Gunboat Smith and Jim Flynn will fight a twenty-round bout at Juarez early next month. This news item was confirmed yesterday by a dispatch from Jack Curley, at El Paso, Texas, who said that despite the fact that the Johnson and Willard championship battle had been postponed, he would hold the bout between Smith and Willard on March 6.

The track officials at Juarez have given the course without reserve, providing the ring can be cleared away in time for the first regular race of the day, at 2:30 o'clock. The entire gate receipts will be handed over to the fighters. The track free list will be entirely suspended that afternoon. The ring will be erected opposite the grandstand.

Jim Buckley, Gunboat Smith's manager, said last night that he and Smith would start for the battle ground immediately, after they receive their transportation, which they believed would be at hand this morning. While Smith is in good shape his manager complained that the short time before the fight did not give Gunboat much time to finish his training.

GRAND PRIX TODAY.

Good Weather Promised for Panama Fair's First Auto Race.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—Ideal weather is promised for the renewal of the Grand Prix automobile race tomorrow on the Panama-Pacific Exposition course. Thirty-four automobiles are scheduled to get away at 10:30 A. M. on the 402-mile contest, and it is estimated that five hours will be required to complete the distance. The Grand Prix Gold Cup and a purse of $5,000 will be the winner's reward.

Several days of sunshine have thoroughly dried out the track, but, owing to the irregular shape of the course, it is thought no new records will be made. An average speed of 70 to 75 miles an hour is looked for.

Eddie Pullen, winner of last year's event at Santa Monica, Cal., will be in the race tomorrow. His competitors are drivers who have participated in most of the famous automobile races of the last ten years. They include Ralph de Palma, Barney Oldfield, Earl Cooper, Harry Grant, Louis Disbrow, and G. E. Ruckstell.

Precautions have been taken for the protection of the drivers and the public. Sharp turns have been banked with bales of hay and guard lines have been reinforced with iron rails. Fourteen hundred soldiers and marines and exposition guards will keep the course clear.

The entries follow, cars and drivers: Maxwell, Barney Oldfield; Duesenberg, Tom Alley; Tahis, Jack Gable; Mercer, Eddie Pullen; Stutz, Gil Anderson; Mercer, G. B. Ruckstell; Edwards Special, Lou Gandy; Stutz, Earl Cooper; Peugeot, D. Resta; Mercer, Louis Nikrent; Edwards Special, Capt. Kennedy; Simplex, Louis Disbrow; California, Caleb Bragg; Delage, C. R. Newhouse; King, Arthur H. Klein; Maxwell, Ed Rickenbacker; Chevrolet, Jack Le Cain; Duesenberg, Edwards O'Donnell.

Chevrolet, R. C. Durant; Case, E. A. Hearne; Mercedes, Ralph De Palma; Parsons Special, James Parsons; Erwin Special, Grover C. Bergdoll; Stutz, Howard Wilcox; Bugatti, J. B. Marquis; Ono, H. Hughes; Overland, Thomas McKelvy; Case, Harry Grant; Gordon Special, Thomas McKelvy; Maxwell, William Carlson; Hercules, Harold Hall; Tomasini, T. A. Tomasini, and Gordon Special, Huntley Gordon.

Boston Hockey Team Here Again.

Much importance is placed on the hockey game between the Irish-American A. C. and the Boston A. A., which will be decided at St. Nicholas Rink tonight. If the Winged Fistites are revenged for their 4-to-2 defeat by the Hub seven the last time they played, the visitors practically will be put out of the running for the Amateur Hockey League championship. The Boston team is half a game behind the St. Nicholas Club of this city. This will be Boston's third game in New York. The Hub team defeated the Crescents here, but lost to the Hockey Club. The latter team is the only one successful in downing the Bostonians.

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NEW YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 1915.

RUSSIA AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

Even before the end of the war has come into view history is writing, palimpsest-wise, fresh pages that efface old and famous chapters. For 200 years it has been a primary aim of Russian policy to add a range of ice-free ports to the coast line of the Empire. She has fought three great wars for the attainment of that end. In the Crimean War England and France joined with Turkey to resist the Russian push for the Mediterranean. In 1878 she had practically attained the goal, for Turkey was conquered, but again England intervened, and for the treaty of San Stefano the Congress of Berlin substituted another and broader pact in whose immoral makeshifts may be found the real origins of the present war. Again she succeeded, and the costly works at Port Arthur and Dalny showed how highly Russia prized the long-sought opportunity she had won. There she was baffled by Japan. Now as an almost unlooked-for incident of the present war Russia seems to be about to achieve her purpose. There has been no more momentous declaration of policy since the war began than that of Sir EDWARD GREY in the House of Commons on Thursday, when he said that England was in sympathy with the aspirations of Russia to secure access to the sea. On the reassembling of the Russian Duma on Feb. 9 M. SAZANOF, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said:

> The events on the Russian-Turkish frontier, while covering Russian arms with fresh glory, will bring Russia nearer to the realization of the political and economic problems bound up with the question of Russia's access to the open sea.

Later reports from Petrograd represent the Minister as saying that "Russia intends to occupy Constantinople permanently." Literally that may not come to pass. The Turkish power in Europe will disappear, but it is too soon to conclude that Russia will take its place. Under the sway of the balance of power idea Europe has been inclined to temporizing arrangements rather than to finalities. In the peace treaties it may be that Constantinople will become a free city, with the Dardanelles open without discrimination to the commerce of the world. For the accomplishment of her commercial ambitions that might suffice for Russia. The main thing is that England, who has so long and so stubbornly blocked the Russian approach to the sea, now assents. She feels that her route to India, so sacredly guarded through all the years, is no longer in peril. So that a transforming change will be wrought not merely in the policy and the geography of Europe, but in the affairs of Central Asia, where England has always felt the need of maintaining buffer States as a safeguard against Russian aggression.

For the vast Empire of Russia and for the Russian people the change now foreshadowed by the realization of the long-cherished purpose to secure ports open all the year round will be of immeasurable importance. Transforming changes will be wrought within the Empire itself. Russia will be modernized, and it could be modernized in no other way. Cribbed and confined within the bonds she has so long sought to break, Russia has been thrown back upon herself and has been deprived of her share of benefits from the vivifying and upbuilding influences of unrestricted foreign trade and communication by which other great nations have so greatly profited. She has remained a backward nation because she has not felt the stimulus of intimate association with the progressive nations. Dr. IYENAGA, in one of those talks full of wisdom and enlightenment of which he has given so many in this city, said the other day that it was a fault of the Japanese that "they stick too much to themselves." "We must learn," he said, "to get out "and get acquainted with the people "of the country we are in, learn their "ways, and not huddle together in "little colonies cut off from the "world about us." The Russian people are full of energy, the Empire has enormous resources. Through free commercial interchange and the social intercourse that comes with it, through industrial development, the building up of great centres of production and manufacture, the influx of foreign capital, and the creation of new stores of national wealth the Empire and the people will have a new birth.

It is inconceivable that mediaeval methods in administration, that laws which belong to remote past ages and are strangely anachronistic in these days, can longer endure after Russia is well on her way to becoming a great commercial nation. They cannot survive. The new ideas will drive out the old. It is not altogether Russia's fault that this regenerating process has been so long deferred. Repeatedly she has sought a way of escape from cramped conditions, always she has been headed off. The concert of Europe made a monstrous mess of it when it chose to keep the incapable Turk in his seat and to hold Russia back. Lord SALISBURY saw that years ago when he said that it was doubtless true that in the Crimean War England backed the wrong horse. Doubtless she backed the wrong horse again in summoning the Congress of Berlin, and there Lord SALISBURY was one of the chief backers.

It was said years ago that Turkey should have been one of the richest countries of the world because of her opportunity to do the carrying trade between Europe and Asia. The word opportunity never had any meaning for the Turk, except as he could misuse it. Opportunity will now come to Russia, if the plans of the Allies do not go all awry, and there are sound reasons for the belief that she will avail herself of it to the full. The benefit will not be hers alone, it will be shared with the whole civilized world. When she has taken her place among the great forward-looking nations, when in her home affairs the old iron ways of reaction have given place to the ways of progress, when the Russian subject enjoys the opportunities that come to men in lands of freedom, when persecutions are done away with and the whole land stirs with a new life, history will indeed have some brilliant pages to add to an old and not inspiring record.

THE ALIEN LABOR LAW.

The counsel for the unionists who have temporarily stopped work upon the subways by the enforcement of a forgotten statute says, "While millions "of dollars may be lost by the con-"tractors on the subways, that loss "will be gained by American citizens." That idea of gain to the unionists through loss to others will ruin unionism if they do not change their practice and their professions. For one thing, it may compel the reconsideration of the entire labor question. Certainly it will compel the reconsideration of this law.

The Legislature is sitting, and it ought not to take a week for the law to be repealed. The idea that the $350,000,000 enterprise of the city shall await the result of an appeal is preposterous. If the law should be sustained it would still be necessary to repeal it. If the law should be annulled in a year or two there would have run up a great bill of interest, and a greater bill of public inconvenience. If the contractors should decide that they would not proceed until their situation was made clear, it would arouse great resentment, not against them, but against the unions. The idea that men able and willing to pay wages on contracts for $150,000,000 should be prevented from doing so in these hard times is offensive to humane sentiments.

Americans will not do the work at any price. The price American labor commands ought not to be paid for work of this coarse sort. If contractors were willing to submit to this duress rather than incur greater loss they ought to resist on public grounds. The outcry which would follow the stopping of the work is what is needed to arouse the Legislature and the Governor to an appreciation of the situation. And when the work of repeal begins it may be difficult to stop it at just the right place. This law expresses extreme sympathy for labor. If its effect is to cause a revulsion from that sentiment, other laws might go also. Why enact workmen's compensation laws and other like statutes in favor of a class which takes so much more than the law can or ought to give?

This victory over which counsel so rejoices may prove the costliest thing labor ever bought. The millions which it is said the contractors will lose will prove more than an equal gain to the city and the State if the result is to give access to a fair labor market. On the other hand, if events take the course counsel indicates, it is sure that labor will lose many more millions through the check placed upon public works. The decision is not to be regretted if it brings this matter to a crisis, and causes its just settlement. That ought to be the result, and the unions ought to be thanked, in that sense, for bringing the public to see how unreasonable and unjust "labor" is under the guidance of such troublemakers.

FRAGONARDS AND PORCELAINS.

There is some consolation in the announcement that the beautiful Fragonard panels of the Morgan collection will not be removed from this country when they are taken away from the Metropolitan Museum of Art. As the city cannot own them, the next best thing is to have them pass into the possession of another American citizen. The art treasures of an individual American are, in no restricted sense, possessions of the nation as surely as the genius or constructive skill of an American belongs to the whole country and is to be reckoned among its advantages. Great private art collections may not be continuously accessible to the public eye, but sooner or later, with few exceptions, they become public property, part of the national machinery for general enlightenment.

If it were true, as reported, that Mr. FRICK has bought not only these fourteen paintings by FRAGONARD, but also the whole Morgan collection of Chinese porcelains, which is almost unequaled, there would be no cause for New Yorkers to complain. The Metropolitan Museum is relatively poorer for the loss of these collections, but its riches are so great, its treasures in all branches of art have become so numerous, that its potentiality as an instrument of aesthetic development will be scarcely diminished. It takes years for any generation to comprehend all the merits of a vast collection. The charm of these very Fragonards, for instance, examples of the rarest and most exquisite qualities of the French art of the eighteenth century, has doubtless been felt for the first time by a multitude of visitors to the Museum since the announcement of their sale.

This may be also true of the porcelains. Their worth as art has been freshly advertised by the announcement of their money value. Contemplation of these jars and vases, representing the various epochs of the art development of a great nation, must lead to a better understanding of the spirit, the love of beauty, the patience, of a people now slowly awakening from an age of slumber, than would be derived from the perusal of half a dozen books on China and her arts. This country is anxious to keep such examples of human inspiration and workmanship, and therefore the announcement that they were to be saved to us by passing from one great American collection to another seemed a cause for general congratulation. There is still room for hope that they will all stay in America.

THE WRONG WAY TO RURAL CREDITS.

When irrelevant legislation is attached to an appropriation bill it is a sure sign that it cannot be passed on its merits. This is doubly so in the case of farm credits. Neither the House nor the Senate knows its own mind on the subject. The muddle in the House prevented the passage of any bill there. The Senate was no more able to find out what it thought. So it attached something which it is not worth while to describe nor to consider, for the sufficient reason that it is not what the Senate expects to become law. It is definitely stated that the ultimate farm loan scheme will be arranged in the conference between the houses. No doubt somebody knows what it is intended to enact, and is warned by experience that it is prudent to say as little as possible about it before the President signs it, lest it should fall before criticism, like its several predecessors. That is a mockery of representative government and an insult to the electorate. Also, it would prove a disappointment to the farmers, whose circumstances, by the way, are not in such a desperate condition as to warrant public aid in such desperate haste and in such questionable methods.

The only apparent reason for legislating in this way is in compliment to the President. Congress evidently thinks he likes to sign riders. It is true that he may not like to have his signatures of riders return to plague him, but that is different. He must like to sign them, or he would give fair notice that no rider would be signed. If he made no exceptions he would emancipate himself from the power Congress has, and does not hesitate to use, to create dilemmas for him. When the President signed a rider unfit to be passed he practically invited Congress to send more of the same sort. Now comes a Republican rider to a Democratic bill, making a ten-million-dollar appropriation which has not been estimated for at a time when the Treasury is going strong toward a hundred-million-dollar deficit. The rider is carried through by a parliamentary trick, in an empty Senate and without debate.

The President ought to rejoice to have such a chance for a veto. Unless he likes to sign riders, of course, no matter on what subject or how objectionable in manner and matter.

NOW IT IS OBREGON.

The high lights in the Mexican moving picture now fall on Gen. OBREGON. He has hitherto been CARRANZA's military aid and the First Chief's agent at Mexico City, and we heard only a few days ago that CARRANZA had so far restricted his authority as to forbid him to deal with representatives of foreign Governments. But there is no indication of restricted authority in his recent performances. He has personally issued a proclamation condemning natives and foreigners alike for refusing to pay the extra taxes he has levied. There is significance in his assertion that "the revolution has just begun," whether or not one chooses to compare it with Lord KITCHENER's statement that the European war will begin in May.

This levy upon the already impoverished and greatly harassed citizens of Mexico has led to protests to the State Department at Washington by both the Spanish and British Ambassadors, and it is understood that our Government has made representations concerning it to CARRANZA at Vera Cruz. The First Chief has been in an unusually conciliatory mood, having modified his order touching the paper money issued by VILLA so that "reasonable amounts" of it may now be exchanged for the equally dubious Carranza paper, which is now accepted in Mexico City, although it may not be next week. But OBREGON is not conciliatory. Judging by past events, it would be fair to predict that he is preparing to play a larger part in the Mexican game. His view of the situation is certainly not promising. The revolution which "has just begun" may last another four years. Among all the Mexican chieftains there is not one who seems willing to make the slightest compromise, or to modify his personal ambition, in order to relieve the distresses of his countrymen.

A WISE MEASURE GONE WRONG.

Three weeks have passed since Representative GEORGE W. LOFT of the Thirteenth New York District introduced in the House his well-thought-out plan to relieve distress in this nation and prepare it for perpetual defense against all its enemies. As we have not since heard of the bill we fear that it has not been properly considered and that the House will not have time to pass it before the expiration of the Sixty-third Congress, which is a pity, as the formal acceptance of Mr. LOFT's plan would be a crowning glory of that body. It would fitly complete the sum of its achievement.

Mr. LOFT set out by requiring the President to "take an immediate "census and enrollment of all un-"employed persons in the United "States" [sex and mental condition not specified] "between the ages of 16 and 65," authorizing him to use for that purpose the Department of Labor, the Post Office Department, the Census Bureau, and, in fact, all the machinery of Government. After the performance of that trifling labor, such unemployed persons as should volunteer their services (there was to be no cruel coercion of the unemployed in carrying out Mr. LOFT's plan) were to be put to work by the United States at the prevailing wages. For what purpose does the United States Government exist except to provide employment for such persons as are willing to work for "the prevailing wages"? For the male persons included in Mr. LOFT's new census, however, there was to be double work. With an eight-hour day the men were to give four hours to labor on the public works and four to training in military service. There you have the scheme. No more unemployment. No more neglect of our national defenses. No more worry about an army reserve. Problems of the ages swept aside with one or two strokes of a gifted pen.

Mr. LOFT's bill deserved better treatment at the hands of his associates in Congress. It is just the kind of bill they should have debated and passed. The explanation must be that it was overlooked, for there has been no disposition in the present Congress to regard legislation seriously, to avoid wasting time, or to rebuke folly.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It's Time for Him to Go Home.

Capt. BOY-ED's account of his dealings with young STEGLER presents denials of much and explanations of much, and does both with a mingling of soldierly bluffness and diplomatic suavity that makes easily explicable the selection of the Captain by his Government, long ago, to perform the services for it in which he has ever since been engaged. His statements, however, contain several admissions, presumably unavoidable under the compulsion promptly to say something plausible.

Among the more serious of these is the admission that he undertook to arrange for the return of STEGLER to Europe at a time when the young man could not go there except under false pretenses and with a passport only to be obtained by a deception of our State Department involving perjury, or at least false swearing, on the would-be traveler's part.

Of course the gravity of this depends a good deal upon the point of view, and nobody would pretend that all the duties which the military and naval attachés of embassies have always and everywhere been expected to perform can be frankly avowed in any country to which they are assigned. That is true of the officers thus employed by ourselves as well as of those of other countries. Nominally mere observers of what they are permitted to see of military or naval affairs, their real function is to get as much information as they can of the kind that every Government tries to conceal from its neighbors.

This sort of spying, since everybody does it, can be called tolerable, if not exactly legitimate, and not infrequently it involves the doing of work which honorable men would scorn to do for themselves. They do it for their countries only because national morality is still such a different thing from individual morality. But it is one thing to get information in a sort of game played against those who possess it, and quite another to make this country the basis of hostile operations against a nation with which our relations are friendly.

Moreover, even in the performance of his tolerated tasks, the attaché's usefulness ceases and he becomes persona non grata when he has the misfortune to be found out. That is for him the unpardonable sin, for instantly the point of view moves from his own country, whence his wiles and stratagems look all right, to that in which he weaves them, where they take a wholly different aspect—an aspect in which they are seen to be unendurable.

Battlefields of Real Antiquity.

We have all been calling "historic" and crediting with the sacredness lent by ancient associations the part of Europe where the French and English are fighting the Germans. This has added enormously to the sense of loss and the feeling of indignation that have followed each addition to the tales of towns and cities wrecked and venerable monuments destroyed. And of course it is true that a good many things have happened in the course of not a few years throughout Belgium and Northeastern France.

The oldest of these happenings, however, are the episodes of yesterday compared with the events recalled by another name now figuring prominently in the war news. Anybody whose curiosity is excited by the fact that "the Dardanelles," which looks like a plural, is applied to a single narrow strait, will find himself, should he start an investigation of the word, taken back to a time when history hadn't even begun, and what has come down to us from it is merely a combination of legend and mythology.

The Dardanus whose name is preserved in the Occidental appellation of the passage was a pre-Homeric King and hero, the dimmer ancestor of the sufficiently dim Aeneas, and we still use a plural form because the city that may have been his guarded the strait by towers on both sides of it. Equally old or older is the other classic name of these waters—"Hellespont," the Sea of Helle, daughter of Athamas, a young woman whose highly accidented career closed, if the dawn-tales can be trusted, when she was drowned there.

And ever since the days of these vague personages people have been living there. Most of the time they have been fighting there. All along the strait were cities of some magnificence before Louvain and Rheims had been imagined by the boldest of prophets. Asia Minor is really old, and, as competitors with it for historic interest, France and Belgium are ridiculously modern.

Necessity Does Know Law.

One of our correspondents, in a letter printed yesterday, started a defense of strewing mines in the open sea with what he called "the fundamental maxim" that "necessity knows no law." It was, perhaps, the best foundation that could be found for his conclusion, for the assertion that necessity knows no law has been made so many times that almost everybody accepts it as true and gives no thought at all to the fact that "necessity," as used in the "fundamental maxim," is a word absurdly vague, not one with a definite meaning, as it pretends to be.

In reality, the old saying is the weakest sort of a justification for doing anything whatever, for, instead of settling an argument, it merely starts one. That, at any rate, is what it should always do, for invariably the question at issue is whether the thing done or proposed is necessary or not.

In the present instance, what the Germans say is of self-evident necessity wears a wholly different aspect to the French and English and Russians, to say nothing of something like a dozen other nations, large and small. On the one side it seems necessary to expand indefinitely a certain "Kultur." On the other, the complete suppression or destruction of that "Kultur" is declared essential to a continued occupation of the earth by human beings on tolerable terms.

"Necessity knows no law" and "self-preservation is the first law of nature" are two maxims that have even less foundation in veracity and the nature of things than the other pretentious apothegms of the same species, and that is condemnation severe indeed. They are, in short, just nonsense, and either meaningless or false. Necessity knows all the laws there are, and obeys all the laws deserving of the name, while self-preservation, instead of being the first law of nature, is about the last, as several millions of men are daily proving at present on a hundred battlefields.

"Necessity" is merely another name for what one wants to do or for what one would rather do than do something else.

IS "BOHEMIA" DEAD?

Has "The Beloved Vagabond" No Disciples Today?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It has been the fashion for some time to say that there is no longer a bohemia. I think it is somewhat beside the truth. Yesterday I ran into an acquaintance of some years' standing who for all of his adult life has been a journalistic free-lance. There is scarcely a New York paper that has not printed many lines of his gay and never mordant wit, and the pages of most of the magazines have carried his name. One day he sells, the next he starves. But though he was born a Londoner, care drops from his back ashamed and daunted.

At the rencontre in question he informed me that he had just finished a lecture tour in the effete Southwest, which received so cynically his comments upon mankind that he landed back in New York without a penny, and since then has had but the vilest of luck in persuading editors to his purpose. "But," said this debonair chevalier of the pen, "the main thing that worries me, old top, is that I'm an Englishman and my landlady's a German!"

Here is your true disciple of Murger. If there be those of your readers who think that bohemia no longer exists, that the spirit of Rudolph and Musette and Paragot, to say nothing of Lampton, has fled the earth or is not to be found between the Battery and the Harlem River, let them step forth and illuminate your columns with their conclusions. The question is at least as vital as that of woman suffrage, to which you have recently lent so much of your imperishable space, and to bachelors like myself, confined in a Hudson River valley, holds far more both of interest and of color.

Lay on, then: is there or is there not a bohemia, considered as a state of mind?

G. C.

Sleepy Hollow Farm, Feb. 25, 1915.

THE "MUZZLED" PRESS

Has Been More Than Fair in Presenting Germany's Side.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Recently Dr. Hall issued a furious diatribe against the American press which reflected chiefly on the intelligence of his countrymen. Other pro-Germans persist in the charge that the newspapers are unfair, the news distorted and dominated by a flood of British calumny. Returning not long ago from France and Belgium, I have recently studied a voluminous scrapbook of war clippings taken broadcast from the "muzzled" and "unfair" American press. The bulk of its pages are filled with clever but far from convincing columns of argument, abuse, and facile generalization from the pens of skilled propagandists for Germany, who are now crying hysterically that their side has not been fairly treated in the United States. When in history has the press or people of a neutral country extended such hospitality to a foreign cause?

There are a few paragraphs of the Russian view, a few articles from French sources, some arguments from the pens of popular British authors. But the great preponderance of space has been given to German professors and the clever coterie in the United States that has so assiduously striven to mold public opinion here to the German standpoint. Many of these writers show such bias, exhibit so little logic, split hairs, and dodge issues in a manner that has undoubtedly done much to damage their own cause to a people who approached this war with an open mind.

G. C. MUSGRAVE.

New York, Feb. 25, 1915.

FROM TIMES READERS.

A Wide Range of Comment, Including the War and the Dog Show.

* * * If these so-called civilized nations must war with each other, let them bear the consequences of their own acts. Let them find food, clothing, medicines, &c., for their victims. And if they will not or cannot do so, then the rank and file in their vast armies might remember that they were first fathers, sons, and brothers before they were soldiers and they might refuse to fight on at the expense of the sufferings of their loved ones at home.—*Ida Vera Simonton, New York.*

"Side-Door Hogs."

* * * Some time ago the New York City press made a vigorous campaign against the end-seat hog on the surface cars. Can't they start one against the side-door hogs on the Subway? If you ever use the Subway in the rush hours you must have seen these side-door hogs crowded in the two narrow passageways by the side doors, resisting the entrance of passengers when there is room in the centre of the car. And they do this, too, when they have several stations to pass before they reach their own.—*Bancroft, New York.*

Elihu Root.

* * * While Robert Flaherty is to be commended for his desire to have Senator Root occupy the position of Secretary of State at the present time, as expressed by him in your issue of today, is it quite fair to the Senator to suggest that he, the Senator, should pull the chestnuts out of the fire for and bolster up the Democratic Party in its time of need?—*Ardent Admirer, Matteawan, N. Y.*

Surplus Hotel Food.

* * * For over 100 years there has been conducted in European cities something in the way of a "clearing house" for hotel supplies. The hotels are paid a small amount for their surplus foods, and these supplies are taken to shops within reach of the poor and sold for a small price. If some methods could be introduced by which such a business could be carried on we could lessen the cost of living for the working men and women, and when established the conduct and management could be given over to the municipality, as the school lunches, &c.—*J. Burr, New York.*

Riverside Drive.

* * * You printed a few days ago a letter from Joseph M. Price calling attention to the erection of a structure on the Ninety-sixth Street water front of Riverside Drive. There is now another structure in the course of construction at the foot of West Seventy-eighth Street. As yet only the iron beams are up, but it can easily be seen that when this building is completed it will take up twice as much room as the Ninety-sixth Street one, as it is pretty nearly a block wide. Cannot something be done to stir up the apathetic New York public as regards the constant menace to its water front?—*Public Spirit, New York.*

A Prussian Anthem.

* * * What does H. A. Coparn of New York mean by accusing me in regard to "God Save the King" anthem? He has evidently never seen my letter on the subject in THE TIMES, wherein I traced its history to the year 1793, when the then Prussian King adopted it for the purpose of consecrating the Brandenburg Arch or Gateway of Berlin. This triumphal arch was erected in honor of Prussia's disgraceful campaign against the first French Republic; a campaign which culminated in the Prussian retreat after Valmy in the Argonne.—*Poultney Bigelow, Malden-on-Hudson.*

Bronx Park Trees.

* * * Mr. Davis refers to the protest of the Bronx Chamber of Commerce against Park Commissioner Whittle's request for a special appropriation to remove dead and diseased trees. As opposed to his organization, I know that the Bronx Board of Trade, which is the largest of our civic bodies, and of which almost every business man of the community is a member, and fully twenty taxpayers' associations have passed resolutions supporting Commissioner Whittle's request for funds for the purpose mentioned, and are prepared to have representatives appear before the Board of Estimate and Apportionment in support of it, and, also, that every newspaper published in the Bronx has commended the plan.—*W. F. Olpp, Bronx, N. Y.*

City Employes.

* * * I notice that the Mayor is much exercised over the number of "unemployed," and is urging private concerns to employ as many as possible, even intimating that they should be generous and employ a few more than they need. I am wondering why he does not practice what he preaches, and keep in his employ men already there instead of discharging them and increasing the number of the "unemployed." For some time he has been laying off those old in the service and nearing pension time.—*S. E. D., New York.*

Sands Street Station.

* * * There is a rule made by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit System that trains bound for West End do not stop at Sands Street Station between 6 and 7 o'clock. Not knowing of this rule, the writer waited for forty minutes and finally, disgusted, I made inquiry of the station master, who told me that by following a certain stairway and turning several times after I got there I would find trains on the upper track. It would just cost about $3, perhaps $2, to make a proper sign which would tell the passengers this.—*I. L. M., New York.*

The Dog Show.

* * * Regarding the Dog Show, I am anxious to make a suggestion that, as far as the dogs go, it should be an affair of two days and not four days. It certainly is cruelty to animals any way you fix it, but if all small dogs could be on show the first two days the second two days could be given to the large dogs. Being a great lover of dogs, it truly makes me sad to see the fine, intelligent animals allowed about eighteen inches or two feet of leash and kept in their cramped quarters for four days. Of course, all are taken out daily, but they receive not one-tenth of what they should get in exercise and air. To me it is a depressing show and I shall be thankful to know that it is ended.—*Mrs E. K. R., New York.*

Professorial Advice.

* * * For the comfort of those who may perhaps share President Butler's recently expressed alarm over the danger resulting from a supposedly popular demand for inexpert professorial advice, permit me to call attention to a delightful essay by Samuel Crothers. He has spent many years in the shadow of one of our great universities and has this to say of the scholar of today:

> Enter any company of modern scholars and ask what they know about any large subject, and you will find that each one hastens to take the poor debtor's oath. How can they be expected to know so much? * * * Your man of highly specialized intelligence has often a morbid fear of half-knowledge, and he does not dare to express an opinion that has not been the result of original research.

—*W. A. Colwell, Brooklyn.*

THE BLACK HOURS.

The aching horror of the night,
The ghosts that clutch and tear and smite,
The sharp insistence of regret,
The wracking struggle to forget,
The all-aloneness of defeat—
While, only just across the street,
The joyous world goes romping by,
Too giddy-gay to hear a sigh,
And after that the tortured sleep,
When teeth are ground and eyelids weep!

But then the dazzlement of day,
As gaudy as the cloak of May!
But then the birth of hope again,
The faith in God, the faith in man!
So cloudless is the leaping light
We march defiant toward the night!

JANE BURR.

WHY HOLLAND IS NEUTRAL.

Mr. van Loon Replies to H. G. Wells That His Country Has No Cause of Quarrel with Germany and Owes No Duty to Sacrifice Herself for the Benefit of England.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES
By HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

My attention has been drawn to an article which appeared in your paper a few days ago, which was written by Mr. H. G. Wells, and which proposed that Holland give Germany the coup de grace, suddenly attack Aix and Cologne, cut off Germany's line of supplies, and thereby help win the war for the cause of justice. I am not writing this answer in any official capacity, but I have reason to believe that I write what most of my fellow countrymen feel upon the subject.

Holland is neutral. The country is just as neutral as Belgium would have been had she not been invaded; as neutral as Denmark and Switzerland and the other small countries which are suffering so severely through this war. If any power should attack Holland, Holland would no longer be neutral, but should inundate the central part of the provinces of North and South Holland, would occupy the very strong position around Amsterdam, and would fight to the end. But unless attacked directly Holland will take no part in this war.

Mr. Wells hints at the idea of the righteousness of the cause of the Allies. All races and all colors have been brought together to beat Germany. Now Holland ought to do the same. She is in a position to exercise great power with her fresh troops. In the name of humanity, which has been so grievously maltreated in Belgium, let her join. I think that the answer of the greater part of our people would be somewhat as follows:

No quarrel was ever made by a single person. It takes two to start a fight. England and Germany are fighting for the supremacy of commerce. In the course of this quarrel Belgium has been sacrificed. We are extremely sorry. We have opened our frontiers to all of our southern neighbors. They were welcome to flee to us with all their belongings. We shall take care of them so long as they wish to stay. Our position is not always easy. The Dutch and the Belgian characters are very different. We do not always understand each other. But in the main the Belgians know that we shall share our food with them until the last, that in every way we shall make them as comfortable as we can. We are not a very graceful people. We often lack a certain charm of manner. The little potentates who are the Mayors of our small frontier towns are not always very tactful. But these things are minor matters. Holland is the natural place of refuge for her southern neighbors and as long as they suffer from the German domination they know that with us they are safe. But should we have gone with the Allies when the Belgians suffered through no fault of their own?

For France there is in Holland the greatest personal sympathy. But she is far away from Holland. The direct issue is between England and Germany. The Hollander likes England, fashions his life as much as possible after the English pattern, prefers to do business with English people. Yet is there any reason why Holland should make the possible sacrifice of her own existence for the benefit of England?

Will Mr. Wells kindly glance through his history and see what we as a nation have suffered at the hands of England?

During three centuries we fought with England about a principle laid down by Grotius of Delft. We claimed that the sea was an open highway, free to all navigators. England used her best legal talent to prove the contrary. In this struggle we exhausted ourselves and we finally lost. Incidentally we saw our richest colonies go into the possession of England. The very colony in which I am writing this letter was taken from us in time of peace. Of course all this is past history and no Hollander is going to accuse an Englishman of acts committed by his great-grandfather. But the people will remember all those things, however vaguely, and they will distrust the nation that has constantly done them harm. We gave England her best King (if one is to believe Mr. Macaulay,) William III. in order to destroy the power of Louis XIV., and greatly for the benefit of England incidentally, did the greatest harm to the country of his origin. After 1715, totally exhausted, we were obliged to see how England got ahead of us.

Then there are some other small items. I take one at random. While the Duke of Wellington danced the polka in Brussels the Prince of Orange with a small Dutch army stopped Napoleon's progress at Quatre Bras, and by disobeying the orders of the British commander saved the army of the allies and made the victory of Waterloo possible. Our thanks for this self-sacrifice was the mild abuse of Mr. Thackeray and other gentlemen who have ever since laughed at the clumsy Dutch troops who in truth so valiantly assisted the British and Prussians. In this matter a little more generosity on the part of British historians would have made us feel more cordial toward our English neighbors. It was ever thus. To read the story of the Armada one would believe that the English destroyed this dangerous Spanish fleet. As a matter of fact, competent historians know that certainly one-half of the glory for that feat goes to the Dutch sailors, who prevented the Spaniards from getting their supplies, their pilots, and their auxiliary army. These are merely examples. They are all small things. But there are so many of them, they return with such persistent regularity that we would feel very little inclination to risk our national existence for a nation which according to our feeling (rightly or wrongly, I am not debating that question,) has never treated us with fairness, and which we had to fight for over three centuries before it would accept those general principles of international law which first of all were laid down by Grotius in the beginning of the seventeenth century.

Remember, however, that this does not mean any hostility to England. Mr. Wells undoubtedly knows that our ships have invariably done noble work in rescuing the victims of submarine attacks. He will know that our Government (to the great anger of Germany) has construed the articles of several international treaties in the most liberal way and has immediately released all such British subjects as were thrown upon our coast through the accidents of war. He will also know, if he has read the papers, that our entire country has turned out to do homage to the bravery of those men. The danger to the sailor of a British man-of-war who lands in Holland is that he will be killed by a severe attack of nicotine poisoning caused by the cigars which the people, in their desire to show their feelings and unable to break the strict law of neutrality, shower upon the Englishman who is fished out of the North Sea by our trawlers or our steamers.

But away deep under this very strong personal sympathy for England, and with very sincere admiration for the British form of government, the people of Holland cannot easily overcome a feeling of vague distrust that the nation which in the past has so often abused them cannot entirely be counted upon to treat them justly this time. Incidentally I may say that the bungling of Mr. Churchill in Antwerp, which we know much better than do the people of England, is another reason why we are a bit afraid of the island across the North Sea.

We are indeed in the position of a dog that has often been beaten innocently and that is now smiled upon and asked to be good and attack another person who has never done him any harm. The comparison may not be very flattering to us, but Mr. Wells will understand what I mean. We have had the Germans with us always. Personally, taking them by and large, we like them not. Their ways are not our ways. Our undisciplined race abhors their system. We have seen the misery which they caused in Belgium more closely than any one else. The endless letters and pamphlets with which the Germans have inundated our land to prove the justice of their cause have made no impression whatsoever. We have with our own eyes seen the victims of their very strict explanation of Section 58, Article 1, of the German military penal code. We have seen the Belgians hanging by their own red handkerchiefs, and we have with our own hands fed the multitude that had been deprived of everything. On the other hand, Germany has up to date been most scrupulous in her behavior toward us. In the past she has never done us any harm. We may not like her, but she has in a very careful way avoided all friction and has treated us with great consideration.

In view of all this, in view of the very sober attitude of our people upon all matters of our daily life, in view of these historical reflections, which have a very decided influence, would it be quite fair without any provocation on the side of Germany to go forth and attack her in the back, now that she is in such very dangerous straits? I repeat that this may not be the exact sentiment of all of my countrymen, but I believe that very many of us feel things that way. Perhaps we disagree in minor details, but we agree about the main issue.

We love our country. For centuries we have fought to maintain our individual civilization against the large neighbors who surround us. We try to live up to our good reputation as a home for all those who suffer. The people who are made homeless by Germany come to us and we try to feed them on such grain as the British Government allows to pass through the Channel. We try to continue in our duty toward all our neighbors, even when they declare the entire North Sea (in which we also have a certain interest) as a place of battle and blow up our ships with their mines. We patiently destroy the mines which swim away from our neighbors' territorial waters and land upon our shores. In short, we perform a very difficult act of balancing as well as we can. But it seems to us that under difficult circumstances we are following the only correct road which can lead to the ultimate goal which we wish to reach, the lasting respect of all those who will judge us without prejudice and malice.

It is very kind of Mr. Wells to offer us territorial compensation, but we respectfully decline such a reward for the sort of attack which was popular in the days of the old Machiavelli.

HENDRIK WILLEM VAN LOON,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 26, 1915.

A CORRECTION.

Miss Sommerfeld Explains Her Remarks About Trade School Training

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In reading the account of the meeting called yesterday at the Metropolitan Building by the National Civic Federation, to consider the minimum wage law, I am afraid that I was misunderstood if I conveyed the impression that the girls at the Clara de Hirsch Training School were not worth more to their employer than $5 a week at the beginning.

I would be doing a great injustice to the trade training these girls receive and to the majority of the girls themselves, for, as a matter of fact, after two years' training in our school, the girls begin work with a wage of from $8 to $10 per week.

I was anxious to know, if we legislate for a minimum wage law, what will become of those girls who, despite the best training, are still industrially inefficient, and who, in the beginning, are not worth to their employer the standard wage required by a minimum wage law?

To one who has been associated most closely with the working girl for a great many years, the whole question of minimum wages is not as simple as would appear on the surface.

Every girl should have a living wage, but whether legislation for a minimum wage will be the longed-for panacea is open to question.

ROSE SOMMERFELD,
Superintendent,
Clara de Hirsch Home for Working Girls.
New York, Feb. 26, 1915.

WAR AFFECTS CANAL TOLLS.

Loss Will Be More Than $7,000,000, Says Knowland.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Representative Joseph R. Knowland of California, Republican, said in a speech in the House today that the loss in Panama Canal tolls by reason of the war in Europe, for the first year of the use of the canal for foreign traffic, would be $7,865,373.

"The canal has been open for traffic for six months," he said. "It has demonstrated that the predictions of its advocates are being fulfilled concerning its immense value as a regulator of freight rates

"Fifty ships are operating regularly through the canal between Atlantic, Gulf, and Pacific ports. There are half a dozen other lines in prospect, the largest operating twenty-six ships, with sailings every five days. I have obtained figures covering traffic through the canal for the first half year. The total coast-to-coast traffic was 916,158 tons. On this as a basis, the total for the first year should reach 2,890,000 tons.

"The foreign traffic has fallen off 28 per cent. from his estimates because of the war in Europe. Such lines as the Royal Mail, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, and various French lines, which made all necessary arrangements, have been absolutely prevented from utilizing the canal."

CHESTERTON FAVORS VOTE FOR EACH BABY

Taking Anti-Suffrage Side in Debate, He Would Give Married Men Greater Privileges.

MRS. HALE HIS OPPONENT

He Agrees with Her That the Argument That Women Are Less Intelligent Than Men Is Silly.

Cecil Chesterton, editor of The New Witness, London, brother of Gilbert Chesterton, wants to give the babies votes. This was very much in the nature of a capitulation to the suffrage arguments of Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale in a debate in which Mr. Chesterton took the anti side at the Hudson Theatre yesterday morning.

"I will give as a last sort of a sporting proposition that all babies should have the vote," said Mr. Chesterton in his closing remarks. "When a man is married and has eight children he should have a vote for each of them, as well as that of his wife. I don't think it is likely that that will be carried out. I think fundamentally," he said to Mrs. Hale, "we agree quite a lot."

"If all the anti-suffragists agreed with us what a happy world it would be," returned Mrs. Hale.

Mr. Chesterton agreed with Mrs. Hale in other things. As the speaker in the negative he followed what he called her "great speech," but being, as he said, "a debater of reasonable competence," he did not intend to be beaten. He began by agreeing in part with Mrs. Hale and demolishing a number of the usual anti-suffrage arguments.

"I am going to throw over the silly anti-suffrage argument that women are less intelligent than men." Here the anti-suffragists on the platform joined in the applause. "That argument is only made by very young and very silly men. By the time a man is 30 years old he has become conscious of the superiority of women.

"I would also throw over the old argument of physical force. According to that cripples wouldn't be allowed to vote and Jack Johnson would have thirty votes."

Reading from the Constitution of the United States, Mr. Chesterton said that there was nothing in it about votes.

"Democracy is government by the general will of the people," he continued, "and you have got to prove that the majority of women desire the vote and that women's interests are not the same as men's."

It is because he believes that the family is the unit of society that Mr. Chesterton believes the man, as the head, should continue as the voter.

"There are some cases where I would give the woman the vote—if she was a widow and the head of the family. If you should say that a man who is not married should not vote I would rather agree with you. Mrs. Hale will say that women are forced into industry, and ask how to deal with that question. If the family is being destroyed by the power of the rich, let us make a new provision for this condition—give the woman the vote to better safeguard her privileges and have the family cared for by the State. But if you do that the end is chattel slavery. The other way to build up a happy social state is to reconstruct society. If there is a maldistribution of wealth, this must be changed and the family given what it should have. We must protect the family, which was before the State and for which the State laws and civilization exist."

"The family is the unit of society but not of the State," said Mrs. Hale. "When the man and woman are married they become one, but which one? According to the old English law, the man and wife were one, and that one was the husband. The only way is to consider marriage a partnership. Men are expert upon some subjects and women upon others. Currency, if any one knows anything about that, is a subject for the man, while the woman knows more about the schools. Mr. Chesterton wants the things that the man knows about attended to directly and the interests of the women indirectly. The things in which the women are concerned will be considered—after the man's business."

Everett P. Wheeler, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge, Miss Alice Hill Chittenden, and Mrs. A. J. George were among the anti-suffragists on the platform, and Mrs. Raymond Brown and Mrs. Charles L. Tiffany among the suffragists. Alexander Irvine presided.

OFF FOR EUROPE TODAY.

Some of the Passengers on Six Steamships—The Arrivals.

The transatlantic steamships sailing today and some of their passengers were:

LUSITANIA, (Liverpool.)—F. M. Alexander, W. A. Allen, Gen. J. C. Paiva de Andrada of Portugal, Guy Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Crawford, Percy Cornelius, D. H. Crompton, E. Hedley-Cuthbertson, Dr. H. L. Dowd, J. Wilfrid Drake, E. Mackay Edgar, E. R. S. Elliss, Mr. and Mrs. T. Reid Frazee, J. B. Hayes, G. M. Hodson, B. L. Hollander, Robert L. Holt, Richard H. Hooper, Melbourne Inman, W. G. Irwin, S. H. Johns, Claude Johnson, Eric Larsen, Mr. and Mrs. O. Lewisohn, Mr. and Mrs. William N. McMillan, Mrs. Charles H. Marshall, Francis Morgan, J. C. Nixon, Mrs. H. S. Osler, Howard H. Patch, T. N. Phelan, Mrs. A. Prince, Capt. Sargen, Mrs. Arthur Small, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Thomas, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tipping, J. R. Woods, and A. E. Unna.

ST PAUL, (Liverpool.)—J. W. Aldred, Miss M. Anscombe, W. L. Ashe, Henry Bergen, Sidney Blow, Edward Bott, Trevor Bradburne, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Charles Butler, the Rev. George Walker Buckner, Joseph E. Cadic, H. W. Curling, A. J. Drexel, Leonard Dunwoodie, Miss Henrietta Ely, Mark Fetherstonhaugh, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Forrest, Mrs. James Graham, Arthur Greatorex, Chandler Hale, John R. Hinchliffe, Mrs. Roy Howard, Mrs. Beatrice Jackson, Dr. R. L. Jett, Mrs. George Lawrenson, W. F. Leonard, Charles G. Loring, Guy McGhee, Bernard T. Moran, L. H. Mosse-Robinson, John Nethery, Mrs. W. A. Nicholson, Joseph Owen, Mrs. Walter H. Page, and George J. Patten.

STAMPALIA, (Naples.)—B. Marion Crawford, Dr. Lothar Ebersberg, Mrs. Jeannette G. Kinney, Dr. Karl Kossewitz, Dr. Tobia Morisania, E. H. Meyer, B. von Szentirmy, Austro-Hungarian Consul at Yokohama; Mrs. Szentirmy, R. Crempier Velasquez, and Mrs. Rosa Laura.

ROTTERDAM, (Rotterdam.)—F. L. de Beer, Prof. George S. Atwood, Dr. Gilbert L. Bailey, Miss Caroline R. Bauer, E. L. Dredel, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Duys, Ernest Geering, Stephen H. McFadden, C. L. Meyer, Gus C. Roeder, H. J. Spingarn, Miss Florence H. Ulmer, Ethelbert Watts, American Consul at Brussels; Herman Wiederkehr, and Miss Edith L. Wood.

FINLAND, (Naples.)—Miss Marie Beakley, Dr. R. Case, Robert S. Clark, Charles R. Codman, Jr., Mrs. Allen Curtis, James M. Dixon, Henry A. Fichter, Spencer H. Green, Louis Halle, Charles W. Hoeltzel, Dr. and Mrs. W. A. Hornung, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Kayton, Day Kimball, Edward Klauber, Mr. and Mrs. Frank H. Mason, Nathan D. Metzger, the Rev. Mgr. Charles D. O'Hern, H. J. Patten, Dr. J. H. Riera, Mrs. William Sprague, J. G. Thorp, Reinhard Thum, Dr. J. Viasto, and Paul B. Watson, Jr.

KRISTIANIAFJORD, (Bergen)—Carl Thorvald Apenes, Karl Arel Broman, Frank Caton, W. A. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. Eivind Erichsen, Sloane Gordon, O. J. Francis, T. T. Grover, A. V. Holm, E. M. Jacobson, Dr. Emmanuel Ottesen, F. A. Parks, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. D. Peirse, and K. J. Resch.

Among those who arrived yesterday on the White Star liner Baltic from Liverpool were:

Leo Alexander, Alexander D. Angelo, Capt. J. A. Baker, Charles H. Baldwin, Mrs. Kate E. Bennett, A. E. A. Bettsworth, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. Hedleigh E. Bond, Joseph G. Brenner, Dr. Len G. Broughton, Mrs. Broughton, Frederick John Brown, Arthur B. Campbell, Mrs. Emmie Kate Clayden, E. H. Crozier, Albert Date, William R. Eakin, W. W. Fletcher, Francis M. Gibaut, Mrs. Frederick Guest, W. A. Guillhorst, Mrs. Carolyn T. Hague, Mrs. Villiers Hatton, Niles B. Hersloff, Miss E. V. Howland, Mrs. Elizabeth Kilgannon, Stuart M. Kohn, Mrs. Anna La Ville, Mr. and Mrs. William Lennox, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest C. Mainwaring, F. Noris Miller, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Mudge, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman H. Nelson, G. D. Oyston, Edward T. Robertson, Mrs. Charlotte E. Taylor, John Proctor Tivey, B. W. Walpole, Richard G. Watson, Mrs. Watson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. Morgan Wing.

DESIGN STUDENTS DANCE

In Chinese and Japanese Costumes at Academy Affair.

The students of the National Academy of Design held their annual dance last night at the Academy Building, 109th Street and Amsterdam Avenue. The affair opened about 10 o'clock and the dancing was in the large hall on the first floor, which was decorated in Japanese and Chinese decorations, posters, lanterns, and other Oriental adornments, and the refreshments, served at small tables in the large hall, included Japanese teas, cakes, and punch.

The guests wore Japanese and Chinese costumes. Mandarins and Geisha girls, coolies, and ladies of quality all danced together. Besides the students and guests, who numbered about 300, members of the Faculty and members of the Academy dropped in during the evening. These included Douglas Volk, Francis C. Jones, Charles Hinton, Charles C. Curran, H. W. Watrous, and H. W. Wyman.

TWO IN FAMILY TO WED.

Engaged to Miss Seeley—Sister to J. W. Brown.

Two engagements in the same family are announced.

Mr. and Mrs. William G. Seeley of Boston are telling of the engagement of their daughter, Miss Muriel Seeley, to Robert Welles, son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis R. Welles of Paris, France, who are announcing at the same time the engagement of their daughter, Miss Anna Welles, to J. Wylie Brown of Constantinople, Turkey.

Miss Seeley is a graduate of Smith College, Class of '12, and her fiancé is studying in Boston. He was graduated from Phillips Academy and also from Amherst College, Class of '12.

Miss Welles is a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, class of '08, and for some time has been connected with the American School for Girls in Constantinople. She arrived in this country last week from Europe on a visit, and her fiancé, Mr. Brown, is also visiting here. He is Secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce in Constantinople, and lived formerly in Tennessee. Miss Welles's father has been for many years Vice President of the Western Electric Company in Europe.

No date has been set for the wedding.

Congressman Kent's Daughter Weds

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Kent to George Stanley Arnold of California took place this evening at the Washington home of the bride's parents, Representative and Mrs. William Kent of California. Only a family party witnessed the ceremony, at which a friend of the bridegroom, the Rev. Roy Houghton of Brattleboro, Vt., officiated. The bride was escorted by her father and preceded by Miss Mary Armbly of California, Miss Margaret York of New Bedford, Mass.; Miss Gabrielle Prout of Nutley, N. J., and her sister, Miss Adeline Kent, as bridesmaids. Dr. Harold S. Arnold of New Haven, was best man.

Mr. and Mrs. Arnold will reside in San Francisco.

Miss Marion E. Berrian Engaged.

The engagement is announced of Miss Marion Edna Berrian, daughter of Edward Berrian of Hollands, L. I., to Ellery Wilson Mann of 611 West 176th Street, son of Henry Mann, the veteran editor and author. Miss Berrian is the great-granddaughter of the Rev. Dr. William Berrian, rector of Trinity Church from 1830 to 1862, which included the period of the erection of the present edifice. No date has been set for the wedding.

Stryker-Scarritt Engagement.

Melancthon W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, and Mrs. Stryker announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Evelyn Stryker, to Winthrop T. Scarritt of Kansas City, Mo. Miss Stryker is a sister of Lloyd P. Stryker, former Assistant District Attorney, and of Mrs. Elihu Root, Jr. No date has been set for the wedding.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. George Reese Satterlee will be at home on Tuesdays after March 1 at 125 West Fifty-eighth Street. Mrs. Satterlee was formerly Miss Mabel A. Powell, and her marriage to Dr. Satterlee took place on Feb. 9.

Mr. and Mrs. Irving T. Bush of 28 East Sixty-fourth Street are at Pinehurst, N. C.

A card party in aid of the Home for Crippled Children will be given at the Hotel Gotham on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Arthur Fish of 243 West Ninety-eighth Street is in charge of the arrangements. The College Women's Club gave a dance and supper last evening at the hotel.

The first of the four Lenten conferences at the house of Lloyd Warren, 1,041 Fifth Avenue, under the auspices of the Diplôme Société, the proceeds of which are to go to the families of the French architects at the front, is to be held on Tuesday next at 11:30 o'clock. F. Burrall Hoffman, Jr., of 15 East Fortieth Street is in charge of the sale of tickets. Many prominent society women are among the patronesses.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Allen Townsend and the Misses Townsend and Mr. and Mrs. Ira Barrows are among those sailing today for Bermuda.

A Lenten sale for the Italian Mission in Elizabeth Street will be held this afternoon at the house of Mrs. Charles J. Welch, 45 East Forty-ninth Street.

A cosmopolitan ball will be held at the Plaza on April 5. A number of prominent society women are arranging it and the proceeds are to go to city charities.

A hat sale, managed by the Misses M. Civilise and Anna Alexandre, Lisa Suydam, Ethel and Helen Porter, Symphorosa Bristed, and other girls, will be held on next Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 670 Fifth Avenue. The proceeds are to be used to maintain a workroom for unemployed girls.

Mrs. Charles G. Ayres of 200 West Fifty-seventh Street has left town for Lakewood, and will later go to Atlantic City.

Mrs. Belmont Buys an Estate.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 26.—Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont, who plans opening Marble House early next season, has bought an estate at Great Neck, L. I., consisting of eighteen acres of land, upon which she will build a handsome residence next Fall. Mrs. Belmont will occupy the estate in the early Spring and late Autumn of each year just prior to and after her Newport season at Marble House.

Studio Club to Give a Concert.

Under the auspices of the Studio Club of New York, a concert will be given at the Princess Theatre March 2, at 3:30 o'clock. Miss Lucile Orrell, 'cellist; Mme. Marie Narelle, soprano, and Miss Hilda Deighton, contralto, are to appear. Applications for tickets at $2 each are being received at the Studio Club, 35 East Sixty-second Street, and at the Princess Theatre.

Shot Dead in Street.

Policeman Foster of the Clymer Street station heard five revolver shots last night and found a man lying dead in Flushing Avenue, near Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, with five bullet wounds, one in the head, two in the stomach, and one in each leg. His assailant had escaped, and no one in the crowd which rushed from neighboring houses had seen him. One man said he recognized the dead man as William Purspone, but said he didn't know where he lived.

4
EDITION
JAN. 25

WITH the ALLIES
By Richard Harding Davis

Charles Scribner's Sons

UNIQUE PICTURE IN I. T. WILLIAMS SALE

"The Cathedral of San Marco, Venice," Formed of 21 Lithographs in Colors, Brings $165.

RYDER'S 'THE LOVERS,' $220

"Outlet of Lonesome Lake," by F. Hopkinson Smith, Sold for $105—Pair of Majolica Vases $400.

A pair of Majolica vases brought the highest price of the afternoon at the Ichabod T. Williams sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, going to W. Hall for $400. The same buyer paid $105 for the model of a doorway of the Alhambra. J. H. Fry gave $320 for a Graeco-Roman terracotta vase of the fourth centry B. C., and $100 for an Etruscan terra-cotta vase, fifth century B. C. To Lorenz, agent, went an eighteenth century Delft garniture of three pieces polychrome decoration for $220 and a five piece eighteenth century Delft garniture of five vases for $130. The returns for the afternoon were $4,823, making the total to date $10,658.

The sale of the Williams pictures in the evening brought $3,078. An oil painting by Albert Pinkham Ryder, "The Lovers," went to Alexander Morten for $220; F. R. Welsh paid $130 for a "Street Scene," by Johannes Bosboom, and McDermott gave $130 for a painting by J. G. Brown, signed and dated 1876, "Now We Are Off," children playing with an old sleigh on a beach on a Summer day. A number of water colors went to W. Hall, who paid $105 for "The Outlet of Lonesome Lake," by F. Hopkinson Smith; $810 for "On the Tiber," by Samuel Coleman, signed and dated 1876, and $100 for another Hopkinson Smith, "Out in the Cool Woods." Bernet, agent, paid $165 for a pen-and-ink drawing by Matthew Maris, "Remorse."

A large and interesting picture of "The Cathedral of San Marco, Venice," formed of twenty-one lithographs, in colors carefully printed, went to Hall for $165. The picture gives an excellent view of the cathedral and is very large, 70 inches by 90 without the frame. It is framed without a margin, and because of its size has no glass.

The sale of the Williams properties will be concluded this afternoon.

DENY MORGAN SALE RUMORS

Porcelains Not Likely to Go to Any One Collector.

A new rumor concerning the much debated Morgan collection was in circulation yesterday in art circles. It was said that the whole Gothic section of the Hoentschel collection was to be sold through the dealers from whom it was bought.

That there is no foundation for this seems to be assured. Nor, so far as can be learned from those conversant with the situation, is there any ground for the report that Mr. Morgan intends to dispose of any of his pictures.

The Duveen Brothers positively deny this and the report that the porcelains are sold to Mr. Frick or to any other collector. Amateurs of art in the city hold the opinion that every collector of importance will wish to have at least one piece from the Morgan porcelains in his possession, and that the collection will be quite widely separated, P. A. B. Widener, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Mr. Frick getting among them most of the choicer examples.

In the meantime the public is making the most of its present opportunity to visit the wonderful collections. Although yesterday was "payday," the rooms containing the Morgan treasures were thronged, and the Fragonard Room in particular was studied and observed from all points of view. Expressions of gratitude for the chance to see even temporarily art of such quality and interest were heard with a frequency that might surprise the pessimist, and more than a few visitors turned from the Morgan loans to seek out the Morgan gifts in the various galleries.

"LIFE" GOING TO LONDON.

Buchanan's Melodrama to be Shown at Theatre Royal in Fall.

Arrangements were concluded yesterday by cable for the production of the melodrama, "Life," in the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, London, early next season. Negotiations between William A. Brady and Arthur Collins, manager of the Drury Lane home of spectacular melodrama, were begun by mail shortly after Thompson Buchanan's play was produced in the Manhattan Opera House last Fall.

This will be the first time in the history of the historic theatre that an American melodrama has superseded the regular Fall production of a native play. The present plans call for the sending of the complete production and cast, including the extra people, to London in August. The company will return at holiday time to tour the larger American cities. English dramatists are said to be devoting their energies to the writing of war plays to the exclusion of all other types.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Klaw & Erlanger have arranged a Spring tour for Robert Hilliard in "The Argyle Case." The tour will begin in Brooklyn next month, and include several of the larger Eastern cities. Mr. Hilliard returned yesterday from Palm Beach, where he has been spending part of the Winter.

The management of the Strand Theatre has presented the members of the Sing Sing Brotherhood with a new motion picture machine. Movies are a favorite form of entertainment with the prisoners, and from time to time the Strand has sent films to the prison for exhibition. S. L. Rothapfel, manager of the Strand, with the chief operator, made a trip to Sing Sing to install the new machine.

Mrs. W. L. Riggs will entertain a party of 200 boys from the Bernard Industrial School of Gladstone at the Princess Theatre this afternoon to see the Barnes African exploration pictures.

Mrs. Leslie Carter has invited all who were associated with her in her first performance of "Zaza" to see her vaudeville version of the play in the Colonial Theatre Monday afternoon.

The Rev. Charles S. Taylor, minister of the Greenwich (Conn.) Second Congregational Church, will take his Sunday school class of thirty-eight young men and boys to the Casino this afternoon, to see "Experience."

Lou-Tellegen, who will be seen here shortly in a new farce, "Taking Chances," has received a cablegram from Sarah Bernhardt stating that she was recovering from the amputation of her leg. The actor was Mme. Bernhardt's leading man on her last two visits to America.

Sydney Blow will sail for London today on the St. Paul with the producing rights to several American plays and sketches. Among others he obtained the three-act farce, "Three Spoonfuls"; Wilson Mizner's playlet, "Ships that Pass in the Night"; Jesse Lasky's "Trained Nurses"; B. A. Rolfe's "The Bride Shop," and a sketch by Ben Barnett entitled "The Beat."

ADVERTISEMENT.

A Skin Delicate and Clear—Hands Soft and White.

Wholesome freshness of the skin, clarity of complexion is not difficult to attain. Use VELOGEN and watch the improvement in the skin of your face and hands.

Twice a day, night and morning, apply VELOGEN freely to face, neck, hands and arms. It softens the harshness and smooths the roughness caused by exposure or by house-work—banishes unsightly blackheads and irritations—cleans out the pores clogged by dust. Its effect is noticeable after a few days' use—and completely satisfying when you make its application a regular habit.

Does not stain—does not grow hair.
Your druggist has VELOGEN.
25c a tube.

THE NEW YORK SYMPHONY.

Mr. Busoni Soloist in Beethoven's Fifth Concerto.

The programme of the New York Symphony Orchestra's concert yesterday afternoon comprised three pieces—Tschaikowsky's third suite for orchestra, Strauss's tone poem, "Death and Transfiguration," and Beethoven's fifth concerto for pianoforte and orchestra in E flat, which was played by Mr. Busoni. Tschaikowsky's suite has not been much played in recent years, though it can present very good claims to the attention of music lovers in its brilliancy and tunefulness, and in some of the characteristic features of Tschaikowsky's orchestral writing. It was one of the compositions that the composer himself conducted when he came to New York in 1891 to take part in the opening of Carnegie Hall, and when he showed himself to be a conductor of remarkable authority and fire. It seemed then to be one for which he had a special fondness.

There are many ingenuities in the composition, many felicities in the orchestration; the variations in the fourth movement show a many-sided imagination, and the polonaise in which they culminate has an imposing effect. It may be thought that the retard with which the theme of this rhythmic dance movement sets in was a little overdone by Mr. Damrosch. The rushing ninth variation was brilliantly played at a very rapid pace. The valse melancholique which forms the second movement was omitted.

Mr. Busoni's performance of the concerto had authority and imposing force, rather than eloquence or poetic feeling yet it was in many ways remarkable. There were extraordinary perfection of mechanism and pellucid clarity of enunciation; a finish of phrasing that was like the carving of a cameo, and an attempt to gain a remarkable variety of tonal quality, though it rarely resulted in warmth or depth of color. There was a curious aloofness in his attitude toward the music, as of one standing off and presenting it as something for which the player was not responsible, with which he did not intimately identify himself, and into which he did not closely enter.

Mr. Busoni played with rhythmic incisiveness; he took the tempo with much freedom and made marked differences within each movement. It was unquestionably a notable performance, a highly individual one, thoroughly characteristic of Mr. Busoni's style. But to those who love the E flat concerto it did not give a full account of the music.

HIPPODROME GETS TEMPLE.

Again Artistic Director—May Round Out Season with Movies.

It was announced yesterday that Edward P. Temple had been re-engaged as artistic dirtctor of the Hippodrome. Mr. Temple, who occupied the position when the big playhouse was opened and during the first seasons of its existence, will succeed Arthur Voegtlin, who has directed the destinies of the Hippodrome for several years, and who recently left the employ of the Shuberts as the result of a misunderstanding. During his absence from the Hippodrome Mr. Temple has been active abroad in the operatic field.

The circus at the Hippodrome will end its season after three more weeks, and then a Spring and Summer season of feature moving pictures may be given to fill in the time for the regular Fall production, though this has not been definitely decided. There has been a rumor in theatrical circles for some time that the home of spectacle would be converted into a permanent picture house, but Lee Shubert said yesterday if pictures were put in at all it would be only to round out the season, as it was now too late to make a new production, and that the regular policy would be continued in the Fall. Mr. Shubert said it had not been decided whether a feature film would be exhibited for a run or the programme changed weekly.

NO PLACE FOR MR. WHEELER

So Says Mrs. Boissevain, Who Objects to His Views on Suffrage.

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boissevain, speaking on "Women and Law" at a suffrage meeting in Cooper Union last night, criticised Everett P. Wheeler for his expression of the views of the opponents of votes for women in THE NEW YORK TIMES last Sunday. Mr. Wheeler, she said, had signified his approval of aristocracy and of lawmaking by a few.

"This country is no place for him," she remarked.

She took exception to his statement that women would be unable to enforce any legislation they might enact because of their physical constitution, asserting that "women would abide by the physical test and would not fail."

Miss Amy Wren, another speaker, provoked laughter when she said that recent records showed that George Washington ran a distillery, while Theodore Roosevelt sued an editor for saying he took a drink.

"There are many laws today as bad as the old law which legalized wife-beating," said Gilbert E Roe.

FAVORS BUDGET ADVISERS.

People's Institute Indorses Citizens' Committee Proposal.

The People's Institute yesterday indorsed a request of the Citizens' Union to Controller Prendergast, Chairman of the Tax Budget Committee, urging the appointment of a citizens' advisory committee in budgetmaking for 1916.

W. E. Youker, Secretary of the Citizens' Union, and L. F. Scott, Secretary of the People's Institute, urged that the investigation of the advisory committee begin at once, with a view to recommending reorganization, standardizations, and eliminations. They urged that, while an increase in taxation might be necessary, before the overburdened taxpayer would accept the heavier budget it would have to be clear to him that all possibilities of economy and retrenchment had been exhausted and that full advantage had been taken of all the resources of the city.

Especially the effort of the proposed committee would be directed toward providing full financial support for the activities which preserve the health and wellbeing of the city and which afford adequate educational facilities for children.

Weber's "Euryanthe" Repeated.

Weber's "Euryanthe" was repeated last night at the Metropolitan Opera House. The cast, as usual, included Mmes. Hempel, Ober, and Garrison and Messrs. Sembach, Weil, Middleton, and Bloch. Rosina Galli and the ballet were also seen. Mr. Toscanini conducted.

CAPT. ALBERT POLIS DIES ON VATERLAND

Vice Director of Hamburg-American Line Expires of Bright's Disease.

30 YEARS IN THE SERVICE

Former Commander of Fuerst Bismarck and Normania—Decorated by Emperor William.

Capt. Albert Polis, Vice Director of the Hamburg-American Line and well known to transatlantic travelers fifteen years ago, when he commanded steamships of that corporation, died yesterday in the officers' quarters on board the steamship Vaterland at the Hoboken pier of the company, where he had lived since his arrival here last August from his home at Hamburg. He had been confined to his room with Bright's disease for two weeks, under the care of the ship's doctor and attending specialists.

Capt. Polis was educated in the German Navy and entered the service of the Hamburg-American Line as a junior officer thirty years ago. After service in divisions of the line he was appointed to the transatlantic service and commanded steamers between this port and Hamburg, including the Fürst Bismarck, Columbia, and Normania. During the last fifteen years he had been in charge of the nautical division of the steamship corporation.

For many years Capt. Polis had been a member of the Hamburg City Council, and he had been decorated several times by Emperor William for his civic work and merchant marine service. In the latter part of August he came here to assist in caring for the interned fleet of liners of the Hamburg-American Company at Hoboken, N. J. He was a member of the German Naval Reserves and was 53 years old. He left a daughter in Hamburg, where his body will ultimately be sent for interment.

Capt. Ruser of the Vaterland and Dr. Otto Ecker, a Director of the line, were with Capt. Polis when he died.

Col. Nathan Hopkins Heft.

Col. Nathan Hopkins Heft, formerly chief of the electrical department of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, died on Thursday in Bridgeport, Conn. He had been prominent in street railway circles and was at various times President of the Bridgeport Traction Company, the Stamford Street Railroad, and the Meriden Street Railroad. Col. Heft was a former President of the Bridgeport Board of Trade, the Bridgeport Democratic Club Association, and the Algonquin Club. He was an art collector and when he married Mrs. Josephine Moore Richardson of Washington, D. C., in 1906, he gave her his collection of paintings, valued at $100,000, as well as his home in Bridgeport, which was one of the finest in that city. Besides his traction interests, Col. Heft owned mines in Colorado and an oil refinery in Easton Penn.

Prof. Frank Asbury Sherman.

HANOVER, N. H., Feb. 26.—Frank Asbury Sherman, Professor of Mathematics at Dartmouth College for nearly forty years, died today in his 74th year. His son, Maurice S. Sherman, is editor of the Springfield, Mass., Union; a daughter, Gertrude E. Sherman, is a teacher at Abbott Academy, Andover, Mass., and another is the wife of Francis J. Neef, instructor of German at Dartmouth. Prof. Sherman was a native of Knox, Me. As a student he enlisted in a Maine regiment in the civil war, and lost an arm in the Battle of the Wilderness. He was graduated from Dartmouth in 1870 and joined his alma mater's faculty two years later, retiring as professor emeritus in 1911. Prof. Sherman was a member of the National Geographic Society and the Washington Academy of Sciences.

Col. James B. Quinn.

Col. James B. Quinn, United States Engineer Corps, retired, died on Tuesday at his home in Woodstock, Md. He had a distinguished career, which commenced when he was graduated No. 8 in his class at West Point in 1866, and was assigned to the Engineer Corps as a Second Lieutenant. Col. Quinn first became assistant engineer in the improvement work then being done on the harbors of Lake Michigan, and in the end of 1867 was on temporary duty on the survey of the Union and Central Pacific Railways. Before he was retired in 1907 he was in command of important Government works all over the country. He reached the grade of Captain in 1879, Major in 1888, Lieutenant Colonel in 1903, and Colonel in 1906.

Ebenezer Hill.

Ebenezer Hill, a prominent iron manufacturer of Connecticut and a cousin of Congressman-elect E. J. Hill of that State, died yesterday morning at the home of Alfred W. Wildman in Danbury, Conn., in his sixty-sixth year. He was born at South Norwalk, Conn., and was a graduate of Wesleyan University. Mr. Hill was widely known as an inventor of various appliances, including compressors for gas and air. He is survived by a son, Eben Hill, Jr., a commander in the Connecticut Naval Militia.

George Valentine.

George Valentine, President of the Council and a member of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New Rochelle, N. Y., died yesterday at his home there in his forty-fourth year. He was formerly President of the Board of Fire Commissioners of New Rochelle. Mr. Valentine hastened his own death by refusing to give up his duties as a public official to go away for treatment for Bright's disease. He was a member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias.

Obituary Notes.

J. IRWIN KILLPOT, a well-known contractor of New Jersey, died at his home in Plainfield yesterday, in his sixty-fourth year. He had built many prominent structures. Mr. Killpot was a Mason and a charter member of the Jersey City lodge of Elks.

JOHN PETER LAFRENZ, a cafe proprietor at 264 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 93 Prospect Place. Mr. Lafrenz was born in Germany fifty-one years ago and belonged to the Washington Democratic Club, Allemania Lodge, No. 740, F. and A. M., and the Sievener Club.

MORRIS STRAUSS, a member of the firm of Adolph Strauss & Co., importers of fancy goods, of 678 Broadway, died last night, at the home of his sister, Mrs. Samuel Abraham, at 13 West Eighty-ninth Street, in his 57th year. He was born in this city and had been in the same business for nearly fifty years. Mr. Strauss was a member of the Harmonie Club.

The Art Event of the Season
ON PUBLIC VIEW DAILY 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
The Kent-Shmavon Collections
OF THE
Ancient Art of Asia and Europe

Persian Faience, Manuscripts, Miniatures, Chinese Porcelains, Italian Majolica, Oriental and European Arms, Antique Chinese Rugs, a number of Specimens of Spanish, Italian and English Antique Furniture, Rare Oriental Rugs and other Treasures.

SALE BY AUCTION
MONDAY next, March 1st, and Five Following Days, at 2:30 o'Clock. Evening Sessions on Tuesday, March 2d, and Thursday, March 4th, at 8:15 o'Clock.

WILL BE HELD ON THE PREMISES,
668 FIFTH AVENUE (Near 53d St.)
The Sale Will Be Conducted by MR. JAMES P. SILO.

MAJOR GEN. HEYWOOD DEAD.

Fired Last Shot Before the Cumberland Was Sunk by Merrimac.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Major Gen. Charles Heywood, who was for ten years in charge of headquarters of the United States Marine Corps in Washington, died in his 75th year here today at his apartments in the Portner. He had made his home in Washington since his retirement in 1903. The funeral will be held at 10 o'clock Monday at Arlington Cemetery.

Gen. Heywood was born in Maine. He entered the Marine Corps as a Second Lieutenant from New York, April 5, 1858. The outbreak of the civil war found him on board the steam frigate Cumberland in Mexican waters. Upon the return North of that vessel, Lieut. Heywood served in the various engagements incident to the blockade along the Atlantic Coast, and commanded the after gun deck division in the fight between that ship and the Merrimac, in which the Cumberland went down with her flag flying. Lieut. Heywood fired the last gun in the fight and saved himself by jumping overboard as the ship sunk.

He was promoted First Lieutenant May 30, 1861, and Captain Nov. 23, 1861, and received the brevet of Major for his services on board the Cumberland in her fight with the Merrimac. After service on various other vessels he volunteered for duty with the U. S. S. Hartford under Admiral Farragut. He served on board that vessel in the battle of Mobile Bay and received the brevet of Lieutenant Colonel for gallant services in that engagement.

Under the command of Gen. Heywood the Marine Corps was increased from 2,175 officers and men to 7,810 officers and men, stationed at twenty-nine posts in the United States, on board ships of the navy and in the foreign possessions.

CHAUNCEY MARSHALL DIES.

President of Several Corporations and Prominent in Social Life.

Chauncey Marshall, prominent in the business and social life of this city, died late last night at his home, 405 Park Avenue, in his sixty-first year. He was the son of the late William Marshall and was born in Brooklyn. Mr. Marshall was a graduate of Yale University, and at the time of his death was a member of the Down Town, Brooklyn, New York Yacht, and Union League Clubs.

He made his offices at 41 Park Row and was connected with many corporations, among which are the Black Rock Machine Company of Bridgeport, Conn., of which he was the President and a Director; the Brighton Beach Development Company, of which he was also the President and a Director, and the Brighton Beach Stadium Company, of which he was Secretary and a Director. He was also a Director of the E. W. Bliss Company, the President and a Director of the Manhattan Beach Development Company, and a Director of the Union Bag and Paper Company.

Besides his widow, who was Miss May L. Bamber, he is survived by a daughter, Miss Edith G. Marshall, and two sons, Howard Marshall and Chauncey Marshall, Jr.

BULLFIGHTS FOR HAVANA.

Bill Before Senate to Repeal Law and a Company Organized.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 26.—Another step toward making Havana a wide-open Spanish town was taken today, when a bill was introduced in the Senate repealing Gen. Wood's order prohibiting bullfights.

Capitalists here have organized to build a large bull ring as soon as the present law is repealed and the promised concession is obtained.

MAYOR APPLAUDS 'YVONNE.'

Plenty of Color for Guests at Illustrators' Smoker.

The Society of Illustrators, including more than three hundred artists, newspaper cartoonists, and magazine illustrators, held its annual smoker last night at the Murray Hill Lyceum. Mayor Mitchel and members of his Cabinet, with Collector of the Port Dudley Field Malone, were the guests, and they stayed through most of the performance, being eager to see "How Yvonne Found Her Fifth Husband," a French farce, with the "French loaned for the occasion by the waiters of the Hotel Brevoort."

Charles Dana Gibson, President of the Society, occupied a seat in the front row and scattered around in the audience were faces recognized as James Montgomery Flagg, Wallace Morgan, Wallace Irwin, F. Hopkinson Smith, Art Young, John Ames Mitchell, Owen Johnson, and dozens of others craning for a better view of the stage.

Yvonne, "Fresh from the convent," was the biggest hit of the evening. It was "full of color," not to mention "high lights" and "low lights," and the artists said it had a "warm tone." The illustrators anticipated the plot, some of them so enthusiastically that they directed the action from the audience, where the action seemed slow.

Each performance was announced by pages, Billie Scott and Grace Drake, who hung huge placards on either side of the stage. The first act was entitled "The Musical Dopes of Eighth Street," in which Alonzo Kimball and Harry Dart appeared in "their old act." The next, a burlesque, put on by "D. D. Paul Gould," was "The Fox Trot on Olympus," by "Dyddydora Drunken of the Dance of the Seven Whales."

Bob Wildhack & Soforth-Helen were billed in "The New Leading Man, first time in New York in three years—hit of the World's Fair in Chicago." He undertook multiple rôles and won applause both during and after his performance. Tilly Wood and Arthur Brown sang and gave an exhibition of dances, and following an intermission of fifteen minutes there were "Some Impossible Magazine Covers" by John E. Sheridan.

Other numbers were, "Three Minutes in the Air," by C. D. Williams; the "Famous Welch Woggle Quartet," by Paul Bransom, a Tramp; Gordon Grant, a Cop; H. T. Davies, a Baby, and R. M. Brinkerhoff, a Mother; a sketch, entitled "Certie," by Winsor McCay, and finally another bit of drama, apparently about a prizefight, entitled "The New Champion."

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

GOLDMAN—ARONS.—Irma Arons to Herbert M. Goldman.

LEVY—WOHLGEMUTH.—Johanna Wohlgemuth to Dr. Albert Levy.

STRAUS—PROWN.—Rose Prown to Samuel S. Straus.

WALLACE—HUBBARD.—Eleonore Hubbard to Edwin Wallace.

Married.

PARKER—OLCOTT.—At New Canaan, Conn., Elizabeth Barker Olcott to George Mitchell Parker.

BERGER—NEWBLATT.—Feb. 21, Deborah Newblatt to Max Berger.

BREITZER — LIPSCHITZ. — Feb. 21, Anna Lipschitz to Tobias Breitzer.

The Most Exciting Event of the coming week is the Chesterton-Powys Debate on the Nietzschean Philosophy in a leading Theatre on Friday morning. Before attending it, you should read

THE PRUSSIAN HATH SAID IN HIS HEART, by Cecil Chesterton, published by L. J. Gomme. $1.00.

VISIONS AND REVISIONS, by John Cowper Powys, containing an essay on Nietzsche, published by G. Arnold Shaw. $2.00 net.

THE WAR AND CULTURE, by John Cowper Powys, which refutes the misconception that Nietzsche's Philosophy is responsible for the War, published by G. Arnold Shaw. Cloth, 60c. net.

AT ALL BOOKSTORES
or direct from
G. Arnold Shaw
1735 Grand Central Terminal
New York
Telephone 2210 Murray Hill.

Married.

HAMBURGER—EIDLEN.—Feb. 23, Ida Eidlen to Jerome Hamburger.

KAHN—FRIESHEIM.—Feb. 21, Sylvia Friesheim to Morris Kahn.

LEVIN — KRONMAN. — Feb. 21, Evelyn Kronman to Dr. Charles Levin.

STEIN — ZECHNOWITZ. — Feb. 21, Esther Zechnowitz to Maurice I. Stein.

WEISS—KOPELAND.—Feb. 21, Rose Kopeland to Morris Weiss.

Brooklyn.

BARLOW — ARENTS. — Feb. 25, Nadine E. Arents to Henry M. Barlow.

COOP — FLETCHER. — Feb. 23, Mary E. Fletcher to Harry S. Coop.

FORKER—ROSS.—Feb. 22, Marion Ross to Herbert O. Forker.

Died.

ADLER.—Nellie Olive Adler, died suddenly at her home, 711 West 178th St., Feb. 26. Notice of funeral services in the Sunday papers.

ANDERSON.—On Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1915, Nancy Crispell Anderson, after a long illness, in her 55th year. Funeral private.

ARMSTRONG.—Feb. 25, Janet Armstrong, in her 44th year, beloved mother of John, James, Edwin, and Janet. Funeral services Feb. 27, 8 P. M., at her late residence, 459 West 144th St. Interment, the family plot, Greenwood Cemetery.

BEALS.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Wednesday, Feb. 24, 1915, Julia Anna, beloved wife of S. Granville Beals, daughter of the late John E. and Julia Anna Lockwood. Funeral services on Saturday, Feb. 27, at her late residence, Cryder's Point, Whitestone, L. I., at 2:15 P. M. Carriages will meet the arrival of the 1:22 train from Pennsylvania Station at Whitestone Landing. Interment private.

BIRD.—Suddenly, at Tarrytown, N. Y., on Feb. 25, 1915, Seth Bird. Funeral from his late residence, 121 Grove St., Tarrytown, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

BREIVOGEL. — On Friday, Feb. 26, 1915, Paulina Breivogel, in her 82d year. Funeral service at her late residence, 200 West 143d St., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 8 P. M. Funeral private.

CUMMINGS.—Feb. 25, 1915, Edward Morgan Cummings, son of the late Henry R. and Sarah L. Cummings. Funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, Orville D. Frost, 297 Clermont Av., Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

DE BRAEKELEER.—At Chappaqua, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1915, Edmond de Braekeleer. Funeral from Holy Innocents' Church, Pleasantville, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 8:50 A. M.

FORD.—Feb. 26, 1915, James Ford, at 406 West 57th St., New York, aged 84 years. Concord Lodge No. 50, F. and A. M.: You are hereby summoned to attend an emergent communication of Concord Lodge, No. 50, F. and A. M., to be held at 406 West 57th St., New York, on Sunday, Feb. 28, 1915, at 8 P. M., to pay our respects to our late brother, James Ford.
ALEXANDER BEGG, Master.

GLASER.—Suddenly, Feb. 26, Jack Glaser, the chef of the City Athletic Club. Funeral Sunday, 9 A. M., Stephen Merritt's, 19th St. and 8th Av.

HEILBRONNER.—On Friday, Feb. 26, Samuel, beloved husband of Fanny Heilbronner, in the 76th year of his age. Funeral service will be held at his late residence, 349 Central Park West, on Sunday morning, Feb. 28, at 9:30 o'clock.

HERRMANN.—Suddenly, Leopold Herrmann, beloved husband of Sophie Herrmann, in his 82d year. Funeral services at noon Sunday, Feb. 28, Salem Fields Cemetery.

HEWITT.—On Friday, Feb. 26, at Williamstown, Mass., Mary Louisa, beloved wife of John Haskell Hewitt and daughter of the late Eugenia (Thomas) and Lemuel Tyler Downing of Columbus, Ga. Funeral services Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock, in the Thompson Memorial Chapel, Williams College, Chicago, Ill. Atlanta and Columbus (Ga.) papers please copy.

HILL.—Friday, Feb. 26, 1915, at Danbury, Conn., Ebenezer Hill, in his 66th year. Services at Methodist Church, South Norwalk, Conn., Monday, March 1, at 2:30 P. M.

JORDAN.—Louis. Funeral from THE FUNERAL CHURCH, 241 West 23d, (Campbell Building,) Saturday morning, 10 o'clock.

KIRSCHNER.—Kate B. Kirschner, beloved wife of Dr. Bruno W. Kirschner, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gustow, died suddenly Feb. 25, 1915. Funeral services at C. M. Jeroloman's undertaking establishment, at 2,157 7th Av., Saturday evening, Feb. 27, at 8 P. M. Burial private, Sunday.

LICHTIG.—On Thursday, Feb. 25, 1915, in his 54th year, Henry, beloved brother of Mrs. Rosa Ehrlich, Mrs. Charles Weisberger, Ignatz and Bernard Lichtig. Funeral from his late residence, 565 West 144th St., Sunday, Feb. 28, at 10 A. M. Please omit flowers.

LICHTIG.—Independent Order Free Sons of Israel, Brethren: With heartfelt sorrow we announce the death of our most esteemed brother, Henry Lichtig, member of Executive Committee and Chairman of the Committee on Endowment. The funeral will take place Sunday, Feb. 28, 10 A. M., from his late residence, 565 West 144th St., and you are asked to pay the last tribute of respect to his memory.
M. S. STERN, Grand Master.
ABRAHAM HAFER, Grand Secretary.

LICHTIG.—Brethren of Centennial Lodge, No. 763, F. and A. M., are summoned to attend the funeral of our late brother, Henry Lichtig, on Sunday, 28th. Services at 10 A. M. at 565 West 144th St. By order HENRY LICHTIG, Master.
HENRY LIPPMANN, Secretary.

LICHTIG.—Palestine Lodge, 36, I. O. F. S. of I.—Brethren: It has been the will of Providence to call to the abode our esteemed ex-President, Brother Henry Lichtig. You are respectfully requested to attend the funeral from his late residence, 565 West 144th St., Sunday, Feb. 28, at 10 A. M.
M. STERN, Secretary.
HENRY BLANK, President.

LIETZ.—Feb. 25, our beloved mother, Christiana Rebecca Lietz, (nee Schmidt,) in her 80th year. Funeral Sunday, Feb. 28, at 12 o'clock noon, from her home, 251 East 164th St. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

LOWENTHAL.—At Albany, N. Y., on Friday, Feb. 26, 1915, William Lowenthal. Funeral services at his late residence, 634 Madison Av., Albany, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

MARSHALL.—Suddenly, Feb. 26, Chauncey Marshall, aged 60 years. Notice of funeral later.

MARX.—At his residence, 35 West 127th St., on Friday, Feb. 26, 1915, Jacob Marx, aged 60 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

MIETZ.—Feb. 24, 1915, August Mietz, aged 80 years. Services and funeral Saturday, Feb. 27, at half past one, 30 Mount Morris Park West, corner 123d St. Arion and Eichenkranz, M. G. V., invited. Emma C. Reuff, daughter; Emil Reuff, son-in-law, and grandchildren.

MURPHY.—Frank, Feb. 25. Funeral Saturday, 10:30, from St. Anselm's Church, 177 Tinton Av., Bronx.

PATTESON.—At Sanford, Fla., Friday, Feb. 26, 1915, James A. Patteson, Jr., son of the late James A. and Eliza McCaw Patteson, aged 64. Interment Richmond, Va. Richmond papers please copy.

PICKFORD.—On Feb. 25, 1915, Carrie Rawson, wife of Charles Curtiss Pickford. Funeral services at her late residence, 361 Jefferson Av., Brooklyn, Saturday, the 27th, at 2 P. M. Interment private.

PLATT.—On Friday, Feb. 26, 1915, at her late residence, 50 Willow St., Brooklyn, Julia C., wife of William O. Platt. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, Feb. 28, at 2:30 o'clock, at the Church of Our Father, Grand Av., near Fulton St., Brooklyn.

QUINN. — Feb. 23, Col. James B. Quinn, United States Engineer Corps, retired, at his home, Woodstock, Md.

SEAMAN.—Entered into eternal life, Feb. 26, 1915, at Plainfield, N. J., Mary Emma Seaman, widow of Thomas Henry Seaman, in the 69th year of her age. Funeral services Sunday afternoon, 2:30 P. M., at the Seaman Homestead, 115 Washington St., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y.

SMITH.—At Millburn, N. J., Feb. 24, 1915, Isaiah Smith, in his 79th year. Funeral services will be held from his late residence, Taylor St., on Saturday, Feb. 27, at 10:30 A. M. Relatives and friends, also members of Continental Lodge, No. 190, F. and A. M., of Millburn, and Hope Lodge, No. 79, I. O. O. F., of South Orange, are respectfully invited to attend. Interment Peapack, N. J.

STANLEY.—At her home in Marietta, Ga., on Feb. 26, of pneumonia, Catherine Campbell, wife of Rev. Albert U. Stanley and daughter of the late George W. and Eliza Schuyler Campbell.

STRAUSS.—On Friday, Feb. 26, Morris, son of the late Adolph and Jeanette Strauss, in his 57th year. Funeral from his late residence, 13 West 89th St., on Sunday morning at 10 o'clock. Interment private.

SWIFT.—On Feb. 24, 1915, Charles Fowler Swift. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend funeral services on Saturday morning, Feb. 27, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 6th Av. and 20th St., at 11:30 o'clock precisely.

THOMAS.—Friday, Feb. 26, at Hotel Lucerne, New York City, Gertrude Dorothea Thomas, daughter of the late Rev. W. R. Thomas, D. D., and Louisa E. Thomas and sister of E. Eldridge Thomas and Rev. Harold L. R. Thomas. Funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, 5 East 29th St., Tuesday morning, March 2, at 11 o'clock. Interment Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TRUMPF.—On Feb. 25, 1915, Katharina Trumpf, beloved wife of Henry Trumpf, in her 63d year. Funeral from her late residence, 158 Hoyt St., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 2 P. M.

UPSON.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 25, Irving S. Upson, Registrar and Treasurer of Rutgers College, in the 61st year of his age. Services at Kirkpatrick Chapel, Rutgers College, Saturday, Feb. 27, at 2:30 P. M.

VAN CLEEF.—On Feb. 26, 1915, Mary Augusta, wife of John Schenck Van Cleef and daughter of the late Daniel A. Robbins. Funeral services Monday, March 1, at her late residence, 71 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y., at 3 P. M. Interment private.

Died.

VON DEESTEN.—At 1,973 Arthur Av., on Feb. 25, 1915, Frederick C., beloved husband of Katherine von Deesten. Services will be held at Bronx Lodge, No. 871, B. P. O. Elks, Grand Concourse and Burnside Av., on Sunday, Feb. 28, at 2:30 P. M. Interment Woodlawn.

WATSON.—At San Francisco, Cal., on Friday, Feb. 26, Joseph O. Watson of Moore Watson Dry Goods Company. Interment at Chillicothe, Mo.

ALLEN.—Henry O., 237 West 11th St., Feb. 24, aged 49. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

BLACK.—Mary, 1,142 Union Av., Bronx, Feb. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

BRENNAN.—Josephine, 308 1st Av., Feb. 25. Funeral today.

CLINTON.—Delia, 215 East 43d St., Feb. 25. Funeral today.

DINEEN.—Loretto, 1,065 Jackson Av., Feb. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

DWINELL.—Maria A., 757 East 179th St., Feb. 24, aged 72. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

EBERHARDT.—Rosina, 310 Willis Av., Bronx, Feb. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

FLYNN.—John F., 125 Watts St., Feb. 24, aged 45.

FRECH.—Albert, Sr., 705 Cauldwell Av., Bronx, Feb. 24, aged 72. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

GRAHAM.—Thomas, 254 West 115th St., Feb. 25. Funeral March 1, 9:30 A. M.

JACKLE.—Christian, 907 East 173d St., Feb. 25, aged 78. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

KLIEMECK.—Amalia, 579 Broome St., Feb. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 1 P. M.

KOENEMAN.—Minnie, 655 East 161st St., Feb. 25, aged 20. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEDDY.—John J., Jr., 165 East 128th St., Feb. 25, aged 13. Funeral tomorrow.

McGOVERN.—John, 28 West 144th St., Feb. 25. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

MARTIN.—Mary, 575 East 168th St., Feb. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

PADIAN.—Padonia M., 323 East 19th St., Feb. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

REIDENBACH.—Mary, 103 East 38th St., Feb. 25, aged 61. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

REILLY.—John P., 1,455 Washington Av., Bronx, Feb. 25. Funeral March 1, 9:30 A. M.

ROBERTSON.—L. A., 380 East 139th St., Feb. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

SCHILLING.—Lena, 899 3d Av., Feb. 25, aged 37. Funeral today.

SCHMIDT.—Mary, 335 East 5th St., Feb. 24, aged 80.

SPIEDELL.—William H., 2,362 Lyons Av., Bronx, Feb. 24, aged 39. Funeral tomorrow.

VAN KERSSHAVER.—Louis, 311 West 36th St., Feb. 25. Funeral today, 9:45 A. M.

VON DEESTEN.—Frederick C., 1,973 Arthur Av., Bronx, Feb. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

WEILANDT.—Evelyn, 155 East 45th St., Feb. 25. Funeral private.

WERNER.—Christian, 904 Tinton Av., Bronx, Feb. 25, aged 53. Funeral today, 1 P. M.

Brooklyn.

BARRY.—Thomas, 318 Sackett St., Feb. 26. Funeral March 1, 9 A. M.

BOWNE.—Frances, 433 Lincoln Place, Feb. 24. Funeral today.

COOK.—John S., 694 Lincoln Place, Feb. 25, aged 54. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

DU MOULIN.—Charles, 448 McDonough St., Feb. 26. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

FAULKNER.—John, 1,616 Coney Island Av., Feb. 25. Funeral private.

FIZIO.—Jennie, 1,021 De Kalb Av., Feb. 24.

FLANAGAN.—Mary, 1,652 St. Mark's Av., Feb. 25. Funeral March 1.

GUTHY.—Mathilde, 83 Truxton St., Feb. 24, aged 55.

HALL.—Electra, 293 Ryerson St., Feb. 25. Funeral service today.

HENNESSY.—Daniel J., 1,207 Hancock St., Feb. 25, aged 85.

HOBBY.—Frances L., 1,259 Gates Av., Feb. 24.

HOEY.—Lillian G., 95 Milton St., Feb. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

KLING.—Mathilda, 665 East 21st St., Feb. 24, aged 80. Funeral private.

LAFRENZ.—John P., 93 Prospect Place, Feb. 26, aged 51. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

LARKIN.—John, 158 Union Av., Feb. 24, aged 41. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

McCARTHY.—Felix, 199 Ryerson St., Feb. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

MAHER.—Margaret, 241 8th St., Feb. 25. Funeral today, 2:30 P. M.

MARVIN.—Elizabeth, 473 47th St., Feb. 25, aged 45.

MORIARTY.—William, 941 Bedford Av., Feb. 25, aged 96. Funeral March 1.

MURRAY.—Mary, 620 Park Place, Feb. 24, aged 63. Funeral today.

O'ROURKE.—Joseph P., 5,215 3d Av., Feb. 25. Funeral March 1.

PAFF.—Julia L., 207 South 9th St., Feb. 24. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

REEDY.—Margaret, St. Peter's Hospital, Feb. 25. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

SPIES.—Ruth, 155 Lafayette Av., Feb. 26. Funeral March 1.

STANLEY.—Frank, 378 Gates Av., Feb. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

THON.—Margaret, 119 Van Sicklen Av., Feb. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

VOLLANTINE.—Lawrence, 217 Hull St., Feb. 24, aged 1.

WEEKS.—Minnie, 142 Richardson St., Feb. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

WINN.—Thomas, 214 Emerson Place, Feb. 25. Funeral March 1.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BLANCHFIELD.—Ida J., 27 Jay St., Newark, Feb. 24. Funeral tomorrow, 2:30 P. M.

BROWN.—Mamie L., 164 South 12th St., Newark, Feb. 25, aged 25.

CARPENTER.—Mary J., 189 Bowers St., Hoboken, Feb. 25.

CASEY.—Annie, 88 Central Av., Jersey City, Feb. 26. Funeral March 1.

DREADY.—William I., 181 Randolph Av., Jersey City, Feb. 26.

GILCHRIST.—Owen, 84 Wayne St., Jersey City, Feb. 25.

GRIMM.—German, 345 13th Av., Newark, Feb. 26, aged 52. Funeral March 1.

HANSEN.—Dagmar E., 810 Willow Av., Hoboken, Feb. 24.

HARTIGAN.—Thomas, 266 Central Av., Jersey City, Feb. 22.

HILL.—Charles E., 87 Larch Av., Jersey City, Feb. 25. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

HOTH.—William, 621 Bloomfield St., Hoboken, Feb. 24, aged 49. Funeral private.

JANSEN.—William, 447 Avon Av., Newark, Feb. 25, aged 65. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

JOCHIM.—Anton, 40 Lienau Place, Jersey City, Feb. 25, aged 70. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

KANDLER.—Katherine, 250 Congress St., Jersey City, Feb. 24.

KOEPPLINGER.—Madeline M., 227 Clinton St., Hoboken, Feb. 24.

NICHOLSON.—Thomas F., 398 Ferry St., Newark, Feb. 24. Funeral March 1, 8:30 A. M.

RICHARDSON.—Lena, 46 Marshall St., Newark, Feb. 24, aged 23.

ROONEY.—Catherine, 26 Olean Av., Jersey City, Feb. 26.

ROSO.—Emilo, 402 Spring St., West Hoboken, Feb. 25, aged 55.

SPICER.—Alice, 311 Varick St., Jersey City, Feb. 24. Funeral private.

Long Island.

ANDEROLE.—Josephine, Ridgewood, Feb. 24, aged 6 months.

BLESS.—Philippine, Jamaica, Feb. 24, aged 74.

CAREY.—Richard, Woodhaven, Feb. 24, aged 20.

COLLINS.—Frank, 439 Ditmars Av., Long Island City, Feb. 23, aged 44.

DEVINE.—Catherine, Flushing, Feb. 24.

FROEHLICH.—John T., College Point, Feb. 24, aged 47.

GALLAGHER.—Lydia V., 110 8th St., Long Island City, Feb. 23, aged 24.

HOBBY.—Thomas J., Far Rockaway, Feb. 23, aged 65.

HUSTON.—Mary, Laurel Hill, Feb. 24, aged 69.

KABLISH.—Andrew, Whitestone, Feb. 24, aged 3 months.

PFLUGER.—Edward C., Woodhaven, Feb. 24, aged 1 month.

ROTHPLETZ.—Henrietta C., Jamaica, Feb. 25, aged 90.

SANTORO.—Frank, Corona, Feb. 24.

SILVERSTEIN.—Isaac, Aqueduct, Feb. 24, aged 82.

SMITH.—Clarence H., Ridgewood, Feb. 24, aged 4.

SLOAN.—Matilda, Rosedale, Feb. 23, aged 82.

TANNEBERGER.—Anna, Corona, Feb. 24, aged 46.

WOLFE.—Johanna, 263 Grand Av., Astoria, Feb. 24, aged 49.

Westchester County.

DE BRAEKELEER.—Edmond, Chappaqua, Feb. 25. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

FLOOD.—Matthias, 632 Park Av., Yonkers, Feb. 24, aged 84.

McCANN.—Francis, Peekskill, Feb. 24, aged 8 months.

OWEN.—John, 91 Buena Vista Av., Feb. 24, aged 79.

TAYLOR.—Sarah A., 53 Maple St., Yonkers, Feb. 24. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

In Memoriam.

CAMPBELL.—Edward Boole, of Brooklyn. In loving thought of my dear husband and companion, who passed on Feb. 25, 1905.

MAHON.—In memory of Lucy Mahon, who died February 27, 1912. Her mother and brother.

McMAHON.—Ellen. Mass Our Lady of Mount Carmel, Astoria, L. I., today, 8 A. M.

DUCEY.—John, mass, Church of St. Paul the Apostle, today, 8 A. M.

GEIPEL.—Mary J., mass, Church of Our Lady of Good Counsel, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

PRESTON.—Michael, mass, St. Aloysius's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 9 A. M.

SCHAEFER.—Elizabeth, mass, St. Malachy's Church, March 1, 9 A. M.

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D. G. REID DEFENDS ROCK ISLAND COURSE

And Says He Wouldn't Take a Southwestern Road Now as a Gift.

HITS OUT AT REGULATION

Says He Snubbed David Lamar—Calls $250,000 Venner Settlement a Small Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Daniel G. Reid told the Interstate Commerce Commission today, in answer to a question put by his counsel, that he first learned of the investigation into Rock Island railway affairs, which is now being conducted, through the agency of David Lamar. Lamar sent word to Mr. Reid that a Congressman was going to introduce a resolution calling for an inquiry and asked the financier to come to see him if he wanted to head off the investigation. This was in January of 1914. Less than two months later Representative Robert L. Green of Iowa made a speech in the House, calling for an investigation, but on the stand today Mr. Green made it clear that there was no connection between Lamar's threats and his activities.

Three times Lamar sent urgent messages to Mr. Reid, warning him that his company would be investigated. Reid sent back word that he would not see Lamar in any matter at any time.

Today's hearing was full of testimony that was interesting because of the sidelights thrown on the methods of the Reid-Moore group. The liberality of the Reid management to some of the officials of the railroad came in for a good deal of attention.

In his examination of Mr. Reid, Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, developed the fact that the Rock Island paid L. F. Loree at the rate of $75,000 a year for the ten months that he headed the Rock Island-Frisco system, and gave him $450,000 in bonds, worth 91 per cent. of their face value, for breaking his relations with the Baltimore & Ohio. President Mudge received $60,000 a year, R. R. Cable got $32,000, W. B. Leeds, $32,000; B. L. Winchell, $40,000; B. F. Yoakum, $30,000; R. A. Jackson, general counsel, $50,000 a year and a bonus of $110,000 when he was relieved; D. G. Reid, $32,000; C. H. Warren, for serving as Vice President, $35,000 a year and a bonus of $200,000 when he quit, and Vice President Purdy, $22,500 and a bonus of $45,000.

Mr. Folk brought out these figures following a spirited outbreak by the witness in the course of questions as to his profits from the Rock Island.

"I wouldn't accept a controlling interest in any Western or Southwestern railroad today as a gift if I had to agree to operate it for ten years," said Mr. Reid, bitterly.

"Are conditions getting better or worse?" interjected Commissioner Clements.

"Worse," said Mr. Reid. "When you cut out practically all earning power by raising wages and taxes in the face of lowered rates, you destroy the margin of profit. Wages have gone up steadily for the past fourteen years, in all departments save the office clerks."

"Is not the trouble due in your case to taking in at high prices worthless securities?" asked Mr. Folk.

"That is a trifle," said the witness. "I am not complaining about the wages we have to pay. I am objecting to what is given us with which to pay these wages."

When he had put the amounts of salaries to Rock Island officers on the record, Mr. Folk asked the witness what he had to say about salaries at the other ends of the line in view of his criticism of the advance in wages.

Earned All They Got, Says Reid.

"I don't think there was a man of us who did not earn all he got," said Mr. Reid. "A man who runs 8,000 miles of road successfully is worth $1,000,000 a year if you have to pay that sum to get him."

Mr. Reid was asked how he happened to pay R. A. Jackson $100,000 in cash, besides the $10,000 given him for some extra work done for the Rock Island Company of New Jersey.

"I gave him that because that was what he asked," answered Mr. Reid. "I don't think it was a dollar too much."

"Are you as liberal in your personal dealings as you were as head of the Rock Island?" persisted Mr. Folk.

"More so," said the witness.

Mr. Reid testified that he had about $6,250,000 of the $25,000,000 of railway stock acquired in 1901 and 1902. The Moores held $12,500,000 and Mr. Leeds the other $6,250,000. The stock was not held in common. He said that he began buying Rock Island stock in the market early in 1901, and thought his operations had continued into 1902. He thought the average cost to him was $175 a share. Mr. Folk introduced quotations showing that $165 was the high price for 1901, but Mr. Reid said he had paid more than $200 for some of his stock, and knew that $175 was a fair average. Mr. Folk asked for the records of his purchases. Mr. Reid's answer provoked a laugh.

Burns His Records.

"Why, Governor," he said, reprovingly, "that was fourteen years ago. I have been in several things since then. I keep no books on such matters—just hold my records for a month, and then burn them. We began to buy at $145."

Mr. Reid credited the holding company idea to Mr. Leeds, then President of the company. He was hazy as to the reasons that led to the adoption of the scheme. "It would take a lawyer to explain the reasons for the two companies," he said.

The witness said that he never saw C. H. Venner and knew nothing about the transaction by which Venner received $250,000, except that he approved it as a director. When Mr. Folk expressed surprise that Mr. Reid had not thought it incumbent upon him to look into the settlement with Venner, the witness said:

"Sir, you know $250,000 was a very small sum, when you consider that we have handled over a billion dollars in past years. I would always approve the payment of a sum as small as $250,000 on the recommendation of Mather, or any other proper official."

The settlement with Venner, when he turned over securities of two Nebraska companies that only existed on paper together with his stock in the Rock Island, was made with a wry face, judging by correspondence introduced by Mr. Folk. On May 16, 1903 R. A. Jackson, then general counsel, sent this telegram to Robert Mather, President:

> United States Circuit Court at Springfield, Ill., has just committed C. H. Venner to jail for six months and fined him $10,000.

The same message was sent to Mr. Reid, who was then en route on his private car. Mr. Mather sent this answer to Mr. Jackson:

> Message received. Couldn't we intervene and ask the court to send Jim Ham with him.

James Hamilton Lewis, now United States Senator from Illinois, was counsel for Venner in his suit against the Rock Island.

Mr. Reid said that Mr. Jackson, when his resignation was requested in 1910, did not ask for money as a gift, but for services rendered. He said he would have loaned Jackson any amount. Mr. Folk again asked if the witness did not think part of the Rock Island's troubles were due to the large sums paid to officers.

Objection was made to the question, and Commissioner Clements sustained Mr. Folk, saying:

"This testimony may show the need for new laws to prevent waste of railroad funds. This witness has complained of excessive regulation; let us see the thing out."

Many Investments Disastrous.

Mr. Reid admitted that many of the investments made for the Rock Island proved disastrous. Mr. Folk estimated the loss on the Frisco and the Clover Leaf at $20,851,000. Mr. Reid protested that it was not fair to call a $6,000,000 investment in Clover Leaf a total loss. He thought that something might be saved in the re-organization.

He admitted that the purchase of the Alton was regrettable. He said that Mr. Leeds "put this over" and that he fought him, but finally voted for the transaction. He also said that the Frisco purchase looked good when it was made, and that it was only approved after the best advice had been obtained from experts. He said he had believed that the Frisco would prove to be a valuable feeder, but that conditions changed rapidly.

Recallnig a remark by Mr. Reid that he found the Rock Island a streak of rust, Mr. Folk wanted to know why the new management spent less for maintenance in the four years following the purchase than had been expended in the years preceding. In 1901 the company spent $1,275 per mile; in 1902, $1,185; in 1903, $922; in 1904, $908, and in 1905, $768.

"You say Rock Island was a joke. Why did you put $6,250,000 into a joke?" asked Mr. Folk.

"To be frank, Governor, I was foolish," Reid admitted. "Leeds had had some experience with the Pennsylvania and thought he knew something of railroads. It was he who suggested our going into Rock Island."

"And Mr. Leeds is dead, is he not?" interjected Mr. Folk. Then he asked: "Did not the Rock Island have a surplus at that time?"

"That's all it did have, a surplus, but no railroad,' replied Mr. Reid. Asked why the company paid dividends instead of maintaining the property, he said: "We spent money pretty freely, Governor."

Asked if James Speyer was fiscal agent for the Rock Island, the witness said that he called himself that. "To be fair," he said, "Mr. Speyer had acted as banker for the Rock Island for twenty years."

"Did Mr. Speyer ever unload Rock Island stock on you after advising you to go into the market for it?"

"Oh, I wouldn't say that," answered Mr. Reid, while his lawyer was trying to have the question stricken out. Commissioner Clements sustained Mr. Walker by saying:

"We do not care whether Speyer ever got the best of Reid or not."

Support for the Market.

Mr. Reid explained a voucher for $6,000 paid to W. H. Moore for supporting the market by saying that when a new bond sale was in contemplation it was customary to support the market to prevent prices from being lowered in anticipation of the new issue. Mr. Folk wanted to know who benefited by the decision of the Reid-Moore group to pay dividends instead of putting earnings into the property.

"The Rock Island is a better railroad today than it ever was," said Mr. Reid. "I lost more money than any one else in Rock Island."

The witness provoked another laugh when he was asked what became of about $20,000,000 par value of the Jersey Company's stock.

"I don't know what became of that remnant," he said.

Congressman Green then took the stand to say that he had never met Lamar and never heard from him. He said that he introduced the resolution in Congress from his own knowledge of the deplorable state of the Rock Island lines in Iowa. Mr. Green, who was on crutches, said he had walked over many miles of the Rock Island, examining the rails and ties. He told of kicking a piece of wood as big as a stick of stovewood out of one rotten tie, and of finding rails laid in 1866.

He made invidious comparisons of the Rock Island branch lines with those of the Northwestern, Burlington, and St. Paul.

While Mr. Reid was the chief witness of the day, other persons mentioned in the course of the investigation also were called to testify.

L. F. Loree, one of the witnesses, said he had an agreement to go with the Rock Island-Frisco lines on Jan. 1, 1904, at a salary of $75,000 a year, with a bonus of $500,000 to be paid to him at the end of the fifth year. He had met with no opposition in the ten months he served, when Mr. Reid suddenly walked into his office in Chicago to say that either Mr. Loree must quit or the company would lose several officials. Mr. Loree said that he did not argue with Reid, nor ask for specifications, and at the end of fifteen minutes he had resigned with $140,000 in bonds in settlement.

R. A. Jackson, another witness, said that he was in the employ of the Rock Island from 1902 to 1910 and never had trouble with Mr. Reid, but that in 1910 Mr. Reid called on him at his home and told him he was to resign. A few days later Mr. Jackson called at the railroad office and asked for a settlement. Mr. Reid offered him $50,000, but promptly agreed to pay him $100,000, and $10,000 more for extra work done.

C. H. Warren, who also testified, said that he left the Jersey Central to go with the Rock Island, but resigned when he could not get Mr. Leeds's attention on matters requiring action. A bonus of at least $150,000 had been promised him for two years' work, and when he resigned he got stock worth that amount and $50,000 in cash.

The hearing will go on tomorrow.

ROCK IS. STOCK FOR BONDS.

All But $1,500,000 of Road's Securities to be Exchanged.

The Wallace Protective Committee announced yesterday that $69,944,000 of the outstanding $71,353,000 collateral trust 4 per cent. bonds of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company had been received at the Central Trust Company for deposit under the plan which permits exchange of these bonds for the railroad company's stock. The time limit for the depositing of the bonds expired yesterday, so that less than a million and a half are unaccounted for.

The depositors now have until March 25 to effect exchange for stock by paying the assessment. Already $49,294,000 has been exchanged.

GIVES HUSBAND UP AS DEAD.

Mrs. Austin Waits Ten Years, Now Seeks Insurance.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Feb. 26.—An unusual motion was made in the Surrogate's Court at White Plains today, when A. F. Geschiedt of Mount Vernon applied to Surrogate Sawyer for letters of administration of the estate of Charles E. Austin of Yonkers, who has been missing for ten years. It is not known whether he is dead or alive, but his wife, Mrs. Anna Katherine Austin of 40 Purser Place. Yonkers, asks the court to declare her husband legally dead so that she can collect his life insurance.

Mr. Austin, who was a prominent resident of Yonkers, mysteriously disappeared on the night of March 28, 1905. He came home, and, after taking a bath, said to his wife: "I am going out for a moment. Will be back shortly. Keep supper for me."

He was never seen or heard from after that, though police all over the world were asked to look for him. On the night previous to his disappearance he had been up all night looking after his father, who was seriously ill, and it was first thought he had gone back to his father's bedside.

AUTO HITS THREE, DRIVES ON

Fells Two Men After First Accident —Chauffeur Arrested.

Benjamin Ellis, 55 years old, of 152 South First Street, Williamsburg, was badly injured yesterday at South Second and Roebling Streets when he was struck by an automobile, whose chauffeur drove on at full speed.

A short distance further the same automobile knocked down two other men, and again the chauffeur sped on. He reached the Williamsburg Bridge and got half way across it before the police sent word along the line. A chauffeur in an automobile was arrested at the Manhattan terminal of the bridge. He is Daniel Freedman of 382 North Fourth Street. He was held in the Manhattan Avenue Court for a hearing.

Ellis was taken to the Williamsburg Hospital with his chest and left leg badly injured. He also is hurt internally. The two men escaped with bruises.

WILL PUT 6,000 JOBS AT HUGO'S COMMAND

Bill in Assembly Authorizing Secretary to Set Up Census Machinery.

NO MERIT RULES APPLY

Scope of State's Inquiry Widened—A Census Taker for Each Block Here.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Secretary of State Francis M. Hugo will have about 6,000 jobs, all exempt from civil service requirements, to hand out to "deserving" Republicans as soon as a bill introduced today by Assemblyman Thorn of Erie becomes law. The Thorn bill is a measure to enable the Secretary of State to set up his machinery for the big job of taking a census of the population of this State.

In an emergency measure introduced last week the sum of $465,000 was appropriated to defray the cost of the census. That is the largest amount ever set aside for such a purpose in the history of this State. This is not due entirely, however, to the fact that there has been a considerable growth of population since the last enumeration was made, ten years ago, for the census takers this year will be required to gather statistics for the benefit of the State Departments of Health, Education, Labor, and Agriculture.

The Thorn bill gives the Secretary of State power to appoint a Chief Enumerator at a salary of $2,500, a Supervisor of Census for the Counties of New York and Bronx and the Counties of Kings and Queens at $2,500, and a Chief Supervisor in each of the other Assembly districts of the State, 88 in all, who will receive compensation of $500 for the four or five weeks during which the taking of the census will be in progress.

In New York City there will be a census taker for each block, who, besides getting flat pay of $3 a day, will receive one cent for each name on his list. In up-State districts, sparsely settled, the census takers will receive two cents for each name, in addition to the regular daily pay. There will be 2,031 such jobs for distribution among Republicans in New York City and 3,679 up-State. The best up-State job is that of Census Supervisor for Erie County, which will net the incumbent a flat amount of $2,000 for his work.

After the Civil Service Commission had refused to put them on the exempt list to facilitate their removal, Secretary Hugo today summarily dismissed twenty employés in the Automobile Bureau of his department.

"Retrenchment and economy," were given as the reasons for the Secretary's action. Some of the places will not be filled, as Mr. Hugo thinks they are superfluous.

Among those who lost their jobs were James A. Mackey, Christopher Plunkett, John Coffey, John H. White, Charles Dougherty, Michel Grisi, Marguerite Lewis, of New York City; John E. Nugent, Herman Hessberg, Walter J. Bryan, Thomas J. Meagher, and William Smith, of Brooklyn.

PEARSON MAY COME BACK.

Likely to Succeed Huson in Agricultural Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—It was reported at the Capitol tonight that Prof. Raymond A. Pearson, formerly professor in the Agricultural College at Cornell and Commissioner of Agriculture in the Hughes administration, would succeed Calvin J. Huson as head of the Agricultural Department. Commissioner Huson will retire as head of the department in a few days.

Prof. Pearson, who was a member of the Country Life Commission created by Col. Roosevelt when he was President, called on Gov. Whitman yesterday. At present he is at the head of the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames. Prof. Pearson was the immediate predecessor of Commissioner Huson as head of the Agricultural Department at the Capitol.

FAIR PRIZES FOR ALL.

Columbia County's Liberality Evokes Attack from Controller.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A decorated potato digger won a prize of $15 as an exhibit at the Columbia County Fair in Chatham, and other State Fair funds were spent carelessly in a similar manner, according to a statement issued today by Controller Travis after he had received a report from Arthur T. Warner, a special investigator, and Deputy Controller Warren I. Lee.

According to Controller Travis, in 1912 the Columbia County Fair Society awarded $736 in premiums for a floral parade, and the next year increased the award to $936. One Sunday school won a $60 prize for a float, and Boy Scout organizations and lodges also received substantial premiums.

The Controller does not charge that these practices were criminal, but he criticises such methods of employing funds for purposes other than those intended by law. According to the statement, the prize lists were passed by the State Agricultural Department without question.

STATE STUDIES ECONOMY.

Leaders Consider Plan for a Single Purchasing Agency.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The creation of a new department to purchase supplies for all State departments and institutions is being considered by legislative leaders.

"If the system is adopted," Majority Leader Hinman, of the Assembly, said today, "it will mean a big saving to the State. Purchasing committees for various institutions will be eliminated and the State will be able to get a much better price on many articles by buying them in large quantites."

It was suggested that the new department should be supervised by the Governor and some of the department heads. A bill carrying out the suggestions probably would be introduced in a few days, Mr. Hinman said.

To Reform Building Inspection.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—A bill introduced by Senator Wagner today would permit the Board of Estimate and Apportionment of New York City to reorganize and centralize the system of inspection of buildings in New York City. It is Senator Wagner's idea to do away with the present duplication of inspection. The same bill is to be introduced in the Assembly by Minority Leader Smith. The measure is opposed by several real estate organizations of New York City. It is not a city administration bill.

Stilwell's Lawyer Wants State to Pay.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Senator Henry J. Walters of Syracuse today introduced a bill to permit E. N. Wilson, a Syracuse lawyer, to lay before the Court of Claims his bill for defending Senator Stephen C. Stilwell, who was tried before the Senate on charges of bribery in 1913. Senator Stilwell was exonerated by the Senate, but later was prosecuted by District Attorney Whitman and convicted.

APARTMENT IS A 'DWELLING'

So Court of Appeals Decides in Murray Hill Controversy.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—The Court of Appeals holds that an apartment house is a dwelling, and under this ruling the Madison Avenue Building Company may erect its contemplated ten-story apartment house on the corner of East Thirty-eighth Street and Madison Avenue, in the Murray Hill district of Manhattan, in a block which, except for the South Church, has only private dwelling houses.

The church trustees made a contract to sell its property for $530,000 to the company, which had planned to construct an apartment house on the site when it discovered that the property was subject to a restriction which barred any building other than dwelling houses. The defendant refused to accept the deed and pay the purchase price.

Judge Hiscock writes the opinion of the Court of Appeals. He says that the restriction which caused the controversy was established by Mary Murray and others in 1847, when they were owners of a large tract, including the premises in question.

"It seems very clear," Judge Hiscock says, "that the simple term 'dwelling house' used in this covenant is broad enough to include and permit an apartment house. When, the covenant was drafted there was no such thing as an apartment house known.

"In conclusion it may be stated that there is no lack of appreciation of the sentiments of the residents of this district, who have become attached to it as one of a private residential character and who are anxious to preserve it against the inroads of more public or business purposes."

The Madison Avenue Building Company must complete its contract under the decision.

BOY BEATEN, FOUND INSANE.

Dr. William Ebling Testifies as to Abuse on Hart's Island.

Beating an inmate of the Boys' Reformatory on Hart's Island to determine whether or not he was insane was told of by a physician yesterday at the continuation of the inquiry by Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction, of the charges against Overseer Martin J. Moore, who was accused of insubordination and with neglect of duty by failing to report to the Commissioner the alleged beating of the boy, Louis Levine, by Keeper Frank McConnell. Dr. William Ebling, resident physician at the reformatory since Jan. 1, testified that he had knowledge of only one case of a boy being beaten, although he believed corporal punishment was better for the boys than placing them in a dark cell.

"Who beat this boy you speak of?" queried Commissioner Davis, who was apparently shocked by the admission of the physician.

"Dr. Maurice Levy," replied Dr. Ebling. "Dr. Levy, who was the former resident physician, and myself had been debating whether or not the boy was insane, and we decided to try corporal punishment on him. I could not strike the boy, so asked Dr. Levy to do it. Dr. Levy beat him with a stick several times, and as a result of our observation the boy has since been sent to the Matteawan Insane Asylum."

Deputy Commissioner of Correction Lewis said the first information of alleged cruelty to boys came to his attention from Prof. Charles W. Cobb of Amherst College, who was then studying conditions at the farm colony. Prof. Cobb corroborated him.

CONVICT FATHER AND SON.

Find Foxes Guilty of Tampering with Compensation Records.

Sigmund Fox, formerly a Bronx County detective, and his son Philip, who were arrested on Dec. 1, charged with conspiring to get records from the State Workmen's Compensation Commission in order to dispose of them to insurance companies, were found guilty of conspiracy yesterday by Justices Russell, Fleming, and Moss in Special Sessions, and were remanded to the Tombs for sentence on Friday.

Philip Fox was once employed at the office of the commission. According to his testimony, he applied to Jacob J. Dorn, Superintendent of the New York Casualty Company, for a place, and at that time offered to turn over commission records to the casualty company. Dictograph records of conversations in which Sigmund and Philip Fox and Mr. Dorn figured were offered in evidence by Assistant District Attorney Wilmot. According to the testimony, Philip Fox tried to get the records through Harry A. Wolfe, a bookkeeper for the commission, and Sadie McGuire, a filing clerk.

GUILTY OF KILLING RIVAL.

McCarthy Convicted of Manslaughter in Dance Hall Row.

Joseph A. McCarthy, 29 years old, who was associated with his brother in the management of a billiard parlor at 155 Greenpoint Avenue, Brooklyn, was last evening found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree by a jury in the Queens County Supreme Court before Justice Van Siclen for killing Timothy Donohue of 656 Guernsey Street, Brooklyn, at Celtic Park, on May 17 last. He was charged with murder in the first degree, and it was the first time that a person other than an Italian charged with murder in Queens has been convicted in a number of years.

McCarthy and Donohue had been rivals for the attention of a young woman in Greenpoint and from that ill-feeling arose. The shooting followed a pitched battle between the two on the dance floor at the park. McCarthy claimed that Donohue was shot by his own friends, who were trying to shoot him (McCarthy). He will be sentenced Monday.

During the trial the courtroom was crowded with gangsters from the Greenpoint section, and special police were assigned to preserve order.

FOR REMOVING CLOUD, $152.

Fortune Teller Fixed Fee by Letters in Detective "Clara's" Name.

Protesting that he was not a fortune teller, but an "entertainer," who had entertained Henry Ford, William Travers Jerome, and many other prominent persons, Bert Reese of 230 West Ninety-ninth Street was arraigned before Magistrate Barlow in the West Side Court yesterday upon the complaint of Detective Adele Preiss of Police Headquarters. Miss Preiss charged that she had been mulcted of $5 on Feb. 19, when she visited Reese for the purpose of having her future revealed. Reese was held in $1,000 bail for good behavior for one year.

Reese told the detective, she said, that a cloud was hanging over her and that its removal could be accomplished in 148 days by the payment of "four times $38." This "sympathetic sum" was necessitated by the presence of four different letters in the name "Clara," which the detective said she had given Reese as her name.

Mrs. Boyce Rewarded Servants.

The servants of Mrs. Clara Boyce, who died at Pittsfield, Mass., on Feb. 19, receive bequests by her will, which was filed here yesterday. Mary Craig, Mary Trimble, and Mary Cassidy, each receive $1,000, and Jane O'Donnell, another servant, receives $250. After bequests to friends and distant relatives amounting to $55,000, the balance is divided equally among the four children of the decedent, each receiving more than $50,000. Three of the children, William Boyce, Jr., Edith Boyce, and Mary T. Boyce, live at 20 West Fifty-fourth Street, and the fourth, Mrs. Madeline B. Comstock, lives in Brookline, Mass.

WOULD CHANGE LAW TO CONTROL PHONES

Legislative Committee Thinks State Should Regulate the Business Completely.

SEE DANGER OF MONOPOLY

Universal Service Impossible, They Report, Unless There Is Rigid Supervision.

Full power to regulate the telephone business by the Public Service Commission was recommended to the Legislature yesterday by the Legislative Committee as the result of its investigation into the operation and charges of telephone companies in the State.

In a summarized report of the investigation made public yesterday by Senator James A. Foley, Chairman of the committee, it is recommended that the Legislature adopt amendments to the public service law authorizing the Public Service Commission to exercise complete control over the issuance of securities by wire companies, giving the commission the same power over telephone companies which it now possesses over railroad and other public utility corporations in financial matters.

The up-State Public Service Commission, which has jurisdiction over wire companies, will meet here today to hear arguments of the Legislative Committee and the New York Telephone Company regarding the proposed reduction of rates. While the company and the committee have agreed on five-cent calls for Greater New York, the company opposes the order reducing the $6 yearly charge for each extension telephone. This reduction would affect the revenue of the company at all operating sections.

"Telephone service is developing more and more into a monopoly," says the committee. "Universal service is demanded by the public. If such monopoly is to be permitted then it must be made subject to rigid supervision and regulation by the State. The monopolistic character of the New York Telephone Company in the State prevents the regulation of charges and maintenance of service by competition; therefore for the protection of the public it is necessary to give the Public Service Commission greater authority than it now possesses over issues of securities, regulation of rates, supervision of the physical condition of property, and conduct of the business."

In suggestions for amendments to the Public Service law, the committee advises that the commission be authorized to enforce standard construction of telephone property, as follows:

"There should be vested in the commission ample authority to compel every telephone line to be constructed and maintained at the standard fixed by the commission. The present law does not give the Public Service Commission the authority necessary to compel a telephone corporation to change its construction where inadequate for connection with another line to such a form that will permit the universal service.

"A telephone service should be developen in the State so that any subscriber, no matter on what line located, or by what company operated, can call and talk to any person in the State having a telephone. This can only be accomplished by the maintenance of metallic circuits with a line always maintained to a given standard and manned by competent employes.

"Universal telephone service is impossible unless every line is maintained at a standard, to be fixed and determined by the commission. In the absence of such a standard the monopoly now enjoyed by the New York Telephone Company fixes in general this standard and construction. The only method of destroying this power of monopoly is by vesting the authority over standard and construction in the Public Service Commission."

The committee further recommends abolishing the exemption of telephone companies having a capital of $10,000 or less from a supervision and regulation by the Public Service Commission; physical connections between lines of different companies may be ordered by the commission when standards of construction and equipment permit; classifying mutual and commercial telephone corporations, and to compel other than a mutual company to connect with any line not more than two miles distant.

The greater city rate was adopted on the recommendation of Prof. Bemis.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BRYCE, CLARA, (Feb. 19;) details elsewhere.

FILON, NELLIE, (Feb. 17;) no realty; personalty, $5,000; to Mary, Ella, and Florence Lasher, amounts unknown.

FLYNN, DELIA, (Jan. 26;) realty less than $1,000; personalty, less than $10,000; to Mary Daniels, $500; Patrick Hanrahan, $100; Anne McCarthy, $100, and the residue to Ella Cecilia O'Donnell.

FOX, JACOB, (May 12, 1911;) no realty; personalty, $3,000; to Isaac Fox, life interest in about $3,000; $5 each to Harry, Raphael, and Jacob Fox.

GRAHAM, WILLIAM, (no petition;) in equal portions to children, Robert Graham, Ella Graham, Jessie G. Hawley, Marion G. Moses, and Katherine G. McGibbon.

HARDY, WILLIAM JOHN, (Dec. 13, 1914;) no realty; personalty about $10,000; to Henry Bray, $500; Rachel Louise Thompson, real estate and personal; Louis Hughes, residue of estate.

HAWKINS, CHARLOTTE M., (Dec. 12, 1914;) realty and personalty under $2,500; to Flora A Colt, $1,000 and unknown; William H. Mills, unknown; nominal bequests to George C. Mills, Irving P. Mills, Frederick L. Mills, Jennie Gray, Emma Payne, Ella Hoyt Mills, Mabel T. Mills, Dorothy L. Mills, Eva Young Mills, Gertrude L. George, Sarah C. Mills, Alvira B. Travers, Amanda Davis, Ella F. Mills, C. D. Mills, Belle Lothian, Mrs. Ella Hill, and Fanny Allen.

HERR, PATRICK, (Feb. 22;) no realty; personalty, $225; all to Annie Hogan.

LOGELING, MARIA, (Jan. 25;) no realty; personalty, $522; to Edgar and Sylvia Logeling, $300 each; residue to Charles Logeling.

MACY, HELEN M., (Feb. 16;) realty and personalty upward of $10,000; to May H. Macy and Agnes L. Wheeler, entire estate in equal portions.

MULLER, CECILIA O., (Feb. 19;) no realty; personalty, $4,000; to Jessie E. Muller, $2,533; Natalie I. Muller, $1,266; Hermine Wieckens, $200.

O'CONNOR, ADDIE FRANCES BRUSH, (Feb. 15;) details elsewhere.

POMROY, MARY EDNA, (Feb. 19;) details elsewhere.

SHAFFER, N. MELMAN, Jr., (no petition;) all to widow, Marjorie Shaffer.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Forecast:

N. Car. and S. Car.—Fair Sat. Sun. probably rain; moderate, variable winds.

Ga.—Cloudy Sat. Sun. rain; moderate, variable winds, becoming e.

Fla.—Cloudy Sat., probably rain in extreme n. w. Sun. rain; moderate, variable winds.

Ala.—Cloudy, followed by rain Sat. Sun. rain and colder; fresh e. winds.

Miss.—Rain Sat. Sun. clearing and colder; fresh s. e. winds.

La.—Rain Sat. Sun. fair and colder; fresh s. e. winds, probably increasing.

East. Texas—Rain Sat. Sun. fair and colder; increasing e. and s. e. winds, probably shifting to n. w. Sat. night.

West. Texas—Rain, followed by clearing and colder Sat. Sun. fair.

Utah and N. Dak.—Fair Sat. and Sun.

Okla.—Rain Sat. Sun. cloudy and colder.

Ark.—Rain Sat. Sun. clearing and colder.

Tenn. and Ky.—Cloudy Sat., probably rain in w. Sun. rain and colder.

Ind.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably followed by rain or snow.

Ohio—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, followed by snow in n. and rain or snow in s.; fresh n. winds.

Ill.—Cloudy Sat. Sun., rain in s. and rain or snow in n.; fresh n. e. and e. winds.

Lower Mich. and Wis.—Fair Sat. Sun. cloudy, probably snow in s.; fresh n., shifting to e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Fair Sat. and probably Sun.

Minn.—Fair Sat., except probably snow in extreme s. Sun., fair.

Iowa—Snow Sat. Sun., cloudy and colder, probably snow in e.

Mo.—Rain Sat. and probably Sun.; colder Sun.

S. Dak.—Snow, followed by clearing Sat. Sun., fair.

Neb.—Snow and colder Sat. Sun., fair.

Kan.—Rain, turning into snow, and colder Sat. Sun., fair.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..6:37|Sun sets..5:50|Moon sets..5:28

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	5:47	6:16	12:17	12:00
Governors Island	6:21	6:49	12:17	12:55
Hell Gate	8:11	8:39	1:57	2:35

Arrived—Friday, Feb. 26.

SS Dante Alighieri, Palermo, Feb. 4.
SS Iroquois, London, Feb. 7.
SS Sant' Anna, Palermo, Feb. 10.
SS Demara, Colon, Feb. 11.
SS Caserta, Genoa, Feb. 11.
SS Zulia, Curacao, Feb. 18.
SS Mexico, Gibara, Feb. 14.
SS Shenandoah, St. Nazaire, Feb. 10.
SS City of Montgomery, Savannah, Feb. 23.
SS Delaware, Philadelphia, Feb. 27.
SS Jamestown, Norfolk, Feb. 27.
SS San Marcos, Key West, Feb. 23.
SS Rondo, Rotterdam, Feb. 10.
SS Minnesota, Jamaica, Feb. 20.
SS Oceana, Bermuda, Feb. 23.
SS Zacapa, Jamaica, Feb. 21.
SS Nora, Huelva, Feb. 11.
SS Oxelosund, Port Talbot, Feb. 4.
SS Baltic, Liverpool, Feb. 17.
SS Allianca, Colon, Feb. 20.
SS Hugin, Bocas del Toro, Feb. 18.
SS El Norte, Galveston, Feb. 20.
SS Perfection, Sabine, Feb. 15.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Bretagne	Newcastle	Feb.	2
Gibraltar	Gibraltar	Feb.	2
City of Memphis	Bremen	Feb.	5
Aurania	Genoa	Feb.	6
Zamora	Copenhagen	Feb.	7
Celia	Balboa	Feb.	15
Zaandyk	Fayal	Feb.	16
Zulia	La Guayra	Feb.	12
Denis	Barbados	Feb.	19
Caserta	Naples	Feb.	12
Ryswyk	Port Talbot	Feb.	9
Edgar H. Vance	Balboa	Feb.	17
Poolster	Port Talbot	Feb.	9
Lenape	Jacksonville	Feb.	24

DUE TOMORROW.

St. Louis	Spain	Feb.	12
Cameronia	Glasgow	Feb.	20
Belgrano	Balboa	Feb.	18
Heros	Cardiff	Feb.	13
Monterey	Havana	Feb.	23
Djibouti	Gibraltar	Feb.	13
Hawaiian	Cristobal	Feb.	20
Samland	London	Feb.	14

DUE MONDAY.

New York	Liverpool	Feb.	20
Gascoyle	Gibraltar	Feb.	11
Chicago	Havre	Feb.	20
St. Joseph	Marseilles	Feb.	12
Borinquen	San Juan	Feb.	24
Corozal	San Juan	Feb.	24
Calamares	Cristobal	Feb.	22
Antilles	New Orleans	Feb.	24
El Oriente	Galveston	Feb.	24
Lampasas	Mobile	Feb.	23
Roma	Lisbon	Feb.	20
Comet	New Orleans	Feb.	20

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lusitania, Liverpool	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Stampalia, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
St. Paul, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Finland, Azores	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kristianiafjord, Bergen	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Touraine, Havre	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Oceana, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Carolina, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bella, Santiago	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Rio Grande, Brunswick		3:00 P.M.
Pastores, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cymric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Comanche, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
San Marcos, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Trafalgar, Havana		12:00 M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Dunstan, Para	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.

SAIL MONDAY.

Hamilton, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.
Melderskin, Pernambuco		12:00 M.
S. V. Luckenbach, San Diego		12:00 M.

SAIL TUESDAY.

Potsdam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Maraval, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Korona, St. Thomas	11:30 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Sant' Anna, Marseilles		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Cretan, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Madison, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 26.

SS New York, Liverpool to New York, was reported 1,360 miles E. at 4 P. M. 26th; due March 1, afternoon. American Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Lyra, San Francisco to New York, was 935 miles N. W. of Balboa at 8 P. M. 25th.

SS Radiant, Sabine to New York, was 100 miles E. of Sand Key at noon.

SS Gulfoil, Port Arthur to New York, was 33 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Lampasas, Mobile to New York, was 133 miles S. of Tampa Bar at noon.

SS Comet, Baton Rouge to New York, was 276 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.

SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 272 miles S. at noon.

SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 249 miles E. of Galveston at noon.

SS El Oriente, Galveston to New York, was 55 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS Edgar H. Vance, Colon to New York, was 250 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS Colorado, Galveston to New York, was 140 miles W. of Tortugas at 7 P. M.

SS San Marcos, Galveston to New York, was 80 miles S. at noon.

SS Antilles, New Orleans to New York, was 80 miles N. E. of Havana at 7 P. M.

SS Monterey, Cienfuegos to New York, was 220 miles S. of Hatteras at 7 P. M.

SS Algonquin, Santo Domingo to New York, left Monti Cristi at 9 P. M. 25th.

Foreign Ports

Arrived.

SS Vestris, at Havre, Feb. 22.
SS Baldersby, at Bari, Feb. 12.
SS Nordpol, at Gothenburg, Feb. 16.
SS Baron Balfour, at St. Nazaire, Feb. 19.
SS Prins der Nederlanden, at Amsterdam, Feb. 23.
SS Pioneer, at Copenhagen, Feb. 23.
SS Windermere, at Barbados, Feb. 23.
SS Georgian, at Balboa, Feb. 26.
SS Advance, at Cristobal, Feb. 26.
SS Lewis Luckenbach, at Cristobal, Feb. 26.
SS Ancon, at Cristobal, Feb. 26.

Sailed.

SS Orseolo, from Palermo, Feb. 17.
SS Minelaos, from Genoa, Feb. 20.
SS Skogstad, from St. Lucia, Feb. 25.

Passed.

SS Titania, New York for Naples, passed Gibraltar.
SS Great City, New York for Falmouth, passed the Lizard.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Guam, (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport	Feb.	28
Hawaii, Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Mar.	1
Japan, Corea, and China (via Seattle) (specially addressed only)—Shidzuoka Maru	Mar.	4
Japan, Corea, China, and Philippines (via Seattle)—Oanfa	Mar.	4

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

France—Close at 11 A. M. Feb. 27, SS Touraine.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Feb. 27, SS Themistocles, and at 5 P. M. March 8, SS Carpathia.
Liberia—Close at 12 M. March 1, SS Tamele.

Post Office Notice.

Postmaster Morgan announces that commencing March 1, 1915, the prepaid rate of postage applicable to letters mailed in British Honduras addressed for delivery in the United States will be 1 penny an ounce or fraction thereof, and to letters mailed in the United States addressed for delivery in British Honduras 2 cents an ounce or fraction thereof. Letters unpaid or insufficiently prepaid will be dispatched to destination, subject on delivery to a charge equal to double the amount of the short payment. The arrangement above referred to applies only to British Honduras. The letter rate to all other British Colonies, except the Bahamas and Newfoundland, remains as heretofore, 5 cents for the first ounce or fraction thereof, and 3 cents for each additional ounce or fraction thereof.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Permission has been granted to the Principal of P. S. 82, Queens, to hold the session of the kindergarten in that school between 12:30 and 3 P. M.

The Board of Education has authorized the organization of prevocational classes in P. S. 45, the Bronx, in the seventh and eighth years.

The sum of $6,989.25 has been appropriated from the school building fund to pay the bill of the Superintendent of State Prisons for furniture of P. S. 169, Brooklyn.

Jonah J. Goldstein has been appointed as a member of the local School Board of District 2.

George T. Vaules, a senior teacher in P. S. 12, Stapleton, S. I., has been transferred to P. S. 9, New Dorp, S. I.

Herman E. Goldschmidt has been appointed as an accountant in the Bureau of Supplies.

The classes occupying the portable buildings at Kings Highway and East Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, have been made an annex to P. S. 153.

An annex of P. S. 152 will be established in the portable buildings now being erected at Glenwood Road and East Thirty-seventh Street, Brooklyn.

Mary L. Storm, a teacher in P. S. 155, Brooklyn, has been transferred to P. S. 32, Brooklyn. Hildegard M. Becker has been transferred from P. S. 30 to P. S. 107, Manhattan. Elsie Richter, as teacher of non-vocational subjects has been transferred to the Manhattan Trade School for Girls.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Atlantic Coast storm has moved to Nova Scotia, diminishing greatly, but it is still causing a continuation of west gales along the Middle Atlantic and New England Coasts and snow flurries in New England and New York.

Another storm area occupies the Rio Grande Valley and the southern Rocky Mountain region, causing rains in the West Gulf and South Plains States and rains or snows in the North Plains States and the Rocky Mountain and Plateau regions.

Temperature has fallen considerably in the North Atlantic and West Gulf States and the south Rocky Mountain region, but changed little elsewhere.

The Southwestern storm will advance northeastward and be attended by rains and snows Saturday in the Mississippi Valley, the Middle Plains States, and the middle Rocky Mountain region. On Sunday this disturbance will probably cause rains in the South Atlantic and East Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley and scattered snows in the Lake region.

The weather will be fair Saturday and Sunday in New England and New York, while in the Middle Atlantic States fair weather Saturday will be followed by increasing cloudiness Sunday, with probably rain or snow by night.

Temperature will fall Saturday in the Middle Plains States and the southern Rocky Mountain region and Sunday in the West Gulf States and the middle Mississippi Valley.

Winds along the North Atlantic Coast will be strong west and northwest, diminishing Saturday and Sunday; Middle Atlantic Coast, fresh west and northwest; South Atlantic Coast, light to moderate variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND SUNDAY.

Eastern New York and New England—Fair Saturday and Sunday.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Saturday. Sunday, cloudy, probably rain or snow.

Western New York—Cloudy Saturday, probably snow flurries near the lakes. Sunday, unsettled.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer, at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	14	28	4 P. M.	43	37
6 A. M.	18	34	6 P. M.	40	36
9 A. M.	22	29	9 P. M.	37	31
12 M.	35	32	11 P. M.	36	30

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 34; for the corresponding date last year it was 28; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 32.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 30, at 8 P. M. it was 33. Maximum temperature, 39 degrees at 12:01 A. M.; minimum, 28 degrees at 8:30 A. M. Humidity, 62 per cent. at 8 A. M., 51 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.62 inches, at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.72 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

	Loss.
A. M.	
6:00—56 Ft. Washington Av.; 5th Av. Bond & Mortgage Co.	None
9:30—116 Ludlow St.; Mary Lebowitz	Slight
10:35—314 Alex. Av.; Eugene McGuire	Slight
11:05—15-17 Doyers St.; Mrs. — Neary	None
11:20—1,274 1 Av.; John Kulnan	Not given
P. M.	
1:30—56 E. 107 St.; Jacob Friedman	Slight
1:40—7 Hester St.; Joseph Elsman	Slight
8:05—118 Spring St.; M. Rosenberg	$300
10:40—22 2d Av.; Harry Dolitsky	Slight
10:50—111 W. 42d St., Drake's Restaurant	Slight
10:50—546 W. 23 St.; Harry Borror	Slight

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The written test for pilot will be held on March 5. There are fifty-three candidates.

Applications for male supervising nurse will be received from March 3 to March 17.

Applications for fire telegraph expert will be received from March 2 to March 16.

United States.

The commission announces for March 8 at the New York Custom House a competitive examination for assistant chemist in chemical metallurgy, for men only, to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce, at salaries varying from $1,200 to $1,820 a year. The duties will relate to chemical research in alloys and metals. Competitors will be examined in general physics, general chemistry chemical metallurgy, education and experience. Applicants must not have reached their thirtieth birthday on the date of the examination. There will be held on the same date a competitive examination for mycologist, for men only, to fill a vacancy at a salary of $1,700 a year, in the Bureau of Science, Manila. The duties will be to have full charge of the work on fungi and fungous diseases and to undertake general taxonomic work on Philippine fungi. Competitors will be examined in mycology, publications or thesis, education and experience Applicants must not have reached their fortieth birthday on the date of the examination. Further information as to these two examinations may be obtained from the commission, Washington, D. C.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army Orders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Capt. W. E. Murray, C. A. C., detailed in Q. M. C. March 2, will proceed to Ft. Rosecrans, Cal., for duty as Q. M. and by letter to Comdg. General, Western Department.

1st Lt. K. P. Williams, 26 Inf., to duty with org. militia of Oregon as inspr.-instr.

Orders Feb. 19, relating to 1st Lt. P. R. Manchester, 27 Inf., revoked.

Capt. E. W. Miller, M. C., to Reed Hosp'l, sick.

Orders Feb. 16, relating to Capt. O. R. Wolfe, 16 Inf., revoked.

Maj. M. J. Henry, Q. M. C., now in New York City, proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty as assistant to depot Q. M.

Leaves: 1st Lt. M. M. Garrett, 29 Inf., 3 days; Col. H. C. Schumm, C. A. C., 4 months, and 1st Lt. E. F. Haines, M. R. C., 2 months.

Navy Orders.

(J. G.) Lt. W. W. Wilson, the North Dakota, to Charleston (S. C.) Yard.

A. Paymaster F. C. Beck, Naval Pay Officers' School, to the Petrel.

Gunner T. Nylund, the North Carolina, to the Olympia.

Carp. C. P. Baker to recvg. ship at Boston.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Kansas and Montana at Guacanayabo Bay; Cummings and Benham at Santa Cruz del Sur; Mayrant and Perkins at New York Yard; Tonopah, E-1, and E-2 at Key West; Des Moines at Guantanamo; Terry and Rocket at Norfolk; Raleigh at San Francisco, and the Preston at Dry Tortugas.

Sailed—Preston, Pensacola for Key West; McDougal, Burrows, Drayton, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Patterson, Trippe, and the Paulding, Cienfuegos for Guacanayabo Bay; Vulcan, Philadelphia for Melville, R. I.; Tecumseh, Norfolk for Washington; Ontario, New York Yard for Guantanamo; Minnesota, South Carolina, and Texas, Guantanamo for Guacanayabo Bay.

The Orion is due to sail from Philadelphia for Hampton Roads today, and from Hampton Roads for Guantanamo about March 1.

The Des Moines, now at Guantanamo, has been ordered to Vera Cruz, Mexico, to relieve the Delaware. On being relieved by the Des Moines the Delaware will proceed from Vera Cruz to Guantanamo to rejoin the fleet.

The Commander in Chief, Asiatic fleet, has cabled the department that he has temporarily transferred his flag from the Saratoga to the Mohican, and asks that cables for his office be addressed to the latter vessel; he also asks that mail for his officers be sent to the Saratoga, as heretofore.

Coast Guard.

2d Lt. J. F. McGourty to the Miami.

3d Lts. J. M. Trilrick to the Manhattan for temporary duty; E. G. Rose, engineers, the Windom, to the department for temporary duty; L. V. Kielhorn, the Pamlico, to the Seminole, and E. H. Smith, the Seminole, to the Acushnet.

Boatswain A. M. Totzke, the Itasca, to New York for duty as acting master's mate.

C. Heinzel appointed gunner from date of oath.

GO TO BERMUDA
"40 HOURS FROM FROST TO FLOWERS"
ROUND TRIP $25. AND UP.
Restful Isles of Loveliness offering all outdoor sports.
Send for beautifully illustrated Bermuda Gov't Tourists' Guide.
TWIN SCREW "BERMUDIAN"
Sails Every Wednesday—Carries U. S. Mails.
Fastest, Newest and only Steamer landing passengers without transfer.
WEST INDIES Delightful cruises, about 28 days. S. S. "GUIANA" sails from New York March 12; S. S. "PARIMA," March 26.
Apply to A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 29 B'way, N. Y. Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2081 B'way or 264 & 561 Fifth Av., N. Y., or Any Ticket Agent.

CUNARD
Established 1840
EUROPE VIA LIVERPOOL
LUSITANIA
Fastest and Largest Steamer now in Atlantic Service Sails
SATURDAY, FEB. 27, 10 A.M.
Cameronia....Sat., Mar. 6, NOON
*Orduna.....Sat., Mar. 20, 10 A.M.
LUSITANIA..Sat., Mar. 27, 10 A.M.
Cameronia....Sat., Apr. 3, NOON
*Transylvania..Sat., Apr. 10, 10 A.M.
*Calls at Halifax Eastbound.
Spain—the Riviera—Italy—Greece
The Azores, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Piraeus
CARPATHIA....Tuesday, March 16, Noon
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

American Line
American Steamers
Under the American Flag
Cabin and 3rd Class Passengers Only.
New York—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R
St. Paul, Feb. 27, noon | New York, Mar. 6, noon
Atlantic Transport Line
New York—London. Pier 58, N. R.
MINNEHAHA........MARCH 27, 8 A. M.
White Star Line
N. Y.—Liverpool, Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Cymric.......Feb. 27 | Baltic......Mar. 3
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa
†Under the American Flag
*†FINLAND, FEB. 27, NOON
*Omit Azores.
Canopic, Mar. 16, 10 A. M. | Cretic, Apr. 6
Company's Office, 9 Broadway, New York.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for HAVRE
LA TOURAINE . Feb. 27, 3 P. M.
CHICAGO . . . Mar. 6, 3 P. M.
NIAGARA . . . Mar. 13, 3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU . Mar. 20, 3 P. M.
FOR INFORMATION APPLY
Company's Office, 19 State St., N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE
Royal Mail Twin-Screw Steamships
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CAMERONIA, March 6, Noon
Calling at LIVERPOOL.
From Pier 64, N. R., foot W. 24th St.
New Twin-Screw Geared Turbine
TUSCANIA, March 20, Noon
From Cunard Dock, foot W. 14th St.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N.Y.

FABRE LINES
TO PARIS AND ALL OTHER EUROPEAN POINTS
VIA THE MEDITERRANEAN
S.S. Sant'Anna..Mar. 2* | S.S. Madonna..Mar. 16**
S.S. Roma.......Mar. 8† | S.S. Patria.....Mar. 25*
*To Naples & Marseilles. **To Marseilles Direct.
†From Providence, Mar. 9, to Azores, Lisbon, Barcelona, Marseilles.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N.Y.

CALIFORNIA TOURS TO PANAMA EXPOSITIONS
FRANK TOURIST CO.
396 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 5430 Franklin.

FLORIDA NOW THE WINTER RESORT OF THE WORLD.
Some Steamship Co., 561 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

WARD LINE
New York to
HAVANA AND POINTS IN CUBA
Sailings Thursdays and Saturdays.
NASSAU
Weekly service from New York and direct connections with Havana.
AROUND CUBA CRUISE
23 Days $95
Next Sailing
S. S. "MONTEREY," March 5th
Excellent service, spacious passenger quarters. Booklets, rates and schedules will be promptly supplied on application.
NEW YORK and CUBA MAIL S. S. CO.
(Ward Line)
General Offices, Pier 14 E.R., New York

Ideal Tourist Route
"Under the American Flag"
to
BERMUDA
on the
American Twin-Screw Mail
S. S. "OCEANA"
Largest, steadiest and most luxurious steamship in Southern Service. Sailings enable you to spend Two Full Days at Bermuda, or longer if you wish.
Send for Beautiful Booklet.
Bermuda-American S. S. Co.
R. M. Much, Gen'l Passenger Agent, 1460 Broadway, at 42d Street. Phone, Bryant 4671. New York.

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE
$3 Direct Between NEW YORK & PORTLAND
Reduced Fares All Points. 'Phone 8980 Cort.
EASTERN STEAMSHIP CORPORATION.

BAY STATE LINE
$2.55 BOSTON $2.55
Worcester, $3.60; Providence direct, $1.80
OUTSIDE STATEROOMS, $1.00.
Daily, including Sunday, 5:00 P. M.
From Pier 19, E. R. 'Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 29th St.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.
COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Via Boat and Rail $2.60
PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.60
Week days and Sundays at 5 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown office, Broadway and 23d St. Telephone Spring 9491.

FALL RIVER LINE
TO BOSTON $3.00
Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5 P. M. Music.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.

CENTRAL HUDSON LINE.
Str. Homer Ramsdell, special today, (Saturday,) Franklin St., 12 o'clock noon, for Newburgh, Highland Falls, etc. Sundays, Franklin St., 9; W. 129th St., 9:30 A. M.

GARY SAYS AGITATION HAS HURT NATION

Era of Investigation and Attack Inspired by Improper Motives, He Asserts.

LAUDS 'GREAT NEWSPAPERS'

And Hails with Pleasure the Growing Influence of Conscientious Editorial Writers.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 26.—Elbert H. Gary, Chairman of the United States Steel Corporation, was to speak tonight at the alumni dinner of the University of Pittsburgh. He was taken ill, however, a few minutes before he was to talk, and his address was read to the diners.

At the outset he said that the present was an era of indiscriminate criticism and that the whole country, from an economic and a moral standpoint, had been greatly injured by agitation, investigation, and attack inspired by improper, if not dishonest, motives.

"These efforts," he went on, "sometimes take the form of individual work, investigations by committees or commissions created by the Legislatures or Congresses, or, in exceptional cases, even by judicial branches of Government, such as Grand Juries, with their inquisitorial power. Oftentimes the investigators are not only utterly incompetent, but they are prejudiced and willfully repress many of the pertinent and material facts. They seek to produce for circulation and criticism only information calculated to bring reproach upon the persons involved in the inquiry.

"Most important to consider is the criticism of the individual. Whatever his profession or avocation, especially if he is successful or for any reason becomes prominent, he may be subjected to criticism, and often undeserved. A man sometimes feels that he will be condemned if he does and condemned if he does not. He may occupy a position between separate interests which conflict, and, with a disposition to act impartially, he is blamed by both. If he is associated with the management of corporate interests, the stockholder not infrequently claims too little is paid to him and too much to the employe, and the latter complains he is unfairly treated in order to favor the former.

"In many cases the same question arises where the pecuniary interests of the holders of corporation securities are not always the same as those of others who may be affected by the decisions and action of the management. And then, to make matters worse, governmental agencies sometimes interfere with the claim that the corporation has benefited one interest to the prejudice of another.

"In the last decade there has been more abuse, more slander, more personal attack, and more demagogy, and, as a consequence, more injury to the general public than ever before. No complaint of criticism, agitation, or investaigation can reasonably be made provided the facts call for it. On the contrary, the circle of those who may be included should be and will be enlarged.

"Circumstances seem to show that we are approaching the time when the investigator will be investigated; when the criticiser will be criticised; when committees and commissions will be brought before other similar bodies for judgment. It would be interesting to the public if it could be informed of the real motives which have prompted some of the official inquiries and if it could learn of the unfair methods which have been sometimes pursued, and if it should know the amount of governmental funds which have been appropriated for the use of committees and how they have been disbursed; in fact, if some of those participating could be subjected to the same scrutiny which they have exercised.

"But connected with the subject of criticism, there is an agreeable truth which is worthy of particular emphasis. There are at present many able, honest, and fearless editorial writers, who are in the habit of discussing the important questions of the day; who have the ability to write forcibly and logically, and, therefore, convincingly; who are conscientious in their treatment of all questions strictly on their merit; and who pass judgment with no thought of fear or favor. They discriminate between the good and the bad, the reasonable and the unreasonable. These writers are having a marked influence. They are more popular than ever before, for the public is quite disposed to be fair and impartial; and the number is increasing.

"The general attitude of the great newspapers of today is fair and just. They influence and are influenced by the general public. They reflect the general sentiment. This is most important in considering the future welfare of this country.

"If the picture which I have imperfectly drawn is a true one, then the course before us, which leads to prosperity, success and happiness, is plain, and we will pursue it. We must conduct affairs in our charge with the expectation that we will be criticized. We must square our conduct with principles we believe to be right and just to all concerned. And what is true of use who are present is just as true of all others. High position or low, power or weakness, wealth or poverty, shall be no ground for immunity. From the greatest nation to the lowest subject, all are to be treated alike and judgment rendered accordingly. We must accord proper treatment to all and we will command the same for ourselves."

Earlier in the day the University conferred on Judg Gary the degree of Doctor of Science.

AN INCREASE IN IMPORTS.

Those at This Port Last Week Were Nearly $20,000,000.

Both general imports and those of dry goods took a big jump in the week ended Feb. 20, according to the Custom House report issued yesterday. Imports in the general class increased more than $6,000,000 and dry goods $1,659,174 over the previous week. General imports for the week totaled $17,404,469, compared with $11,251,313 the week before and $12,526,319 the week before that.

Aniline colors had a value of $19,650 and indigo $5,105. The bulk of these dyestuffs was brought over by the American steamship City of Macon direct from Bremen. Argol imports totaled $72,060 and dyewood extract $1,332. Chemical salts were appraised at $23,242; jewelry, precious stones, and watches at $628,657, and leather, hides, and findings at $3,458,877, a big gain over previous weeks. Of the latter amount $3,247,609 represented undressed hides. India rubber, manufactures, and waste aggregated $1,722,893. Argentine fresh beef entries were 5,367,500 pounds, valued at $500,950. Coffee had a value of $938,005 and cocoa $257,404.

Imports of dry goods for consumption totaled $2,852,424, silk entries being appraised at $786,896. The week before these entres had a value of $1,198,250 and $4,036,755 in the same week last year. Withdrawals of dry goods from bonded warehouses last week amounted to $839,607, while those entered for warehouse totaled $937,028. Withdrawals the corresponding week last year amounted to $935,845, while the entries were $714,478.

Wool Prices Rise.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—There were 9,700 bales offered at the wool auction sales today. Vigorous American buying caused good merinos to rise from 10 to 15 per cent. over the previous auctions, long-haired greasy making occasionally 20 per cent. advance. Americans secured many lots of greasy, and they paid as high as 2s 5d for fine Victorian scoureds. Crossbreds hardened in sympathy with merinos, and are now 5 to 10 per cent. higher. The market was strong and excited throughout.

New Postage Rate to Honduras.

Postmaster Morgan announced yesterday that the postage rate hereafter for letters from Honduras to the United States would be a cent an ounce, and from the United States 2 cents an ounce. This arrangement only applies to British Honduras.

AUTHORIZE BOND ISSUE.

Ohio Commission Approves N. Y. Central Reorganization Plan.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Feb. 26.—Another step in the reorganization of New York Central Railroad properties was taken today when the Ohio Public Utilities Commission authorized the issue of $70,000,000 4 per cent. bonds to refund $90,578,400 3½ per cent. bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company by the New York Central Railroad Company. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company had guaranteed the bonds of the New York Central and Hudson River.

The commission also authorized the New York Central Railroad Company to issue supplemental indentures on mortgages which will protect on actual property of the new company about $250,000,000 bonds issued by the old New York Central and Lake Shore companies.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 26.—Incorporated today:

Dillman Bakery, Queens, food products, $2,000,000; M. E. Anthony, L. P. Sanger, Sidney M. Oscher, 645 West End Avenue, Manhattan.

D. D. Williamson & Co., drugs, chemicals, $200,000; G. H. Nixon, R. W. Swanson, J. T. Barry, 86 Fulton Street.

Allison Supply Co., merchandise, machinery, provisions, by-products, live stock, $150,000; S. A. Anderson, H. O. Coughlan, H. K. Wood, 36 Nassau Street.

Seubert Bearing Co., anti-friction devices, $1,000,000; W. E. Lowther, C. A. Whitney, L. H. Seubert, Hotel Marseilles, 103d Street and Broadway.

Allen Glove Co., Gloversville, gloves, mittens, $35,000; F. Van Wie Blood, S. G. and Richard B. Allen, Gloversville.

Automatic Street Car Transfer Co., transfer machines, devices, $25,000; T. B. Hoy, H. H. Waller, Frederick F. Kudalla, 209 West 127th Street.

The Trans-Lux Co., day-night moving picture screen, $100,000; J. F. R., F. S., and E. A. Troeger, 41 Park Row.

Premium Dairy Co., dairy produce, $75,000; F. H., H. A., and H. A. Rusch, Jr., 265 Grant Av., Brooklyn.

Mars Air Purifier Co., machinery, apparatus, $60,000; F. H. Lee, R. C. Hull, John C. Mars, 550 Riverside Drive.

Manhattan Cloak, Suit and Fur Co., wearing apparel, $40,000; M. Katz, L. Loewenstein, L. R. Salomon, 258 Riverside Drive.

B. H. K. Manufacturing Co., merchandise, provisions, supplies, realty, contracting, construction, $25,000; J. A. Loope, F. S. Jones, C. Blauvelt, 149 Broadway.

Inter-State Equipment Corpn., Albany, contracting, construction, wagons, live stock, boats, lumber, $25,000; B. Jermain Savage, S. E. Porter, A. S. Lyon, 316 Ontario Street, Albany.

Aetna Boiler Works, $20,000; J. S. Da Costa, C. J. Koller, H. L. Lindemann, 30 Church Street.

The A. B. Martin Wholesale Grocery Co., Sidney, $17,000; B. Cook Broadfoot, Georgia H. Baird, A. B. Martin, Sidney.

S. and S. Garment Mfg. Co., wearing apparel, $15,000; M. J. Karash, S. and M. Shapiro, 920 St. John's Avenue, Bronx.

The Whitney Seaside Co., realty, conduct hotels, cafes, bath houses, moving pictures, theatricals, $10,000; G. E. and A. Sterck, 2,632 East 25th Street, Brooklyn.

The Chester Drug Co., $10,000; E. Drohan, E. L. Blackman, P. C. Magnus, 278 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

Cleveland Holding Co., realty, $10,000; S. H. Schwartz, S. M. and M. M. Robinson, Railway Exchange Building, Chicago, Ill.

The Tuckerton Home and Land Co., realty, agency, brokerage, $10,000; G. Baer, B. Rodus, E. Fisher, 255 West 15th Street.

Sea Wolf Producing Co., theatrical, amusements, $9,000; W. M. Card, T. F. Garrity, B. Stern, 431 Riverside Drive.

A. W. W. Co., realty, $10,000; C. J. Lipman, W. H. and A. M. Werfelman, 277 East 198th Street.

Ideal Ladies' Shop, Brooklyn, wearing apparel, $10,000; M. H. Salzer, I. J. Greenberg, A. Brody, 1,532 Minford Place, Bronx.

The Distillers' Agency, liquors, $10,000; S. Pett, C. Jacobs, D. H. M. Davis, 478 Central Park West.

Hippo Waterproofing Sales Co., general selling agent, commission, $6,000; C. Jacobs, H. Brill, F. G. Lockwood, 149 Broadway.

Turchin Bros., hats, caps, $5,000; S. Lorber, S. and I. Turchin, 71 East Third Street.

Minnie C. Ryan, Inc., Brooklyn, realty, $5,000; M. Seglin, J. T. and M. C. Ryan, 875 Sterling Place, Brooklyn.

The Ethlas Press, Nyack, printing, publishing, $5,000; A. and G. R. Schaab, F. W. Briggs, Nyack.

Modern Eve Co., theatrical, amusement, $5,000; H. Askin, W. Norris, J. Cort, 1,476 Broadway.

Wm. F. Siefert, Inc., Brooklyn, fish, fruits, vegetables, poultry, groceries, $5,000; E. Blauvelt, W. F. and J. Seifert, 425 East 29th Street, Brooklyn.

Aviauto Manufacturing Co., auto, aeroplane radiators, accessories, $5,000; S. F. Miller, M. Baier, H. A. Law, 8 West 101st Street.

Capital increases: Sterling Toys Incorporation, New York, $5,000 to $42,000; Austin Baldwin & Co., Manhattan, $60,000 to $80,000; Fitch Publishing Co., New York, $10,000 to $15,000.

Capital reductions: Ocma Realty Co., New York, $30,000 to $28,000; Eastern Gravel Corp., Mount Sinai, $200,000 to $85,000.

Authorizations: Walker Ice Cream Co., Warren Borough, Penn., $150,000; P. Jacobson, Kiantone, Chautauqua Co., N. Y.; Boston Fastener Co., Portland, Maine, patented articles, $500,000; A. P. Bennett, 144 West 37th Street, Manhattan.

Voluntary dissolutions: Cohen & Levine, Outer Garment Co., Manhattan; Willard H. Roberts Drug Co., Utica; Edward F. Higgins, livery, Rochester.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 26.—Charters filed:

Butcher Amusement Company, Asbury Park, amusement. Capital, $150,000. Incorporators, J. Walter Butcher, S. H. Colvert, Herman E. Shubert, Asbury Park.

Edward Holloway Company, Camden, real estate. Capital, $125,000; incorporators, Edward Holloway, Harry W. Hohstrom, Camden; Ida C. McNab, Catonville, Md.

D. W. McGee Construction Company, Newark, construction. Capital, $100,000; incorporators, Hugh F. McGilligan, Daniel W. McGee, Frank K. Casey, Newark.

Yards, Trenton, to deal in laces and dress goods. Capital, $50,000. Incorporators, Louis H. Cohen, Charles S. Hydeman, Trenton; Edwin M. Hydeman, New York.

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

SALESMAN,—High-class salesman wanted for pile fabric cloak house; salary and commission. Before interview is granted we must know amount business done, territory covered, and last employer. Z 330 Times Annex.

COMPLETE PLANT, 16 to 20 machines, cutting tables, irons, &c., wanted by dress manufacturer. Woman's Wear Co., Newark, N. J.

JOBBER is looking at children's, junior's, and misses' cloaks for the Fall, 1915. Call with samples, H. Goldstein & Co., 473 B'way.

Contractors wanted for ladies' silk waists. Call all next week with samples, between 4 and 6, Room 1,121, 35 West 32d St.

Salesman with following to handle line crepe de chine underwear, on commission as side line; all territories. L 102 Times.

Large showroom space to let; suitable for ladies' ready-to-wear; best location in the city; reasonable. L 88 Times.

WE ARE OPEN for a large quantity of 36 or 42-inch French green serge. H. B. Schwartz, 15 West 20th St.

SILK DRESSES, $3.50 to $6.75, looked at today, commencing 2 o'clock. Alexander H. Meyer, 17 East 22d St.

WILL EXCHANGE Copenhagen, navy, American poplins for putty, 846. Room 1,126, 1,133 Broadway.

WE WANT misses' and junior suits, $5.50 to $7. Saturday, 11 o'clock, 7th floor, 144 West 27th St.

Jobber looking at linens and wash dresses; sample orders given. 8th floor, 32 W. 27th.

Spectacle cases wanted; liberal orders; must be reasonable. Stacy, 34 35th St., Brooklyn.

Jobber looking at coats and suits; snappy numbers. L. Botwinick, 15 West 24th.

LOOKING AT COTTON DRESSES.
118 West 29th St., 10th floor.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday...3½@4 per cent. for the best names.
Thursday...3½@4 " " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

⁂

A Promising Indication.

A factor in the piece goods market reports that he is gettting some duplicate orders on Spring goods. These he is compelled to forego accepting because the trouble they would give in manufacturing, with the heavyweight season on, would not compensate him at the price paid. These duplicates, he said, usually turn up in November. Coming as late as they have, he regards these orders as an indication of low stocks in the hands of both wholesaler and retailer, and thinks there is reason to believe that, despite reports to the contrary, there has been no overproduction.

⁂

No Exceptional Delay.

The road salesmen for the clothing manufacturers expect to begin their trips later than usual this year, but not as long after the customary time as it was at first thought would be the case. The piece goods openings, while late, were offset to a certain extent by a greater activity on the part of the manufacturers who will complete their selections in record time. It is generally believed that the salesmen should be out after Fall business about two weeks from the customary time. Some of the boys' clothing houses have already made up their lines and will be able to send them on the road early next month. On the whole, the salesmen feel optimistic over the prospects for the season, as they have reason to believe that stocks are lower because of the conservative buying of the past few seasons.

⁂

Worried by Ship Shortage.

Exporters of cotton goods in this market, particularly those who have taken sizable business in the kinds of cotton duck that are used for war purposes, are worrying as to how they will get their goods to their destination in the face of the present scarcity of carriers. The export manager of one large house told a TIMES reporter yesterday that all sailings of British vessels for March had been canceled save, possibly, one scheduled for the 6th. The shortage of ships is having a disturbing effect on the export trade in cotton goods with all parts of the world, but particularly so with the British Isles. Additional business was placed here on wide and army duck by buyers for the allied countries this week, the yardage of which is not known, for the reason that several of the orders were provisional. The aggregate yardage of the "sure" parts of these orders, however, is said to be large.

⁂

German Potash Profits Hurt.

The war has had a bad effect on the profits of the German Kali Syndicate, which controls the ouput of potash in Germany, attention to which was drawn recently by the announcement of an embargo on shipments of it and its manufactures, with certain exceptions, from that country. According to a Commerce Report, the 1914 turnover of the syndicate was approximately $37,128,000, against $45,696,000 in 1913. For the first seven months of 1914 the syndicate's business showed a gain of $2,618,000, and it is estimated that if war had not been declared the 1914 turnover would have been at least $49,980,000. Overhead charges in the operation of the works have risen considerably, and, besides an advance in raw materials, it is difficult now to get satisfactory workers. The war has retarded negotiations regarding the continuance of the syndicate, the report says, and at a meeting in the near future steps will be taken in this direction.

⁂

Paper Trade Looking Up.

There is at least one indication of improving business reported here, and that lies in the improvement the local paper trade tells of in the demand for the kind of stock that is used in advertising booklets and other publicity matter of this kind. While there has as yet been nothing in the shape of a boom in this paper, the demand for it has shown a steady improvement since the first of the year, and especially so since the beginning of this month. There is also a pretty good business being done now in the kind of paper that is used in the manufacture of ledgers and other office books, though there is no boom evident in this part of the market either. The price advances on the better grades of paper that followed the opening of the war have been maintained, and the market is steady generally as to price. The sort of paper that is used in books is none too active, but a fairly good business is being done in wrapping papers, &c.

⁂

Season for Anything.

The coat and suit manufacturer, who has complained in the past that it did not pay to be original, has little ground for his grievance this season. The number of styles is bewildering, and the latitude given the creative genius of the designers is as great as could be desired. The general lines of fashion are laid down, of course, but they permit of numerous interpretations. With a report to the effect that one Parisian house was compelled to alter its costumes in accordance with the wish of an American buyer, it becomes evident just how small a disturbing factor Paris will prove this season. The very freedom conferred by the war on the domestic manufacturers, however, has induced buyers to act conservatively in placing their orders, and this explains the lack of snap to present business. This feeling will wear off and the manufacturers will probably have a record before-Easter rush.

⁂

What Will Cotton Do?

Not a little anxiety is felt among sellers of gray goods regarding the course of cotton during the next few weeks. There are those in the market who think that the recent unsteadiness was due simply to sentiment brewed by the blowing up of the two American ships, while there are others who feel that cotton is too high, in the face of existing conditions, and that its strength is wholly artificial. Among the bulls are merchants who tell of quite liberal buying of cotton for investment by men who are well off, contending that this would not be done if much lower cotton prices were in sight. On the other hand, there are among the veteran merchants in the market men who feel that a sharp break in cotton is only a matter of weeks, May, to be exact. The extent of the break is dependent largely, these merchants say, on the amount of ground that is put under cotton. However, all of them are wary when it comes to expressing definite opinions as to what's going to happen in the next week or two.

⁂

Gray Goods Rather Quiet.

The usual Friday activity in gray goods was missing yesterday, but prices continued firm. Sales of 39-inch 68-72s were made at 4⅝ cents for immediate and near-by delivery, and some spot business was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 3¾ cents. Spot sales of 38½-inch 60-52s were made at 3¼ cents, though many of the mills were unwilling to sell these goods at less than a sixteenth higher. Reports were current that 60-48s could be had in a small way at 3⅛ cents, but here again most sellers were asking a sixteenth more for their goods. Little was done in the way of contract business. Some sales were made in sheetings, but for the most part these goods were quiet. Spot printcloth prices follow:

39-inch,	80-80s	5 1-16c	38½-inch,	64-56s	3⅞c
39-inch,	72-76s	5⅛c	38½-inch,	60-52s	3 5-16c
39-inch,	68-72s	4⅝c	38½-inch,	60-48s	3 3-16c
38½-inch,	64-64s	3 11-16c	27-inch,	64-60s	2⅝c
38½-inch,	64-60s	3¾c	27-inch,	56-52s	2¼c

⁂

One Reason Why Dating Exists.

What seems to be a plausible reason why more objection is not raised about selling goods on long datings was given to a TIMES reporter yesterday by a well-known lace men. "The first reason why the dating evil exists," he said, "is because the big houses countenance it and the smaller houses have to follow their lead to get any business. The big houses don't mind giving good datings because they make money out of them. For instance, they can borrow money from banks on sixty to ninety days' time around 3½ per cent., using this money to carry on their business while waiting for their payments to come in. In these payments come back 5 or 6 per cent., which is added to the cost of the goods, when they are priced originally, to cover just such emergencies. The retailers who get the dating bank on the selling house all right for the specified period, but they pay more interest than they would if they borrowed the money from the banks themselves and bought their goods for cash."

DR. AMOS M. KNAPP OUSTED.

Roosevelt Appointee Forced by Secretary McAdoo to Resign.

Dr. Amos M. Knapp, for the past twelve years Assistant Appraiser of the Seventh, or "Drug," Division of the Appraiser's office, resigned yesterday at the request of Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department in order to make way for the appointment of a Democrat to the $3,500 Federal place. Dr. Knapp was the village druggist at Oyster Bay and a friend of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who in 1903, as President, named him for the place he is now leaving. It was said last night that Herman Ridder had a candidate for the place.

The Seventh Division annually handles imports valued well above $100,000,000, the lines, besides drugs, including chemicals, toilet articles, sugar, confectionery, wool, hides, and miscellaneous goods.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

In Town.

LOUIS KAPLAN, 710 St. Nicholas Av., formerly President of the Kaplan Wool Stock Company, 47 Mercer Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy individually, with liabilities $161,000 and assets $274.

SAMUEL STRAUSS, chemist, 103 West Forty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,029 and assets $60.

THOMAS F. BURCHELL, real estate broker, 355 West Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $1,316 and no assets.

JULIUS L. BARTON, formerly a hotelkeeper at Millerton, N. Y., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities $4,836 and assets $300.

LOUIS M. HANDLEMAN.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Louis M. Handleman, dealer in men's furnishing goods, 52 East Twenty-third Street. He made an assignment on Wednesday.

SOLOMON BEER, shoe dealer, 310 East Fourth Street, against whom a creditors' petition in bankruptcy was filed on Dec. 15 and dismissed on Feb. 24, filed a voluntary petition, showing liabilities $3,156 and assets $1,000.

HARRY B. HOLLINS.—Judge Mayer dismissed the petition in bankruptcy filed Nov. 13, 1913, against Harry B. Hollins individually. He was senior partner in H. B. Hollins & Co., bankers and brokers.

DAVID A. DOYLE.—Judge Mayer authorized Douglas S. Schenck, receiver for David A. Doyle, leather goods, 6 Astor House and 268 and 508 Sixth Avenue, to continue business ten days. Fred W. Stelle, Morris Golland, and Daniel Greenwald were appointed appraisers of the assets here. Liabilities are $48,064, assets $81,453.

ABRAHAM SELWITZ, cloak manufacturer, 16 West Nineteenth Street, filed schedules showing liabilities $22,254, assets $23,870.

PHILIP H. MARKS, clothing manufacturer, 55 East Eleventh Street, filed schedules showing liabilities $5,586, actual assets $2,578.

F. CAMPAGNOLO, INC., shoe dealer, 615 West 181st Street, filed schedules showing liabilities $8,502, actual assets $2,910.

HERMAN ARENT, dealer in clothing, 68 Bowery, made an assignment to George Wolf. He also used the style of Arent Clothing Company.

ROSENBERG BROTHERS, manufacturers of clothing, 34 East Twelfth Street, made an assignment to Isidor D. Morrison.

JUDITH LENA STEIN, dealer in corsets, 3,944 Broadway, made an assignment to Solomon Boneparth.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY—Schedules in bankruptcy of Charles J. Ballentine, grocer, show liabilities of $29,960 and nominal assets of $23,262. There are $15,314 in secured claims.

Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 400 business failures in the United States during the week, against 538 for the previous week. The Middle States had 86, New England 27, Southern, 174, Western 59, Northwestern 22, and Far Western 32. Canada had 59, against 75 for the preceding week. About 88 per cent. of the total number of concerns failing had capital of less than $5,000, and 9 per cent. had from $5,000 to $20,000 capital.

JUDGMENTS.

The following judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Atkinson-Morse Destructor Co.—C. G. Wright, $294.
Aikenhead, Bailey & Donaldson, Inc.—Barrett Manufacturing Co., $845.
Adams, Floyd J. and Frank H.—P. Herder, $250.
Abelson, Theresa—T. Riehl, $3,227.
Anable, Arthur S.—S. Silberstein, $453.
A. G. Clark Co., Inc.—F. Engelhardt et al., $794.
Berkowitz, Philip—H. Siegel et al., $871.
Bennett Realty Co.—City of New York, $572.
Bayersdorfer, August—E. M. Davies, $332.
Brittingham, Beverly N.—Aug. Casiraghi, Inc., $136.
Bayer, Joseph—H. B. Singer, $225.
Belt Line Railway Corporation—L. Smith, $5,584.
Bensen, John H.—G. Willi, Jr., $8,481.
Baas, Carl A., and Wallace V. Hyatt—M. Klaas, $167.
Coleman & Krause, Inc.—Mathews Slate Company of New York, Incorporated, $172.
Cavanagh, James—City of New York, $272.
Cobb, George W., Jr.—Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, $2,899.
Cohen, Philip, and Isaac Davis—W. J. Grishaber, $178.
Cook, George D. and Arthur B. Turner—A. Peck, $29,564.
Diehl, Andrew, adm.—City of New York, $256.
Doner, Samuel—S. Breakstone et al., $158.
Etelson, Hyman—City of New York, $487.
Fitzpatrick, David—City of New York, $251.
Falk, Chaim H.—R. I. Convissar, $121.
Greenberg, Mendel W.—M. Toonker et al., $356.
Globe Feature Film Corporation—Greenwich Lithographing Co., Inc., $322.
Glass, George H., Jr.—City of New York, $135.
Greenspan, Augusta—Same, $243.
Goldstein, Michael—S. B. Frank, $140.
Griss, Otto J. and Sophie—L. Muller, $356.
Glickman, Milton—Eclipse Light Co., $148.
Gartz, Victor E.—V. Neuberger, $177.
Higgons, Geo. P., and P. Robert Sjostrom—I. B. Diamond, $153.
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co.—M. Preminger, $6,668.
Harris, Mayo—H. Scheckner et al., $121.
Hotter, Richard—W. J. Jerskey, $124.
Kimball, Francis—F. W. Devol et al., $370.
Joachim, Rachel and Joseph—S. Boneparth, $1,122.
Judson, Albert L.—J. Williams, $5,214.
Lirwan, John, and Louis Roener—Hannis Distilling Co., $616.
Kruse, Wm. F.—Sonn Bros. Co., $269.
Kaufman, Henry—Inter. Rapid Transit Co., $107.
Lee, Clarence W.—James McCreery & Co., $104.
Lefkowitz, William—American Taximeter Co., $105.
Lancon, George L.—C. Lancon, $125.
Leo Cloak Co., Inc.—A. Hoffman et al., $575.
Lignante, Edward—J. Benedict et al., $123.
Middleton Garrison Feature Film Co., Inc.—Greenwich Lithographing Co., Inc., $519.
Momax Laundry Co.—N. Downer, $2,634.
McCann, Frank—American Taximeter Co., $103.
Meyer, Louis—City of New York, $117.
Mulligan, Lawrence, and Patrick Sullivan, executors—E. Palmer, $4,977.
McGovern, Michael; James McGovern, Patrick F. Cusick, John Harrigan, and James Conry—James Everards Breweries, $138.
Motion Picture Camera Co., Inc.—M. Katz, $112.
Markoff, Samuel A.—Illustrated Postal Card and Novelty Co., $797.
N. Y. Railways Co.—A. Guadagno, $1,741.
Newman, Fay, or Fay Dworkin—G. D. Stevens, $317.
Prahl, Fritz, and Frank L. Hall, executors—City of New York, $1,369.
Pollner, Philip—O. Ochshorn, $1,088.
Robertson, Mary P.—S. Kalvin, $494.
Rodriquez, Emanuel—E. Brant, $763.
Richman, Sydney—Riverview Garage, $230.
Roman, Harry—D. Osterweiss, costs, $143.
Roberts, David I., President—I. Van Zandt, $600.
Rose, Maurice—J. P. Day, $113.
Roncoli, James—A. Magrotty, $135.
Springer, Amelie or Alfred—City of N. Y., $259.
Santamarina, Jorge P.—N. Y. Telephone Co., $23.
Steinacher, Gustavo J.—Powell & Titus, Inc., $253.
Sharkey, Thomas J.—A. Blum, Jr., Sons, $476.
Schaaf, William—V. N. Napoliello, $100.
Stoloff, Max—E. Wright, $167.
Stout, Jacob—Interstate Note and Holding Co., Inc., $172.
Stack, James H.—H. N. Baruch, $131.
Siegel, Max—Levenson Bros., $395.
Staten Island Cleaning and Dyeing Establishment—J. G. Garrow, $128.
Speckmann, Charles—E. Pantle, $210.
Scjey, Berthold M.—Central Bridge Coal Co., $1,035.
Thieme, Charles—American Taximeter Co., $111.
Tavantzis, Solirios—E. S. Winters, $274.
Tubin, Solomon—J. Martucci, $587.
Telesca, Raffaela—Daily Realty Co., $349.
Tilove, Max and Samson—L. Erstein et al., $565.
Wright, Albert T.—S. E. Wright, costs, $102.
Weil, Henry M.—J. Rawle, $143.
Ward, Jacob—Title Guarantee and Trust Co., $408.
Wagner, Elias, and Abe Ulert—L. Gross, $362.
Yetman, Sarah V.—City of N. Y., $108.

In Bronx County.

Baumgarten, Max—M. Hirschfeld et al., $238.
Bellom, Charles N., and Louise Bellom—Bronx Iron and Steel Co., $200.
Davidson, Lewis—W. F. Wahrenberger et al., $235.
Deutsch, William, as guardian—Friedenrich-Gersten-Baer Amusement Co., $108.
Diener, August, Jr.—W. F. Wahrenburger et al., $169.
Frankel, David—D. Cohen et al., $599.
Kahn, William—F. Forman, $143.
Kirchner, William H.—R. Weyland, $442.
Same—E. Weyland, $100.
Monohan, Patrick—G. F. Williams, $384.
Nicol Building Corporation—J. G. Kelly, $526.
Shein, Martin, as guardian—Friedenrich-Gersten-Baer Amusement Co., $119.
Schram, William—H. Hirschfeld et al., $250.
Weed, Arthur, as executor—W. D. Dickey et al., $106.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and the date judgment was filed:

In New York County.

Union Painless Dentists—H. W. Fairfax, Sept. 28, 1910, $199.
M. Cowen Co.—J. Linker, Feb. 19, 1915, $461.
Kingsland, Jennie T.—Manhattan Storage & Warehouse Co., March 1, 1911, $452.
Citizens' National Bank—Moody Manual Co., Jan. 12, 1915, $127.
Brinckmann, Henry—D. W. Smyth, Sept. 13, 1912, $927.
Same—T. F. Holtorf, March 3, 1914, $1,325.
Alliance Film Corp.—Acme Lithographing Co., Feb. 4, 1915, $1,194.
Central R. R. Co. of N. J.—J. Kravitz, June 8, 1914, $3,671.
Grotecloss, Ward—Walters & Mahon, Inc., Feb. 18, 1914, (released,) $170.
American Fidelity Co. and Wm. J. Durkin—People, &c., Feb. 2, 1915, $500.
Melton, Samuel—A. R. Martin, May 13, 1914, (vacated,) $128.
Barger, Oscar V.—Northern Ins. Co. of N. Y., Dec. 29, 1914, (vacated,) $2,958.
Hooke, F. Howard—M. G. Duhan et al., Dec. 4, 1914, (vacated,) $163.
New & Beaver Arcade Co. and Brody, Adler & Koch Co., Inc.—Eureka Tile Co., Feb. 5, 1915, $790.
Stuyvesant Real Estate Co.—L. Gaglio, Jan. 22, 1915, $2,134.
Same—P. Gaglio, Jan. 22, 1915, $250.
Simon, Aaron—National Cash Register Co., Oct. 26, 1914, $338.
Kalinowsky, Frank E.—Knickerbocker Distilling Co., Inc., Nov. 16, 1914, $138.
Horowitz, Abraham—J. J. Cork et al., June 11, 1908, (canceled,) $928.
Same—John A. Philbrick & Bro., Jan. 7, 1909, (canceled,) $2,015.
Same—Greenwich Savings Bank, March 15, 1913, (canceled,) $18,610.
Same—Batavia & N. Y. Woodworking Co., Feb. 9, 1909, (canceled,) $3,013.
Same—J. H. Cook et al., Sept. 24, 1907, $540.
Same—Same, June 19, 1907, $219.
Keaus, David—M. P. de Donticos, Nov. 10, 1903, (canceled,) $161.
Same—J. F. Hannigan, Nov. 24, 1910, (canceled,) $819.
Same—Cowner Co. of Buffalo, May 4, 1910, (canceled,) $921.
Same—Darcy & Wofford Co., Dec. 10, 1912, (canceled,) $733.
Same—H. B. Kirk et al., Sept. 16, 1897, (canceled,) $310.

In Bronx County.

New York Railways Co.—M. Weisler, Jan. 18, 1915, $335.
N. Y. City Interborough Railway Co.—J. McAllister, Jan. 30, 1915, $490.
Union Railway Co. of N. Y. City—L. Nuby, Dec. 9, 1914, $440.
Same—Same, Dec. 9, 1914, $159.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The reports that the forts at the entrance of the Straits of the Dardanelles had been captured by the fleets of the Allies had a demoralizing influence on the wheat market, causing a break of 5 to 7⅝c, under an avalanche of selling. Final quotations were 3 to 4⅛c net lower. At the low point of the day the market was 16¼ to 19 cents a bushel below the high point of last Friday. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at 1.57 and No. 2 hard Winter at 1.59¾, all rail c. i. f. track export; No. 1 Nor. Duluth 1.52½ and No. 1 Nor. Manitoba 1.61¾ c. i. f., Buffalo.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	....	....	1.56¼	1.60	1.03¼
July	....	....	1.29	1.31¼	.97½
CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.					
May	1.59⅝	1.55¼	1.57¼	1.62	....
CHICAGO PRICES.					
May	1.51	1.46	1.49¼	1.53⅝	.94⅝
July	1.23	1.20¼	1.22¼	1.25¼	.89¼

CORN.

The corn market broke 2¼@3c a bushel early under heavy selling prompted by the weakness in wheat and the reports from the Dardanelles, but regained part of the loss and closed ⅞@1c net lower. In the local cash market No. 2 yellow corn was quoted at 80¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.71½	70⅛	71⅜	72⅝	67¼
July	.74	71¾	73⅞	74⅝	66⅞

OATS.

Prices in the oats market declined early in sympathy with wheat and corn, but exporters were again buying, taking about 1,000,000 bushels, and prices rallied late, closing ½@⅞c net lower. The local cash market was weak; standard quoted at 61c; No. 2 white, 61½c; No. 3 white, 60c; No. 4 white, 69½c; fancy clipped white, 60@62c; ordinary clipped white, 58½@60c, all elevator.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	.56	54¼	55⅝	56½	40⅝
July	.52⅝	51⅜	52	53½	40⅞

COFFEE.

The coffee market moved within a very narrow range throughout the greater part of the day and prices were steady until near the close, when there was a decline under local selling, and final prices were 3 to 7 points net lower.

In the local spot market prices were unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 7⅝c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	5.45@5.46	5.48
March	5.52	5.50	5.45@5.46	5.48
April	..	..	5.50@5.51	5.53
May	5.61	5.58	5.55@5.57	5.60
June	..	..	5.59@5.60	5.65
July	6.65	6.62	6.60@6.62	6.65
August	..	..	6.68@6.70	6.73
September	6.83	6.77	6.77@6.78	6.82
October	6.92	6.90	6.84@6.86	6.89
November	..	..	6.90@6.91	6.95
December	7.00	6.95	6.95@6.96	7.02

COTTONSEED OIL.

The volume of business in the cottonseed oil market was small, but prices were steady notwithstanding the decline in other commodities, and at the close of the day values were 4@8 points net higher.

The range of prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.80@ ..	6.75
March	6.85	6.78	6.84@6.90	6.76
April	..	..	6.86@6.93	6.82
May	6.94	6.87	6.93@6.95	6.87
June	..	..	6.95@7.05	6.95
July	7.14	7.07	7.13@7.14	7.09
August	7.20	7.16	7.23@7.25	7.17
September	7.27	7.26	7.31@7.34	7.23
October	..	..	7.05@7.35	7.05

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was feverish and weak, influenced by the decline in grain, which resulted in renewed liquidation. Packers were believed to be on the selling side, but toward the close the market experienced a partial rally on covering. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 25,000, estimated for Saturday, 17,000; Kansas City received 5,000, and Omaha, 15,500.

CHICAGO PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.27	10.17	10.27	10.17	10.70
July	10.47	10.32	10.47	10.35	10.90
Ribs—					
May	9.85	9.70	9.82	9.77	11.45
July	10.15	10.00	10.12	10.05	11.55
Pork—					
May	17.35	16.80	17.25	17.22	21.45
July	17.70	17.22	17.60	17.55	21.52

BUTTER AND EGG MARKET.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 7,151 packages. Prices were sustained on the fine and fancy grades of fresh creamery, but with only a moderate amount of business. All the other qualities were in very liberal supply, and trade was so dull that sellers did not hesitate to make concessions rather than miss a sale. Some further business in storage creamery, but at reduced prices. Renovated very slow and weak. Ladles and packing stock show further decline. Creamery, extras, (92 score,) 30½@31c; higher scoring, 31½@32c; firsts, 27½@29½c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23½@24½c; creamery, held, extras, (92 score,) 27@27½c; higher scoring, 28@28½c; firsts, 25½@26½c; seconds, 24@25c; State dairy, finest, 28½@29c; good to prime, 26@28c; common to fair, 21@25c; renovated, extras, 24½@25½c; firsts, 23@24c; lower grades, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 22½@23c; ladles, current make, firsts, 21@21½c; seconds, 20c; lower grades, 18@19½c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 18@18½c; lower grades, 15@17½c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 8,149 cases. Arrivals as posted were moderate, but the demand was limited, and with liberal shipments near at hand there was considerable pressure to sell and a very conservative buying. The market was lower and closed weak and unsettled. Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 26@27c; extra firsts, 25½c; firsts, 24½@25c; seconds, 23½@24c; thirds and poorer, 23c; dirties, No. 1, 21@22c; checks, good to prime, dry, 18@19c; refrigerator, best, 20@21c; undergrades, 12@18½c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery whites, fine to fancy, 30c; defective, 27@29c; gathered whites, as to size and quality, 27@29c; Western, gathered whites, 26@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and nearby, hennery browns, 26@27c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 25@26c. Duck eggs, Baltimore, 37@38c; Western, 35c; Tennessee and other good Southern, 34@35c; far Southern, 30c.

WILL CONFIRM TRADE BOARD

Republicans Oppose Appointees, but Do Not Think They Can Defeat Them

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Confidence of the ability of the Democratic Senators to procure the confirmation of the five men named by President Wilson to the new Federal Trade Commission before the present session dies increased today. The chief objection to the nominees is offered by the Republicans, who think that the appointees do not seem to have the training and attainments that fit them for their work. As confirmation would come in the end, however, they do not think a fight worth while.

The greatest opposition is directed against George H. Rublee of New Hampshire, who was campaign manager for a Democrat against Senator Gallinger of that State, and was recently denounced on the floor of the Senate by Mr. Reed of Missouri for alleged lobbying against some of Mr. Reed's proposed amendments to the Anti-Trust act. But Mr. Reed will not oppose him, and Mr. Gallinger, while holding him personally offensive, is not expected to filibuster.

Mr. Rublee appeared before the subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate Commerce today and answered questions about his career. He admitted that he had urged certain progressive legislation before the State authorities, but denied having assailed Mr. Gallinger personally. A letter from Winston Churchill, the novelist, indorsing him was read.

After the meeting Senator La Follette of Wisconsin said:

"It seems to me, from Mr. Rublee's testimony, that he has been doing some lobbying for the people—people who are not able to hire lobbyists."

"None of the men is big enough for the places, and the President should have been broad enough to have given one of the positions to a Republican," said Senator Townsend, "but that and other things could have been overlooked if the men selected were of a size with the jobs.

"I do not think that anybody on our side, however, is disposed to stay here to undertake a task they cannot do. If we could defeat the nominations and force other appointments, I would be willing to stay and fight, but under the circumstances one time is about as good as another. Let the Democrats have all of the responsibilities for the Commissioners."

BUNDLE DAY IN NEWARK.

So Many Packages Offered Collections Will Be Continued.

Bundle Day was observed yesterday in Newark, and so many bundles were received at the headquarters, 69 Market Street, that William J. Hagan, supervisor of the committee, decided to receive bundles all day today. In every section of Newark there were sub-stations where offerings of the neighborhood were deposited. Wagons and automobiles, the use of which had been donated by many business concerns and individuals, collected from the sub-stations, and brought the loads of bundles to the main headquarters.

Mr. Hagan, when he glanced over the huge piles of bundles, declared it would take several days to make the distribution. Many women of the city have volunteered to help in the work of distribution, which will be started on Monday.

The committee in charge of the Bundle Day work expects that thousands of bundles will be collected today. The committee had the co-operation of many clubs, social and fraternal organizations, Post Office stations, and business concerns. All furnished volunteer assistance in handling the bundles.

BUSINESS NOTES.

A large attendance of local and out-of-town retailers, most of the latter from Baltimore, attended an auction sale of $20,000 worth of high-class clothing for men in the rooms of Van Praag & Co., 15-17 Greene Street, yesterday. Bidding was active throughout, and the prices brought averaged 65 per cent. of the original wholesale value of the goods.

Cotton goods and silks were in most demand at an auction sale conducted yesterday by D. Hartmann, 15-17 Mercer Street. The cottons were desired principally in crepes and flowered effects, and the silks in crepes and taffetas. Among the laces and trimmings offered, net tops and Orientals were sold at the best prices. The attendance was large, and consisted of many department store buyers and jobbers from out of town.

The American Woolen Company, Department 4, will open complete lines of suitings next Tuesday.

AUCTION SALES.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
BY ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM ST.,
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 3D, 1915,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the
EXCHANGE SALESROOM,
NOS. 14 AND 16 VESEY STREET.
FOR ACCOUNT OF EXECUTORS.

40 shs. Federal Insurance Co.
$2,125 International Silver Co. Prefd., Dividend, Scrip.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

2,000 shs. Edgar Zinc Co. of Missouri.
100 shs. United States Steel Corpn., common.
42 shs. Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.
27 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
20 shs. Guaranty Trust Co.
2 shs. Newport Reading Room.
$4,000 Archipeligo American S. S. Co. 9% Income Gold Bds.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
300 shs. International Harvester Co., common.
$2,000 New York Telephone Co. 1st and Genl. Mtge. 4½% Bds., 1939.
$10,000 International Typesetting Machine Co. 6% Gold Notes due July, 1917, Guaranty Trust Co. Ctfs. of Deposit.
25 shs. New Yorker Staats Zeitung.
500 shs. International Typesetting Machine Co., common.
10 shs. Land Owners Company.
$14,000 Brooklyn Ferry Co. 1 Con. 5% Bds., 1948, Knickerbocker Trust Co. Receipts.
400 shs. Rumely Company, common.
500 shs. Rumely Company, Prefd.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON
Will sell at auction on
MONDAY, MARCH 1ST, 1915,
At 12:30 o'Clock at the Exchange Salesroom,
Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey Street, New York.
For account of whom it may concern.
100 shs. Granulator Soap Company, (Hypothecated.)

MERCHANDISE.

Over $50,000 Worth Staple and Desirable
WOOLENS
AT PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

This offering comprises about 20,000 yards of fine Wool Serges, 10,000 yards of the genuine Palm Beach Cloth, 10,000 yards Panama Cloth, 10,000 yards of the Priestley and other Mohairs, and large quantity of Worsteds, Cassimeres, White Serges and other very desirable goods. The above represents the entire salvage stock of S. F. & A. F. Miller & Co., Baltimore, Md., and we guarantee that over 90% of these goods are in perfect condition and the balance is but slightly touched by smoke. This is the cleanest, most staple and desirable stock that has been offered at public auction in years.

THE SALE WILL TAKE PLACE ON
TUESDAY, MARCH 2, AT 10:30 A. M., AT
894 B'way, near Walker St. (Take elevator.)
On Exhibition, with Descriptive Catalogue, on Monday, March 1, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
A. SCHAAP & SONS, Auction Dept.
TELEPHONES, 42-43 FRANKLIN.

MISCELLANEOUS

MORTGAGE SALE.

D. HARTMANN, Auct., Sells This Day at 10:30 A. M. sharp, at 35 John St., under foreclosure of mortgage, the entire Jewelry Factory, consisting of 3 ¼ H. P. Motors, 1 Large Safe, 1 Drill Press, 1 Polishing Machine, 1 Flat Roller, 1 Melting Stove, Chairs, Benches, Roll-top Desk, etc. Auct. Office, 15-17 Mercer St. For information telephone 4299 Spring.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS, U. S. DEPARTMENT OF Agriculture, Forest Service Supply Depot, Ogden, Utah.—Sealed proposals for furnishing steel and copper telephone wire, brackets, insulators, barbed and barbless fencing wire and woven wire fencing, to the Forest Service during the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, will be received at the office of the Purchasing Agent, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah, until 2 o'clock P. M., April 6, 1915, and then publicly opened. Proposal blanks, specifications with full instructions, and information furnished upon application to the Purchasing Agent, Forest Service, Ogden, Utah.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT, New York City, Room 710, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York, N. Y., February 20, 1915.—A public hearing will be held in Room 407, Army Building, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, at 11:00 A. M., March 4, 1915, in connection with proposed bridge across Westchester Creek, at East 177th Street, New York City. Those interested are invited to attend.

W. M. BLACK, Col. Engrs.

NOT PARTS OF BOTTLES.

This Is Decided as to Stoppers Which Need to be Fitted.

In overruling a protest by P. W. Engs & Sons, the Board of General Appraisers yesterday fixed the status under the tariff laws of bottle stoppers which do not fit the bottles they accompany. The merchandise in controversy consisted of glass stoppers, imported with the bottles, but packed separately. The price of the stoppers was included in the price of the bottles on the invoices.

Appraiser Sagué reported that the stoppers do not fit the bottles as they must be fitted with a cork ring of a size suitable to closely fit the neck of the bottle. This was also confirmed by witnesses testifying for the importers. The Collector assessed the regular duty provided in the act of 1909 on the bottles, but classified the stoppers as manufactures of glass with duty at the rate of 45 per cent. ad valorem. The importers claimed that the stoppers should be regarded as entireties, and assessed at the same rate as the bottles, as parts thereof.

Judge Sullivan, affirming the Collector's assessment, says the conclusion is inevitable that if the stopper is prepared for use in a particular bottle, or for any bottle, in the condition in which imported, the bottle and stopper would be considered an entirety. If on the other hand, the stopper was not manufactured for the use of any particular bottle, but to be used in connection with another article, then it is not part of the bottle, and would not be so considered. The facts in the case at bar, the General Appraiser holds, sustain this conclusion.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

BALTIMORE—Gross Millinery Co.; H. Gross, millinery; Aberdeen.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; A. A. Dieterle, dry goods; 354 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; H. Bacon, representing; W. Watters, ready-to-wear, mdse. mgr.; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Jordan-Marsh Co.; J. Tyrrell, dry goods; J. F. Dunlevy, jewelry, leather goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Wolff & Silverman; D. B. Wolff, women's garments; Hoffman House.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. J. Murphy, hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon; N. McColgan, housefurn. goods; 31 Union Square.
BOSTON—Chandler & Co.; J. D. Dugan, millinery; Latham.
BOSTON—J. Cohen, clothing, furn. goods; B'way Central.
BOSTON—R. H. White Co.; J. J. Murphy, hosiery, knit underwear; 470 4th Av.
BUFFALO—William Hengerer Co.; C. H. Davison, dry goods; 18 West 35th.
CHICAGO—Gage Bros. & Co.; F. Bode, millinery; 5th Av. and 37th.
CHICAGO—Hubbard, Smith & Co.; F. E. Smith, notions; Imperial.
CHICAGO—S. Harris, cloaks, suits, waists; Woodward.
CLEVELAND—Oppenheim, Collins & Co.; Miss A. J. Pfau, negligees, underwear; 35 W. 34th.
CLEVELAND—Hertz & Brock; J. Brock, skirts, dresses; Gerard.
CLEVELAND—S. Klein & Bro.; S. Klein, overalls; Grand.
CLINTON, Iowa—Towle & Meyer Co.; Mr. Schenck, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
COLUMBUS, Miss.—Rosensweig Bros.; L. Rosensweig, shoes; Hoffman House.
DALLAS—Dealers' Mercantile Co.; L. O. Daniel, silks, laces, ribbons, millinery; Imperial.
DALLAS—Neiman-Marcus Co.; J. Mason, men's clothing; 13 E. 22d.
EASTON—F. S. Bixler Co.; F. S. Bixler, notions, house dresses; Broadway Central.
KINGSTON, N. Y.—Carl Co.; R. E. Rose, dry goods; Wallick's.
LAKE CHARLES, La.; Martin Bros.; E. Martin, general mdse.; Aberdeen.
LEXINGTON—Wolf, Wile & Co.; G. G. Wilson, domestics; 315 4th Av.; St. Denis.
LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; C. E. Smales, ready-to-wear; 95 Madison Av.
LOUISVILLE—Miss I. W. Boardman, millinery; Imperial.
MIDDLETOWN, N. Y.; Hoey & Gray; J. G. Gray, women's garments; Broztell.
NEWARK, Ohio—Meyer & Lindorf; A. R. Lindorf, dry goods, notions; M. Meyer, ready to wear; 116 W. 32d.
NEWARK, Ohio—Meyer & Lindorf; L. C. Schenck, ready-to-wear; 116 W. 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—John Wanamaker; J. Frenzer, women's coats; B'way and 10th; Ansonia.
PHILADELPHIA—Cohn Bros.; B. F. Cohn, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th; Aberdeen.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; Mrs. L. B. Walters, jewelry; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—Jamison Bros.; Mr. Jamison, trousers; Grand.
PHILADELPHIA—W. Palmer, clothing, furn. goods; Park Avenue.
PHILADELPHIA—Northern Straw Works; M. Kraftsow, ladies' hats; B'way Central.
PHILADELPHIA—Smith & Hartnett; F. E. Smith, millinery; Strand.
PHILADELPHIA—Hardick & Magee Co.; H. I. Magee, carpets; Empire.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss H. Camp, gowns, dresses; 116 W. 32d.
ROCHESTER—R. Gardner, Inc.; C. Gardner, clothing, furn. goods; Herald Square.
ROCHESTER—Oaks & Calhoun; A. C. Calhoun, notions, millinery; Park Av.
SAVANNAH—D. J. Hogan Co.; W. H. Hogan, dry goods; Imperial.
SHARON, Penn.—L. & D. Cohen; D. Cohen, clothing; Herald Square.
SHERMAN, Texas—I. Exstein & Bro.; J. Epstein, furn. goods; Hoffman House.
ST. LOUIS—N. Friedman & Sons Cloak Co.; H. A. Friedman, Fall coats; F. L. Friedman, children's coats; 1,204 B'way.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Collins, dressmaking; 214 Church.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. Dry Goods Co.; G. Roth, domestics; 470 4th Av.
ST. LOUIS—Bettman, Kleinhaus Co.; I. Bettman, woolens, trimmings; Imperial.
SYRACUSE—J. L. Seeley, domestics, dress goods, silks; 320 B'way.
TAMPA—Maas Bros.; C. A. McKay, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
WHEELING—S. M. Rice & Co.; A. M. Rice, millinery; Martinique.
WILMINGTON—Saltzgiver & Rupp Co.; L. A. Saltzgiver, general mdse.; New Victoria.
WORCESTER—Jasper Bros.; M. Jasper, woolens; B'way Central.

Mr. Bernard Weene
Announces That His Present Connection with
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is mutually satisfactory, and from present indications hopes to remain with them the rest of his life.

The Red Book of Austria-Hungary

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Important Articles

Norman Angell
Author of "The Great Illusion," on
"America and the War"

H. G. Wells
Author of "The War of the Worlds," on
"The Peace of the World"

Dr. David Starr Jordan
Chancellor of Leland Stanford University, on
"German Militants in the United States"

W. Morgan Shuster
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MARCH 1, 1915 is the last day for filing annual returns of *income* covering the year ending December 31, 1914.

Our Trust Department will be glad to help you with this or other matters relative to the Income Tax.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Stock Certificates Nos. 105676/80, for 10 shares each, issued in the name of Bourke, Schiff & Co., of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company common stock have been lost in transit from London, England, to New York. Application having been made for the issuance of new certificates, all persons are warned against negotiating or attempting to transfer the above certificates.

GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
E. C. HEBBARD, Secretary.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Show Further Improvement—The Break in Wheat.

Briefly, yesterday's story on the markets was a little greater activity on the Stock Exchange with a further advance in prices and a violent break in wheat, owing chiefly to the news of the reduction of the outer Dardanelles forts. The exchange market, which under existing conditions is a point of special interest, was irregular, though in the main it reflected a continuance of the pressure which has been forcing rates down and increasing the incentive for the establishment of credits here for the European markets. No news came to hand regarding the proposed creation of a large credit here for the English market, but the logic of the situation still pointed clearly toward an arrangement of this character.

The market's strength, particularly inasmuch as this was accompanied by some broadening of the trading, serves to emphasize the change which within the last few days has come about in stock market sentiment. It was still hoped that some favorable result would attend the negotiations which we are now carrying on with both Germany and England in respect to the establishment of conditions on the high seas less dangerous for neutral ships, and this continued to be a favorable factor of some consequence, inasmuch as the recent decline had been largely associated with the development of the conditions which it is now hoped to cure, at least in part. The proposal in Congress that the President be given power to place an embargo on exports received some attention, although it was not assumed that the proposal was likely to gain general support. The decline in wheat was in part associated with this suggestion, and it was assumed that the farming districts would be among the first to object to an embargo, the effect of which might be to lower very considerably the price of wheat.

The more direct interest in the embargo discussion so far as the financial community goes lies in the effect which it would exert upon our financial relations with other countries. If we were deprived of the large excess of exports which we are now enjoying our position would be considerably weakened inasmuch as we would lose not only the advantage of the trade which we are now doing with other countries, but likewise the offset which the excess of exports would furnish against the sale of American securities by European holders. It was felt in the financial district that the objections to the placing of an embargo on our exports are so great that the proposal is practically sure to fail of sufficient support to carry it through.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Baldwin Locomotive Earnings.

The Baldwin Locomotive stocks were rather conspicuous exceptions to the general list yesterday, moving downward, while most of the others advanced. The preferred dropped in one sale of 100 shares to the minimum of 99. Apparently the shrinkage of market value reflected the extraordinarily poor statement of earnings in 1914, which was not officially announced during the day through the medium of the annual report, but was known in some quarters of the Street. The company's recession of more than 65 per cent. in gross business from the turnover of 1913, displayed in the annual statement out today, is enough to affect its securities, but there is account to be made of the fact that the figures represent past conditions.

⁂

A Block of Consolidated Gas Notes.

The Brooklyn Union Gas Company evidently has a high regard for the investment value of the notes of a contemporary concern. A statement issued by the Directors, in response to a request of the Reed minority interests, shows that on Dec. 31 $996,805 eight months' 6 per cent. notes of the Consolidated Gas Company were held. The only investment in securities of a larger amount was $1,192,596 in bonds and stocks of subsidiary companies. Brooklyn Union's total assets at the close of 1914 were $52,178,938.

⁂

Stocks Move Up, Wheat Down.

Stocks yesterday followed the conventional procedure of advancing while grains declined. Since violent activity on the buying side developed in wheat the stock market has frequently broken away from the course that used to be accepted in the Street as the thing to be expected, and the upward movement which culminated late in January went on side by side with a prolonged rise of wheat quotations. When wheat broke down yesterday, however, stocks continued to go forward. The fall of more than 7 cents in May wheat, with only less of a descent in the other options, was a reflection of big-gun operations in the Dardanelles. The possible reopening of export channels for Russian wheat was a matter of apprehension to holders of long contracts, whatever might be their sentiments toward the fortunes of the combatants.

⁂

Steel Buying Slows Down.

February has not fulfilled the promises for new steel orders that January held forth, in the opinion of market observers. A renewal of the caution displayed by consumers early in the Winter is evident. Operations at the mills, however, continue at about 60 per cent. of capacity, and renewed purchases are looked for in March.

⁂

Nervous Over Gold Imports.

The expected "cold storage" of much of the gold being transferred from Ottawa to this city is not altogether pleasing to foreign exchange dealers. They have no objection to the deposit of the metal at the Sub-Treasury or in banks to act as reserve for the Bank of France or for other purposes, but do not like to contemplate the possible effect on exchange fluctuations. Uncertainty in the market means still more a puzzle for them, and they fear that, if gold should come across the border in quantity, heavy buying of exchange might develop, to be followed by rapid selling if it was learned that the metal was not to be used in commercial channels.

German Bank Statement.

BERLIN, (via London,) Feb. 26.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Gold increased	25,715,000
Metal stocks, notes of other banks, and loan banknotes increased	70,515,000
Deposits increased	225,576,000
Discounts and treasury paper increased	164,394,000
Securities increased	194,000
Loans decreased	3,427,000
Notes in circulation decreased	2,051,000

Bank of France Statement.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—The weekly statement of the Bank of France shows the following changes:

	Francs.
Notes in circulation increased	81,890,000
Treasury deposits decreased	111,935,000
General deposits increased	82,881,000
Bills discounted increased	15,795,000
Advances decreased	21,750,000
Gold increased	8,006,000
Silver increased	1,637,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

FRIDAY, FEB. 26, 1915.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales	171,638
Same day last year	276,239
Year to date	9,366,103
Same period last year	16,172,674
Average price and change 50 stocks	59.96 + .29
Same day last year	70.35 + .59

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Same period last year	73.30	Jan. 31	67.50	Jan. 3
Range year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
28	28¼	700	Alaska Gold Mines	28¼	28½	28	28	...
52⅝	52¾	9,300	Amalgamated Cop.	51⅞	53	51¾	52⅝	+⅞
38	38¼	1,250	Am. Beet Sugar	37½	38¾	37½	38¼	+⅞
..	134	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf.	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	134⅛	−⅞
26½	26¾	1,900	Am. Can	26⅞	27	26⅝	26⅞	+⅜
92	92¼	200	Am. Can pf.	92⅛	92¼	92⅛	92¼	...
40⅜	40½	200	Am. Car & Fdry	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	+¼
25¾	26	900	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	25	26⅛	24⅞	25⅝	+⅜
25⅝	25¾	400	Am. Ice Securities	25	25¾	25	25¾	...
20½	21	100	Am. Loco	21	21	21	21	...
60⅞	61	4,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	60¼	61¼	60¼	60⅞	+½
100½	101	200	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	100¾	100¾	100½	100½	+¼
103	105	50	Am. Snuff pf. new	104½	104½	104½	104½	...
102¼	103	900	Am. Sugar Refin.	101⅞	102½	101⅞	102¼	+1¼
118½	119¼	100	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	118⅞	+⅝
223½	225	300	Am. Tobacco	223¼	224⅝	223¼	224⅝	+3½
7	11	100	Am. Writing P. pf.	8	8	8	8	+1
25⅝	25⅞	2,700	Anaconda Cop. Co.	25⅝	25¾	25⅝	25¾	+½
94⅝	94¾	1,000	Atch., Top. & S. F.	94⅛	94⅝	94⅛	94⅝	+1⅛
28¼	28¾	800	Baldwin Loco	30	30	28⅝	28⅝	−1⅜
..	99	100	Baldwin Loco. pf.	99	99	99	99	−1
65¼	65⅝	2,700	Baltimore & Ohio	64½	65½	64½	65½	+1
½	⅝	300	Batopilas Mining	½	½	½	½	−¼
54⅛	54⅝	6,250	Bethlehem Steel	54½	54⅞	53½	54⅝	+⅜
103¼	104	205	Bethlehem Steel pf.	103⅛	103¼	103⅛	103¼	...
86⅝	87½	300	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86½	86⅝	86½	86½	+⅜
18¼	18½	400	California Petrol	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	+¼
50	51	500	California Pet. pf.	51½	51½	51	51	−1
156⅞	157¼	4,400	Canadian Pacific	157	157⅝	155⅞	157⅛	+⅜
34⅛	34⅜	1,800	Central Leather Co.	34⅜	34½	34¼	34¼	...
101¼	102½	250	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	101½	101½	101¼	101¼	...
..	40	1,600	Chesapeake & Ohio	40	40½	40	40	...
84½	84¾	800	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	84½	85	84½	84¾	+½
123	124	600	Chi. & Northwest	124	124	124	124	...
163	..	5	Chi. & Northw. pf.	167¼	167¼	167¼	167¼	...
20	20½	600	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	21	21	19	19¼	−2¼
35	35½	300	Chino Copper	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35⅝	+⅞
90	92	200	Continental Can pf.	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼	−1¾
40⅛	41	100	Cuban-Am. Sugar	40	40	40	40	−2
144	146	100	Delaware & Hud.	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	144⅝	−⅛
9	11	100	Den. & Rio Gr. pf.	10	10	10	10	−1½
112¼	112¾	65	Detroit Edison Co.	112½	112½	112½	112½	...
20¾	20⅞	1,300	Erie	20¾	21⅛	20¾	20⅞	...
33	33½	400	Erie 1st pf.	33½	33½	33¼	33¼	−¼
174	176	192	General Chemical	172	175	172	175	...
106½	107¼	276	Gen. Chemical pf.	107	107	107	107	+⅜
139	140	500	Gen. Electric x d.	139¼	139¼	139	139	+1⅜
88	90	500	General Motors	87⅛	89	87⅛	89	+2⅞
92⅞	95	100	General Motors pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	+¾
31⅜	31½	800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	31⅝	31⅝	31	31½	+½
93⅞	98½	200	Goodrich pf.	97	97	96¾	96¾	−⅞
113¾	114	700	Great Northern pf.	113¾	114	113¾	114	+¾
30¾	31	1,400	G. N. certs. ore prop.	31	31½	30¼	30⅜	+¼
18⅜	18⅝	1,800	Inspiration Copper	18½	18⅝	18⅛	18½	...
11⅞	12	600	Inter-Met. v. tr. cfs.	12	12	11¾	12	+¼
55¼	56	500	Inter.-Met. pf.	56	56⅛	55⅝	55⅝	+⅜
7	10	100	Int. Steam Pump pf.	7⅜	7⅞	7⅜	7⅞	+1¼
131¼	132	1,000	Lehigh Valley	132	132¼	131½	132	+1
17	20	200	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	18	18	18	18	...
173	180	60	Lorillard (P.) Co.	175	175	175	175	...
..	67	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	65⅛	+⅛
24¼	24½	1,500	Maxwell Motors	23¾	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+¾
62	62⅜	2,300	Max. Motors 1st pf.	61	62½	61	62	+1
25⅛	25¼	1,700	Max. Motors 2d pf.	24½	25¼	24½	25⅛	+⅝
67⅝	67¾	9,100	Mexican Petroleum	67	68¼	67	67¾	+1
18½	19	300	Miami Copper	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18½	−⅝
35	38	60	Minn. & St. L. pf.	37¾	37¾	37¾	37¾	...
109	110	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+⅛
10¾	11	800	Mo., Kan. & Texas	10½	11	10½	10⅞	+⅝
30½	31⅜	300	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	31	31	31	31	...
11¼	11⅝	3,100	Missouri Pacific	10¾	12½	10¾	11½	+1
49	49½	1,400	Montana Power	49⅛	50	49⅛	49⅛	+¼
120	122	40	Nat. Bis. Co. pf.	121¾	121¾	121¾	121¾	...
105¼	106	100	Nat. Lead Co. pf.	105½	105½	105½	105½	−½
55½	57¼	200	N. Y. Air Brake	56½	56½	56½	56½	−1¼
82¼	82½	7,100	N. Y. Central	82¾	83½	81⅝	82½	...
45	45¼	6,400	N. Y., N. H. & H.	44	45¾	43¾	45⅛	+1⅜
22	23	100	N. Y., Ont. & West.	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	+½
98½	100½	135	Norf. & West. x d.	100	100	100	100	+½
100¾	101⅛	1,800	Northern Pacific	100⅞	101½	100⅞	101	+⅝
18⅞	19½	100	Pacific Mail	19	19	19	19	−⅜
104¼	104⅝	2,100	Penn. R. R.	104½	104⅝	104⅛	104½	+¾
118	119	20	People's Gas, Chi.	118	118	118	118	...
20	20¼	1,200	Pittsburgh Coal	20¼	20⅜	20	20	−¼
91½	93	800	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	92	92¾	92	92¾	+½
27½	29	200	Pressed Steel Car	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
16½	16¾	200	Ray Con. Copper	16¾	16¾	16⅝	16⅝	...
142⅜	142½	16,800	Reading	142	143	142	142¼	...
..	88	25	Reading 1st pf.	86	86	86	86	+¼
19	20	200	Rep. Iron & Steel	19	19	19	19	...
¾	⅞	200	Rock Island Co.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	−⅛
1	1¼	100	Rock Island Co. pf.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	...
3	3¾	100	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf.	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	−⅛
..	32	450	Seab. Air Line pf.	32	32⅛	32	32	−¼
201	202¾	200	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	202¾	202¾	202	202	...
82⅛	82½	3,600	South. Pacific x d.	82	82½	82	82⅜	+1¼
13½	14	600	Southern Railway	14	14	14	14	+⅝
..	43	800	So. Railway pf.	43	43	43	43	+¼
44⅝	45	2,240	Studebaker Co.	46	46	44⅝	44⅝	...
27¼	27⅝	400	Tennessee Copper	27¼	27½	27¼	27½	...
125¾	128	300	Texas Co.	125½	127	125½	127	+⅝
47⅜	47½	6,100	Third Avenue	46	48	46	47½	+3
5½	8	50	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	+2
95½	97	100	Twin City R. T.	95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾	...
5	5½	700	Union B. & P. Co.	5	5¼	5	5¼	+⅛
119⅛	119¼	9,650	Union Pacific	118⅞	119⅝	118¾	119¼	+¼
81½	82	300	Union Pacific pf.	81⅛	81¾	81⅛	81¾	+¾
..	..	35	Union Pacific war.	27¼	28	27¼	28	+⅝
44	45¾	100	United Cigar Mfrs.	45	45	45	45	...
69	71	350	U. S. Express	69¾	70	69¾	70	−⅛
54	54½	300	U. S. Rubber	54	54⅜	54	54⅜	−1
100½	102	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	101⅛	101½	101⅛	101½	+1
41⅞	42⅛	21,600	U. S. Steel	41¾	42¼	41½	42	+⅛
103½	103¾	600	U. S. Steel pf.	103⅝	103¾	103½	103¾	+¾
51	51½	2,240	Utah Copper	50½	51⅜	50½	51¼	+⅛
20	20¾	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+1
80	85	200	Wells-Fargo Exp.	84¾	84¾	84	84	+1⅝
16½	17⅛	200	Western Maryland	16½	16⅞	16½	16⅞	+1⅞
62⅜	63	2,600	Western Union Tel.	62⅛	62½	62	62⅜	+⅜
65½	66	840	Westingh. E. & M.	65½	66¼	65⅛	65⅛	−⅝
116½	118	100	Woolworth pf.	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	−½

LONDON BROKERS COMPLAIN

Say Business Is Insufficient to Cover Office Expenses.

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The payment for £20,000,000 ($100,000,000) Treasury bills and £15,000,000 ($75,000,000) maturing today had little effect on money which is plentiful. Discount rates were easy.

Business failed to expand on the Stock Exchange and the tone was rather easy except in North Caucasian and Shell oil shares, which were active and strong. A few foreign bonds, Indian stocks and home rails changed hands. Many members complain that business is insufficient to cover office expenses.

American securities were extremely dull and prices were barely maintained.

Paris Prices Strong.

PARIS, Feb. 26.—Prices were strong on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes, 69 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London, 25 francs 37½ centimes.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

RESERVE BANKS DISCOUNT RATES.

	30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4½	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4½	4½	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	4½
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	4½	5½
Kansas City	4	4½	5	5½
Dallas	4	4	4½	5½
San Francisco	4	4	4½	5½

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2¼@2½
Ninety days	2½@2¾

COLLATERAL LOANS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Renew. Rate.
On call	2	1¾	2	2

	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
On time	2½@3	2¾@3	3¼@3½

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Best Known Names.
4 months....3½@3¾ 6 months....3½@4
Sixty to ninety days....3¼@3½

Other Names.
4 months....4 6 months....4 @4½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

Cable and Sight Rates.

	High.	Low.	Last.
Demand sterling	$4.80½	$4.80	$4.80¼
Cables	4.81	4.80½	4.80¾

Closing Rates.

	Demand (or check.)	Cable.
London	$4.80¼	$4.80¾
Paris	5.27¼	5.26½
Berlin	.82¼	.82½
Switzerland	5.51	5.49
Holland	.39⅝	.39⅞
Italy	5.81	5.80

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	Bankers. 90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	Commercial. 90 Days.
$4.78½	$4.77¾	$4.78	$4.77

New York Clearing House exchanges, $296,301,499; balance, $19,668,100; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,004,213.

The local banks lost $4,558,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations this week.

Exchanges on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 5c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 50c premium; Minneapolis, 30c premium; Cincinnati, 10c discount; Montreal, $6.56¼ premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver in London, 23d, up ⅛d; in New York, 48⅝c, up ¼c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Expectation of the opening of the Dardanelles by the allied fleet and the release of Russian wheat in huge volume was the overshadowing influence in the grain market on the Consolidated Exchange. It resulted in a sensational smash in the May wheat delivery, which broke to $1.55⅛, which was 9⅜ cents a bushel under Thursday's high price of $1.64½. The closing was at a rally to $1.57⅛. In the stock market firmness as a rule was displayed, with a favorable construction as to the prospects for early peace placed upon the latest war developments. Business was on a good scale, with commission houses handling a large volume of orders for odd lots.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,510	Amal. Copper	51⅞	53⅛	51⅞	52⅞
170	Am. Beet Sug.	37⅞	38⅝	37⅞	38¼
50	American Can	27¼	27¼	26⅞	26⅞
110	Am. Ice Sec.	25⅛	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
320	Am. Smelting	60¼	61¼	60¼	61
10	Am. Smelt. pf.	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
10	Am. Sugar	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10	Anaconda Cop.	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞
110	At., T. & S. F.	94¼	94⅝	94¼	94⅝
20	Balt. & Ohio	65¼	65½	65¼	65½
1,090	Beth. Steel	54¼	54⅞	53⅝	54⅝
10	Brooklyn R. T.	86½	86½	86½	86½
250	Can. Pacific	157¼	157⅝	155⅞	157⅛
180	Cent. Leather	34⅜	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛
70	Ches. & Ohio	40¼	40¼	40	40
50	C., M. & St. P.	84⅜	84⅞	84⅜	84⅞
70	C. M. & S. P. r.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
180	Erie	20⅞	21	20⅞	20⅞
10	Gen. Electric	139½	139½	139½	139½
10	Inter. Met.	11⅞	12	11⅞	12
70	Inter. Met. pf.	56	56¼	56	56
40	Lehigh Val.	132	132	131⅞	131⅞
10	Max. M. 1st pf.	25	25	25	25
510	Mex. Petrol.	67⅜	68⅜	67⅜	67½
360	Mo. Pacific	10⅝	12⅜	10⅝	11⅞
360	N. Y. Central	83	83	81½	82⅜
1,170	N. Y., N. H. & H.	43⅝	45¼	43⅝	44⅞
80	Nor. Pacific	100⅜	101	100⅜	100⅞
20	Ray Copper	17	17	17	17
4,380	Reading	142	143	142	142¼
180	So. Pacific	82	82⅝	82	82⅜
90	So. Railway	14	14	13⅞	14
280	Studebaker Co.	46	46	44⅝	44⅝
70	Texas Co.	125¼	125¼	125¼	125¼
910	Third Avenue	46¼	48¼	46¼	47½
2,780	Union Pacific	118⅝	119½	118⅝	119
10	U. S. Rubber	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
4,470	U. S. Steel	41⅝	42⅛	41⅝	42
10	U. S. Steel pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
19,960					

MINING STOCKS

2,000	Atlanta	23¼	25	23½	24½
1,400	Booth	33	33	32½	32½
300	Cons. Virgin	17	17	17	17
500	Daisy	8½	8½	8½	8½
1,100	Goldfield Mer.	19	20	19	20
2,900	Jumbo Ext.	52	54	52	53½
400	Mexican	35	35	35	35
300	Ophir	15	15	15	15
200	Portland	112½	112½	112½	112½
9,100					

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues yesterday and of these two groups of stocks combined with comparisons:

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
Railroads	67.15	66.60	66.90	+.21
Industrials	53.16	52.74	52.99	+.57

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Feb. 19	60.92	60.40	60.44	−.22
Feb. 20	60.41	60.01	60.31	−.13
Feb. 22	Holiday			
Feb. 23	60.01	59.44	59.57	−.74
Feb. 24	59.62	58.99	59.45	−.12
Feb. 25	59.96	59.54	59.67	+.22
Feb. 26	60.15	59.67	59.96	+.29

Range of Fifty Stocks.

	High.		Low.		Last.
Feb. to date	62.78	Feb. 11	58.99	Feb. 24	59.96
Feb., 1914	73.14	Feb. 4	69.33	Feb. 26	70.49
Feb., 1913	77.30	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25	73.39
Feb., 1912	76.61	Feb. 20	75.24	Feb. 1	75.84
Year's range to date	64.68	Jan. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	59.96
Year 1914	73.30	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	60.20
Year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10	69.04
Year 1912	85.52	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.35
Year 1911	84.41	Jan. 26	69.57	Sep. 25	77.60

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Oil Stocks Close Higher—Kelly Springfield Tire Closes with Net Gain of 3½ Points.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 149,372 shares of stock and $15,000 of bonds. In addition, there were sales of 800 rights. The sales of the stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 11,485; oils, 809, and mining, 137,078. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
110	Kelly S. Tire	102	105	102	105
150	Kelly S. Tire new 1st pf.	82	82	82	82
2,000	Riker & Hege.	7	7	6⅞	6⅞
100	R. & H., new	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
1,500	Sterling Gun	3	3	3	3
2,100	Un. C. S., new	9	9½	9	9
125	Un. C. S. pf., new	11½	11½	11½	11½
5,200	U. P. S., new	3½	3½	3½	3½
200	†World Film	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
	RIGHTS.				
800	N. Y. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	½	[illegible]

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
200	Anglo-A. Oil	13⅝	13¼	13¼	−½
1	Atlantic Ref.	535	535	535	+3
1	Continental Oil	221	221	221	−2
5	Gal.-Sig. Oil	160	160	160	−2
100	Ill. Pipe Line	130	128	128	...
5	Ind. Pipe Line	97	95	95	−2
13	Nat. Transit	31½	31	31	...
130	Ohio Oil	132½	130	132	+½
38	Prai. P. L. w. i.	140	140	140	+1
20	Pierce O., new	13½	13½	13½	+½
11	Prai. O. & G.	222	218	222	+3
21	Solar Refin.	235	230	230	...
10	So. Penn Oil	260	256	258	+5
51	St. Oil of Cal.	284	279	283	+7
5	St. Oil of Ind.	420	420	420	+4
28	St. Oil of Ky.	260	255	258	+5
50	St. Oil of N. J.	398	391	397	+7
70	St. Oil of N. Y.	190	186	189	−1½
5	Swan & F. Co.	130	120	120	+8
30	Un. Tank Line	84	83½	83½	−½
15	Vacuum Oil	188	187	188	−1

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
17,500	*Atlanta	24	24	23	24
100	Barnes King	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	*Booth	34	34	34	34
1,200	Braden Copper	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
200	Butte & N. Y.	½	½	½	½
200	Calaveras	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1,000	*Can. G. & S.	2	2	2	2
1,000	Comb. Frac.	6½	6½	6½	6½
—	Cons. Ariz. Sm.				⅝
1,700	Cons. Nev. U.	[illegible]	¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
200	Crown Reserve	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2,000	*Diam'f'd B.B.	3½	3½	3½	3½
8,000	*Diam'd Daisy	7½	8½	7½	8½
700	Goldfield Cons.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,200	*Goldf'd Flor.	52	54	52	54
21,000	Goldf'd Merger	19	20	18	18
278	Greene-Can.	24¾	27¼	24¾	24½
300	*Iron Blossom	99	99	99	99
43,400	*Jumbo Exten.	52	55	49	53
500	Kerr Lake	4⅝	4¾	4⅝	4¾
6,500	†Kewanas	14	14	13	14
100	La Rose	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,600	Lone Star	6½	6½	5½	5½
500	*McKin.-Dar.	42	42	42	42
200	*Nevada Hills	29	29	29	29
1,000	*North Star	14	14	14	14
4,500	*†Oro	8	9	8	9
1,000	*Pet. Lake	23	23	22	22
1,000	*Sand. Kend.	7½	7½	7½	7½
300	S. Silver-Lead	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
11,200	Stewart	2	2⅛	2	2⅛
175	Ton. Belmont	4	4	3⅞	3⅞
800	Ton. Extension	2⅝	2¾	2⅝	2⅝
200	*Ton. J. But.	66	66	66	66
4,000	*Ton. Merger	37	37	36	36
500	*Ton. Mizpah	23	23	23	23
25	Ton. of Nev.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
800	Tularosa	¾	¾	¾	¾
—	Tuol. Copper				
1,000	W. E. Consol.	52	52	52	52
1,500	*W. E. Exten.	3	3	3	3
200	†W. K. Cop. pf	1⅛	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜

BONDS.

$14,000	N. Y. S. 4½s, w i.	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜
1,000	W. Pac. 5s	31	31	31	31

*Sell cents per share. †Unlisted.

⁂

Bid and asked quotations of issues not traded in compared with those of the previous day:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 26. Bid.	Feb. 26. Asked.	Feb. 25. Bid.	Feb. 25. Asked.
B.-Am. Tob. Co., ord.	17½	18	17½	18
B.-Am. T. Co., O. B.	18	18½	18	18½
Electric Boat	34	36	35½	36½
Electric Boat pf.	54	57	55	58
Houston Oil	9	10½	9	10½
Int. Rub. Trust ctfs.	6¼	7	6¼	7
Kelly S. T., n., 2d pf.	122	127	120	127
Leh. V. Coal S. Co.	156	162	156	162
Manhattan Transit	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Marconi of Am.	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
National Cloak & Suit	53	55	53	55
Natl. C. & S. pf.	96	97½	96	97½
N. Y. Transportation	8	9	8	9
Savoy Oil	5	6	5	6
Tob. Products com.	55	60	55	60
Tob. Products pf.	91	93	91	93
United C. S. of Am.	90	93	89	93
Un. C. S. of Canada	1⅞	2⅛	1⅞	2⅛
Wayland Oil & Gas	3½	3¾	3½	3¾
MINING STOCKS.				
Beaver Consol	26	30	26	30
Blue Bell	3	4	3	4
Blue Bull	4	5	4	5
Buffalo Mines	¾	⅞	¾	⅞
Butte & New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canada Copper	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Caribou Cobalt	45	50	45	50
Con. Ariz. Smelting	¼		¼	
C. O. D. Consol	5	6	5½	6
El Paso Con.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
Florence	50	55	51	53
Gold Hill	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greenwater	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Halifax Tonopah	35	40	33	38
Mines of America	2¼	2⅝	2¼	2⅝
Nipissing Mines Co.	5½	5⅝	5½	5⅝
North Butte Dev.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Smelters	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South Utah Mines	10	15	10	15
Tonopah Mining	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞
Tuolumne Copper	20	30	27	30
Yukon Gold Mines	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
BONDS.				
Braden Copper 6s	135	140	136	140
Calaveras 6s	107½	112½	107½	112½
Can. Pac. 6% notes	103	103¼	103	103¼
Chicago El. 5s	94	98	94	98
Gov. of Argen. 6s (a)	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
Gov. of Argen. 6s (b)	100⅜	100⅝	100⅜	100⅝
Gov. of Argen. 6s (c)	100⅜	100⅝	100¼	100⅝
Western Pacific 5s	31½	32½	31½	32½

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Am. Locomo.	5	July, 1915	100¼	100½	3.50
Am. T. & T. sub.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅜	100⅝	4.60
Am. Tob. sc.	6	Sep., 1915	100¾	101¼	3.55
An. Cop. Co.	5	Mar., 1917	99¾	99⅞	5.25
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec. 15, '15	100⅜	100¾	5.10
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec. 15, '16	100⅜	100¾	5.70
Argen. Gov't	6	Dec. 15, '17	100⅜	100¾	5.80
Balt. & Ohio	4½	June, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	3.20
Beth. Steel	5	June 11, '15	100⅛	100⅜	3.15
Bklyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	99⅝	99⅞	5.05
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	102⅞	103¼	5.55
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	89⅝	90¼	7.70
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1915	100	100¼	4.50
Chi. El. Rys.	5	July, 1916	95	96	7.90
Con. Power	6	May 1, '17	97½	99	6.50
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	100	5.00
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	2.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100¼	100½	4.20
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	97¼	97⅞	6.55
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.75
Gen. Rubber	4½	July, 1915	100	100¼	4.15
H. R. & P.	5	May, 1915	97¾	98¼	13.75
Hock. Valley	6	Nov., 1915	100⅞	101¼	4.35
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '18	99⅞	100	5.00
Lack Steel	5	Mar., 1915	99⅞	100	2.75
L. S. & M. S.	5	Sep., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	3.90
L. S. & M. S.	5	Dec., 1915	100⅜	100⅝	4.00
Louis. G. & E.	6	Apr., 1918	97	98¾	6.50
Mo. Pacific	6	June, 1915	88	91	37.50
Mon. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100¼	3.00
Minn. Gen. El.	6	June, 1918	99⅜	100	6.00
New E. Nav.	6	May, 1917	92¼	93	9.65
N. Y. Cent.	5	Apr., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.25
N. Y. Cent.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.75
N. Y. Cent.	5	Sep. 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	3.70
N. Y. Cent.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅝	100⅞	3.70
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1915	101⅛	101⅜	3.00
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	4.20
N. Y. City	6	Sep., 1917	104	104¼	4.20
N. Y., N. H. & H.	5	May, 1915	97⅞	98¼	13.75
Pac. G. & E.	6	Dec. 15, '15	100	100⅜	4.55
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100	100⅜	3.30
P. S. Corp. of New Jersey	5	Mar., 1916	100	100¼	4.80
Seab'd Air L.	5	Mar., 1916	98½	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99¾	99⅞	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	97½	98¼	5.90
Sulz. & Sons	6	June, 1916	99½	100	6.00
U. S. Smelt.	5	June, 1918	94	96	6.40
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	96¼	97½	7.90
United Fruit	6	May, 1917	100⅞	101⅞	5.35
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	97	97⅞	5.70
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	97⅝	98⅜	6.85
West. P. Tr.	6	Mar., 1917	96	98	6.50
West. Power	6	July, 1915	99⅝	100¼	6.50
West. States G. & El.	6	Oct., 1917	96	97⅛	7.00

NEW YORK CITY BONDS AND NOTES.

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
6s, Sept., 1915	101¼	101½	101¼	101½
6s, Sept., 1916	102⅛	102⅜	102⅛	102⅜
6s, Sept., 1917	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104⅛
4½s, March, 1963	103⅞	104⅛	103⅞	104
4½s, May, 1957	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s, Nov., 1957	103⅝	104	103⅝	104
4½s, May, 1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4½s, Nov., 1917	100⅝	101⅛	100⅝	101⅛
4¼s, March, 1964	99⅛	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛
4¼s, March, 1962	99⅛	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛
4¼s, Sept., 1960	99⅛	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛
4¼s, March, 1930-60	99⅛	99⅜	98⅞	99⅛
4s, May, 1959	94⅝	95	94½	95
4s, Nov., 1958	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s, May, 1957	94⅝	95¼	94⅝	95¼
4s, Nov., 1957	94⅝	95	94⅝	95
4s, Nov., 1956	94⅜	95	94⅜	95
4s, Nov., 1955	94⅜	95	94⅜	95
4s, Nov., 1936	95⅜	96¼	95⅜	96¼
4s, 1916-1919	99	..	99	..
3½s, Nov., 1954-55	84	85	84	85
3½s, May, 1954	84	85	84	85
3½s, 1950-1954	84	85	83⅞	85

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Total sales Feb. 26, 1915	$1,831,000
Same day last year	2,652,500
Year to date	99,077,000
Same period last year	156,473,000
Average price and change 40 bonds	82.50 + .13
Same day last year	88.68 + .07

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	83.97	Feb. 4	81.51	Jan. 2
Same period last year	89.42	Feb. 4	86.40	Jan. 3
Year 1914	89.42	Feb. 4	81.42	Dec. 2
Year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser	1,000	80
Ger stamp	18,000	75
Rep of Cuba 5s, 1904	2,000	94¼
Va 6s, def, Brown Bros & Co ctfs	1,000	56
	1,000	57
N Y City 4s, 1957	500	96¼
Alb & Susq 3½s	2,000s20f	84
Am Ag Ch cv 5s	1,000	101½
Am Cot Oil 4½s	5,000	100⅛
Am Hide & L 6s	1,000	101½
Am Smelt Sec 6s	5,000	104⅝
Am T & T col 4s	8,000	88
	2,000	87¾
	1,000	88
	1,000	88⅛
conv 4½s	13,000	97½
Armour & Co 4½s	2,000	91
	5,000	90¾
At, Top & S Fe gen 4s	1,000	91¼
	2,000s20f	91⅛
	5,000	91¼
	500	91½
	5,000	91½
	1,000	91¼
adj 4s, stpd	1,000	81¾
Atl Coast L 1st 4s	1,000	91
Baldwin Loco 5s	5,000s20f	101
	5,000	101
Balt & O gold 4s	500	87½
conv 4½s	43,000	83
	3,000	82⅞
	500	83½
	15,000	83
	11,000	82¾
	1,000	82¼
	1,000	82⅝
	21,000	82½
	1,000	82⅞
P, Lake E & W Va 4s	5,000	80½
Beth Steel ext 5s	5,000	100
	1,000	99⅞
1st & ref 5s	10,000	87
	4,000	87½
B R T 5s, 1918	10,000	99¾
Cent Leather 5s	1,000	98¾
	7,000	98½
	1,000	98¾
Cent Pac gtd 4s	30,000s20f	86⅛
	5,000	86¼
	10,000s20f	86¼
	2,000	86¼
	5,000	86⅜
	10,000	86¾
	5,000s20f	86¾
	1,000	86¾
	3,000s20f	86⅝
gtd 3½s	5,000s20f	88½
Ches & O con 5s	5,000s20f	103
conv 4½s	7,000	70⅜
	1,000	70¼
	1,000s20f	70
Chi & Alton 3½s	2,000	39
C, B & Q joint 4s	13,000s20f	95¾
	5,000	95¾
	18,000	95½
	26,000	95¾
Ill Div 4s	5,000	94
Denver Div 4s	4,000	98½
Iowa Div 5s	5,000s20f	102½
Chi Gr Westn 4s	1,000	69
C & N W gen 3½s	1,000	80
Chicago Rwys 5s	5,000	96½
Chi, Mil & St P gen 4½s	2,000	101
	6,000	100¾
	1,000	100⅝
cv 5s, Ser B, w i	103,000	100⅝
	35,000	100½
	500	100⅜
	45,000	100⅝
refund 4½s	10,000	88⅛
	2,000	89
conv 4½s	2,000	96
C, M & P Sd 4s	1,000	88¼
Wis Valley 6s	1,000	107
C, R I & P gen 4s	2,000	82⅜
	1,000	82
Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	2,000	64¼
	2,000s15f	64
	3,000	64½
	1,000	65
	2,000	64½
C, R I & P R R 4s	2,000 c.	21
	15,000 c.	18
Cent Tr ctfs	10,000	21½
	1,000	21¾
	1,000	21½
	1,000	20¼
	10,000	20
	3,000	21
	1,000	21¼
Col & So 1st 4s	6,000	86
Con Gas conv 6s, sub rcts, full pd	2,000	112¼
	2,000	112¼
	2,000	111⅞
Den & Rio Gr 1st & ref 5s	4,000	45½
con 4½s	2,000s20f	81
	1,000	81¼
Det Un Ry con 4½s	5,000	70
	5,000	71
	5,000	72
	5,000	72⅛
Dist Sec Corp 5s	2,000	51½
Du P de N P 4½s	5,000	87
Erie cv 4s, Ser B	1,000	63½
Gen Elec deb 5s	3,000	102
H & M adj inc 5s	2,000	27½
Ill Cent & Chi, St L & N O joint 5s, Ser A	2,000	99¾
	7,000	99
Ind, Ill & Iowa 4s	1,000	83⅛
Indiana Steel 5s	1,000	99½
Insp Con Cop cv 6s, 1922	1,000	99⅝
	1,000	100
Inter-Met 4½s	5,000	74½
	1,000	74¾
	1,000	74⅝
	1,000	74⅝
I R T 1st & ref 5s	1,000	98
	5,000s5f	97¾
	1,000	97⅞
Inter Paper 6s	5,000	100
K C, Ft S & M 6s	1,000	109⅜
Kan City So 5s	3,000s20f	89
	1,000	88¼
Lake S & Mich S 4s, 1931	3,000	89¾
	3,000	90
Lorillard Co 5s	1,000	99¾
L & N unifd 4s	1,000	91½
	1,000s20f	90¾
St L Div 6s	1,000s20f	107
Pens & Atl 6s	1,000	108½
Mer Mar col tr 4½s ctfs of dep	3,000	34
Mex Petrol 1st ref conv 6s, Ser A	2,000	95½
	3,000	96
Minn & St L 1st & ref 4s	10,000	55¼
	5,000	55¼
Mo Pac 1st con 6s	7,000s20f	99
Mo Pacific 4s	1,000	43
	1,000	43¼
	1,000	43¼
	1,000	45
conv 5s	3,000	45⅝
M & E con 7s	1,000	100⅝
Mor & Essex 1st & ref 3½s	2,000	84¼
Nash, Ch & St L 1st con 5s	1,000	105⅜
National Tube 5s	1,000	98
N Y Cent deb 6s, when issued	30,000	101⅝
	6,000	101½
	97,000	101⅝
N Y & Erie 3d ext 4½s	5,000s20f	98
4th ext 5s	5,000s20f	100⅝
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	11,000	102
	4,000	102½
	3,000s20	102
	2,000	102
	5,000s20	101⅞
registered	1,000	101
	10,000	101⅛
N Y Rwys ref 4s	1,000	71¾
	2,000	72
adj 5s	9,000	54
	11,000	54¼
	2,000	54⅜
	6,000	54
	11,000	53¾
	2,000	53⅝
N Y, W & B 4½s	3,000	66½
Norf & W cv 4½s	10,000	101
Nor Pacific 4s	10,000s20f	89¼
	2,000	89¼
	9,000s20f	89⅛
	5,000	89⅜
	2,000s20f	89¼
	2,000	89⅜
	13,000s20f	89¼
	2,000	89½
	7,000s20f	89⅜
	33,000s20f	89½
Nor Pacific 3s	6,000	62½
	8,000	62⅝
	17,000	62¾
	1,000s20f	62⅝
	3,000	62⅝
	5,000s20f	62⅝
	1,000	62⅞
Oreg & Cal 1st 5s	2,000	100
Oreg Short L gtd ref 4s	7,000	89
Pac Tel & Tel 5s	10,000s20f	97⅜
Penn R R con 4¼s, w i	73,000	103⅞
	15,000	103¾
	1,000	103⅞
	15,000	103⅞
Peo & E 1st 4s	1,000	65
Pub Serv C s f 5s	5,000	88¼
	3,000	88
Ray Consol 1st 6s	1,000	105
	1,000	105⅛
	4,000	105
Reading gen 4s	1,000	91¼
St L & S F R R ref 4s, ctfs of dep, stamped	5,000	62
Seab Air L adj 5s	2,000	60¼
	1,000	60½
gold 4s, stpd	2,000	80
St L So Wn 2d income 4s	3,500	55
So Car & Ga 1st 5s	1,000	100¼
	1,000s20f	100⅛
So Pac col 4s	3,000	82⅝
conv 4s	2,000	80⅜
	6,000	80¼
	5,000	80⅜
	27,000	80⅞
conv 5s	5,000	96
	6,000	95⅞
	20,000	96
	5,000	96⅛
	1,000	96⅛
	15,000	96⅜
	1,000	96½
	9,000	96⅛
1st ref 4s	6,000	84¼
	21,000	84⅜
	19,000	84¼
San Fr Ter 4s	1,000	78½
	4,000	78
Southn Ry 1st 5s	5,000	99
	9,000	98⅞
	2,000	98¾
gen 4s	3,000	62¾
	8,000	63
	11,000	63¼
	1,000	63¼
	1,000	63⅜
Texas Co conv 6s	1,000	97⅞
	15,000	98
Tex & P 1st 5s	1,000	95
Third Av ref 4s	1,000	81¼
	1,000	81⅛
adj 5s	5,000	79
	500	78½
	4,000	79
	5,000	80
	5,000	80¼
	2,000	80⅜
	1,000	80½
	7,000	80⅛
	46,000	80
Tol, Peo & W 4s	1,000	65
Un Pac 1st 4s	1,000	94¾
	15,000	95
registered	1,000	93
conv 4s	5,000	89½
	1,000	89¼
U R Rs of S F 4s	1,000	47½
	3,000	47
U S R & Imp 5s	2,000	70
	3,000	71
	2,000	72
U S Rubber 6s	2,000	102¼
	1,000	102⅝
U S Steel C s f 5s	77,000	100
registered	500	99¾
Va-Car Ch 1st 5s	3,000	90
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	98¼
	3,000	99
Wab R R ref & ext 4s	6,000	23
	1,000	24
Eq Tr Co ctfs of dep, stpd	10,000	20¼
	34,000	20
Westn Elec 5s	7,000	101
Wn Maryland 4s	1,000	64¼
	1,000	64⅝
Wn N Y & Penn gen 4s	1,000s20f	75
W U Tel col tr 5s	1,000	97
West Shore 4s	4,000	90
	2,000	90¼
Westingh El & M 1st conv s f 5s	10,000	90½
Wis Cent gen 4s	1,000	85⅞
	4,000	85⅝

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	98½	98⅞
2s, c, 1930	98⅝	99½
3s, r, 1918	101½	..
3s, c, 1918	101½	..
4s, r, 1925	109½	109¾
4s, c, 1925	110½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1936	98½	..
Pan 2s, r, 1938	98½	..
Pan 3s, r, 1961	101½	..
Pan 3s, c, 1961	101½	..

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	80	83
Allis-Chal.	8	10
Do pf.	..	37
Am Ag C.	48¾	50
Do pf.	89	93
A B S pf.	84	87¾
A B S & Fdy	87¼	93½
Am Car & Fdy pf.	112	113½
Am C pf.	..	51½
Am C xd.	77	..
Am C Pr.	..	82
Do pf.	107	108½
Am C Oil.	45	45¾
Do pf.	94	97⅛
Am Exp.	..	83
A H & L.	4½	5
Am Lin.	9	9¾
Do pf.	25	28
Am Lo pf.	..	79
Am Malt.	5	5¾
Do pf.	29	32
A S pf B.	..	79
Am Snuff	142	152
Am St Fd.	24	26
A S Rf pf.	111½	114½
AT & C xd	57¼	..
Am Tob pf.	105½	106½
Am Wool.	15⅛	18
Do pf.	76	78½
Ann Arbor	..	30
Do pf.	..	70
Assets R.	..	8
A M 1 pf.	..	95
Do 2d pf.	..	98½
A, T & S F pf.	97	98
At C Line.	..	99
B & O pf.	67¼	69
Beech Cr.	85	..
Bk U Gas.	125	129
Bruns Ter.	4⅝	6
B, R & P.	..	90
Brown Sh.	..	40
Do pf.	..	85
Butterick.	28¾	30
Canada So.	56⅝	..
Case (J I) pf	76½	85
C R R of N J	..	325
C & S A Tel	115	116
Chi & Alt.	..	9¼
Do pf.	11	12
Chi G W.	10¼	10¾
Do pf.	27⅝	28¾
C, M & St Paul pf.	..	125
C, St P, M & Om	..	132
Do pf.	..	150
C C C & St L	25	30
Do pf.	50	60
Cluett Pea.	..	60
Do pf.	100	101½
C & Pitts.	157	..
Cleve & P Special	89	..
Col F & I.	24	25
Col C So.	24	25
Do 1 pf.	47½	..
Do 2 pf.	37	..
Cont Can.	43¼	45
Con Gas.	115½	116⅛
Corn P R.	9⅜	9⅝
Do pf.	65	66½
Cuban-Am Sug pf.	92½	94
Deere & Co pf	..	85
D, L & W.	400	415
D & R G.	6	7
D M & Ft D	6	..
Do pf.	29½	..
Det & M.	70	..
Do pf.	80	..
Dist Sec.	10	10½
Dul S S & A	3	5
Do pf.	7	10
Eastm Kodak xd.	455	..
Erie 2 pf.	26¾	28½
F M & S.	..	8
Do pf.	..	25
Gugg Ex.	49	50
Hav El Ry L & P	..	71
Do pf.	..	91½
Helme (G W) Co	160	185
Do pf.	112	117
Hock Val.	..	125
Homest'ke	115	120
Ill Cent	103¼	106⅛
Ingers'll-R.	107	115
Do pf.	90	..
Int Agri.	..	12
Do pf.	6	11
Int Harv.	90⅞	94¾
Do pf.	..	113
Int H Cor	55	58
Do pf.	..	95
Int Paper.	8	9
Do pf.	32½	33½
Int St P.	..	3
Iowa Cent.	7	9
Do pf.	15	25
K C, F S & M pf.	..	85
K C Sou.	21½	22⅜
Do pf.	54	57⅛
Kayser (J) & Co	75⅛	79
Do 1 pf.	106	108½
K & D M.	4	10
Do pf.	36	..
Kings Co E L & P.	120½	121
Kresge (S S) Co	102½	107
Do pf.	105	106¾
Lack Steel.	28⅛	32
Lacl Gas.	96	98
L E & W.	5	7
Do pf.	14	20
Ligg & M.	205	219½
Do pf.	114	118½
Long Isl.	30	37
Loose-W B 1 pf	86¼	90
Do 2 pf.	..	72
Lorill pf.	114½	118
Lou & N.	..	112
M'kay Cos.	74	75
Man Shirt.	48	52
Do pf.	100	102
Man Elev.	122	128
May Dep S	50½	56
Do pf.	96	98
Mer Mar.	1	1¾
Do pf.	4½	5⅜
Mex Pet pf	72	79½
M & St L.	13½	16¼
M, St P & S S M pf.	..	128
Do l l.	75	77
Mon P pf.	100	101
Mor & Es.	162	..
M Wd pf.	112	115
N, C & St L	..	133
Nat Bis.	118¾	122¼
Nat Enam.	9½	10½
Do pf.	79	88
Nat Lead.	48⅛	49⅜
Nat Rys of Mex 1 pf.	..	17
Do 2 pf.	5	5⅝
Nev C C.	12	12½
N Y, L & W	112½	..
Nor Sou.	..	24⅞
N & W pf	83	85
North Am.	65	68
Nor Cent.	84	..
N W Tel.	100	..
Ont Min.	2	3
Pabst Brew pf	..	92
Pac T & T	25	28
Do pf.	85	90½
Peo & E.	6	9
Pettibone-Mulliken.	15	17½
P, C, C & St L	..	72
Do pf.	..	100
P, Ft W & C	158	..
P Steel pf.	..	82
Press Steel Car pf	..	94
Pullman	150½	152
Quicksilver	1	1½
Do pf.	1	2
Ry St Spg.	20⅛	22
Do pf.	..	88
Reading 2 pf	81½	83
Rens & S.	118	..
Rep I & S pf	74	75
Rumely (M) Co.	⅞	1⅛
St L & S Fran	1½	2¼
Do pf.	..	86
Do 1 pf.	8	10
Do 2 pf.	3¼	4
S L S-W.	..	16
Sea Air L.	11½	12
Sears-Roebuck pf.	125¼	..
Sloss-Shef S & I	24	27
So Porto R Sugar	32	..
Do pf.	80	100
So Ry M & O ctfs.	62	75
Std Mill.	40	44
Do pf.	..	69
Studebaker Co pf.	92	94⅜
Texas Pac.	11½	13
T P L Tr.	96	..
T, St L & West	1½	2
Underwood Typew	55	..
Do pf.	..	100
Union B & Paper pf.	22	27
Unit Cigar Mfrs pf.	100¾	104
Un D G.	..	50
Do pf.	51	60
U Rys Inv	9	10
Do pf.	25	27
U S Cast Iron P.	9	10¼
Do pf.	31	35
U S Indus Alcohol.	15	40
Do pf.	73	78
U S R & I	37	40
Va-Car Ch pf	..	83
Va Ry & Power	..	47
Vulcan Det	..	10
Do pf.	..	29
Wabash	½	1
Do pf.	1½	1¾
West Mar pf	25	34
W'house E & M 1 pf.	117	120
Weyman-Bruton	220	300
Do pf.	113	118
W & L E	2½	3½
Do 1 pf.	8	12
Do 2 pf.	3	5
W-Ov'l'd pf	93	95
Do pf.	95	96
Wis Cent.	31	35
Woolworth (F W)	93	94½

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Gas Co.	100	101
American Light & Traction	312	316
American Light & Traction pf.	107½	109
Adirondack Electric Power	13	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf.	41	44
*American Gas & Electric	89	91
*American Gas & Electric pf.	47½	49
American Power & Light	62	65
American Power & Light pf.	80	83
American Public Utilities	34	37
American Public Utilities pf.	63	67
American Waterworks & Electric	4½	6
Am. W. W. & E. participating pf	12	15
Am. W. W. & E. 1st pf.	45	50
Cities Service	48	50
Cities Service pf.	55	57
Colorado Power	13	15
Colorado Power pf.	87	92
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	54½	56
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf.	81½	83
Dayton Power & Light	27	32
Dayton Power & Light pf.	82	86
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	89	91
Electric Bond Deposit pf.	45	53
Electric Bond & Share pf.	98½	100
Empire District Electric 5s	71	75
Empire District Electric pf.	50	60
Federal Light & Traction	17	20
Federal Light & Traction pf.	55	60
Gas & Electric Securities	65	75
Gas & Electric Securities pf.	60	80
Lincoln Gas & Electric	15	25
Northern Ontario Light & Power	11	14
Northern Ontario Light & P. pf.	51	54
Northern States Power	22	23
Northern States Power pf.	80	81
Ozark Power & Water	10	20
Pacific Gas & Electric	40½	42
Pacific Gas & Electric pf.	82	83
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	15	17
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf.	65	66½
Southern California Edison	74	77
Southern California Edison pf.	90	92
*Standard Gas & Electric	4½	5
*Standard Gas & Electric pf.	17	18
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power	8	9
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power pf.	35	37
United Light & Rys.	45	47
United Light & Rys. 1st pf.	67½	69
United Light & Rys. 2d pf.	64½	67
Utah Securities	13	14
Western Power	15	16½
Western Power pf.	60	62½

*Par value $50.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1914-'21	4 @4½	4.60	4.45
Baltimore & Ohio	1914-'23	4½	4.62	4.50
Buff., Roch. & P.	1914-'30	4½@5	4.60	4.45
Canadian Pacific	1915-'28	4½	4.92	4.80
Ches. & Ohio	1914-'17	4½	4.95	4.75
Chicago & N. W.	1914-'23	4½	4.55	4.40
Chi., I. & Louis.	1914-'23	4½	5.15	4.75
C., St. L. & N. O.	1915-'24	5	4.75	4.62
C., C., C. & St. L.	1915-'29	5	5.20	5.00
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.65	4.45
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5	5.00	4.88
Hocking Valley	1914-'23	4 @5	4.85	4.70
Illinois Central	1914-'23	4½@5	4.62	4.50
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5	4.60	4.40
Mo., Kan. & Tex.	1914-'23	5	5.50	5.25
Missouri Pacific	1914-'22	5	6.25	5.25
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1915-'28	4½@5	5.05	4.90
Norfolk & West.	1915-'24	4½	4.55	4.40
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1915-'28	6	5.25	5.00
Penn. Gen. F't	1914-'23	4 @4½	4.45	4.25
St. L., I. M. & So.	1914-'24	5	5.30	5.00
Seaboard Air L.	1914-'23	5	5.00	4.85
Southern Ry.	1914-'24	4½@5	4.90	4.70
Southern Pacific	1914-'23	4½	4.60	4.50
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5	5.15	4.85

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Friday. Bid.	Friday. Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Thursday. Asked.
Tin	38.25	39.00	37.87½	38.87½
Lead	3.85	3.95	3.85	3.95
Iron, No. 2 X f'dry	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Spelter	10.00		10.00	
Antimony	21.00	22.50	21.00	22.50

Electrolytic copper, 30 days, is quoted 14⅝@14¾c a pound, unchanged, in the open market.

London market quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s.	d.	Thursday. £	s.	d.
Copper, spot	64	10	0	64	10	0
Copper, futures	64	17	6	64	15	0
Tin, spot	180	0	0	178	0	0
Tin, futures	158	0	0	157	10	0
Lead	20	5	0	20	1	0
Spelter	42	10	0	42	2	6

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is to study first the relative strength over a period of years of the various kinds of high-grade securities, then select the kind which experience shows is the best adapted for the needs of private investors from the standpoint of actual safety and substantial income.

To those of our customers who are unable to obtain the necessary facilities for examining the records of securities, we offer the results of a careful investigation along these lines which was conducted in this office, and also information regarding several bonds we are recommending as a result of that investigation.

Write for investment circular G-112

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Improved Chicago real estate is the best security for an investment, especially under war time conditions. The number of real estate transfers in Chicago actually increased in 1914. Values have held up well and rentals are promptly paid. Chicago real estate is solid as a rock.

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DIVIDENDS.

THE MONTANA POWER COMPANY.
Preferred Stock Dividend No. 10.

A regular quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) on the Preferred Stock has been declared, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 16, 1915.

Common Stock Dividend No. 10.

A dividend of one-half of one per cent. (½%) on the Common Stock has been declared, payable April 1, 1915, to stockholders of record, entitled to share in such dividend, at the close of business March 16, 1915. Checks will be mailed. Stock Transfer Books will be closed from March 16 to April 6, 1915, account of Annual Meeting.

WALTER DUTTON, Treasurer.
71 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

The J. G. White Management Corporation,
43 Exchange Place, New York.
MANAGERS
THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION.

The Board of Directors of THE MANILA ELECTRIC RAILROAD AND LIGHTING CORPORATION has declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Capital Stock of the Corporation, payable Thursday, April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Thursday, March 18th, 1915.

T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

$35,000,000
REPUBLIC OF CUBA
5% Gold Bonds of 1904.

Coupons due March 1, 1915, of the above Bonds will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.

SPEYER & CO.
New York, February 27, 1915.

Swift & Company

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Feb. 27, 1915.

Dividend No. 114

Dividend of ONE DOLLAR and SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS ($1.75) per share on the capital stock of Swift & Company will be paid on April 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record, March 10, 1915, as shown on the books of the Company.

F. S. HAYWARD, Secretary.

Office of The American Coal Company of Allegany County,
1 Broadway, New York, Feb. 8, 1915.

The Board of Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) have this day declared the regular Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. (3%) upon the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on Monday, March 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record at twelve o'clock noon Feb. 27, 1915. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

CHILDS COMPANY,
200 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, Feb. 24, 1915.

The Board of Directors has declared a dividend of 1¾% on the preferred stock of the Company, payable March 10, 1915, to stockholders of record at the close of business March 2, 1915.

The transfer books will be closed from March 3, 1915, to March 10, 1915, both days inclusive.

CHARLES L. ROBERTS, Secretary.

COTTON IRREGULAR, PRICES UNCHANGED

Early Decline Meets with a Good Resistance and Moderate Recovery Follows.

BEARISH INFLUENCES SEEN

Sharp Decrease in the Export Movement Forecast—Freight Rate to Liverpool $1.50.

Cotton was irregular and unsettled yesterday, but there was not news enough to warrant any aggressive stand on either side of the market and the net results of the day showed practically no change from the closing prices of Thursday. The opening was rather steady with a further up-turn in the first hour. On the bulge some of the floor traders became rather active and hammered prices down for a dozen points or so. There was good resistance on the decline and a moderate recovery followed.

In spite of several encouraging factors affecting the ultimate course of prices, there is a tendency to believe that the influences of a temporary character are bearish. It seems to be taken for granted that there will be a sharp falling off in the export movement of cotton. It is almost impossible to obtain insurance. The underwriters are not willing to take the risk even at the present high premiums, and without insurance of a satisfactory character it is hard to get international bankers to discount bills.

The ocean freight rate on cotton to Liverpool is still quoted nominally at $1.50 a hundred, but it is not likely that much room can be obtained at this figure. Reports were current yesterday that the White Star Line would not take any more cotton to Liverpool at present. Tonnage for Mediterranean ports, however, is being offered more freely. This is only natural as Genoa, for the present at least, is not in the war zone. Rates to this port were quoted yesterday at $1.25 to $1.50, which is considerably easier than they had been for some time before.

At any rate, predictions are being made that exports will show a sharp falling off in the near future, and that this will be reflected in a smaller movement into sight.

The New York Cotton Exchange placed the into-sight for the week at 407,976 bales, against 208,148 last year. The total for the season is 11,497,000 bales against 12,850,000 bales last year.

Spot news yesterday was conflicting. A Texas wire said: "Spots offering less freely and holders indifferent." On the other hand a New Orleans wire said: "Market shows less snap; some hedge selling." The stock of American cotton in Liverpool is now 904,000 bales, against 908,000 last year and 1,249,000 two years ago. This reflects a gain for the week of 123,000 bales in the Liverpool stock.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged, 8.35 for middling upland. The range of contract prices was as follows (closed steady):

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
March	8.33	8.24	8.28@8.29	8.26@8.28
May	8.55	8.44	8.50@8.51	8.50@8.51
July	8.77	8.64	8.71@8.72	8.72@8.73
October	9.04	8.94	8.98@8.99	9.00@9.01
December	9.20	9.11	9.15@9.16	9.17@9.18
January	9.30	9.30	9.25@9.26	9.26@9.28

RECEIPTS AT LEADING PORTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	15,999	16,110	6,989
New Orleans	11,354	11,087	7,218
Mobile	469	726	893
Savannah	7,449	9,736	2,715
Charleston	2,750	1,096	462
Wilmington	1,743	1,358	450
Norfolk	1,437	2,128	2,629

Total port receipts, 54,702, against 28,221 same day last year.

RECEIPTS AT PRINCIPAL INTERIOR POINTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Augusta	1,110	1,821	670
Memphis	2,161	3,603	3,426
St. Louis	342	2,034	2,104
Houston	10,460	19,715	5,838

ESTIMATED RECEIPTS.

	Today.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	7,000 to 8,000	19,840	6,989
N. Orleans	13,500 to 15,500	10,305	7,218

Total exports yesterday, 38,399; so far this season, 5,075,110, against 7,088,298 for same period last year.

SPOT MARKETS.

Sales.		Price Middling.	—Stocks.— 1915.	1914.
75	Mobile	7.63	52,369	28,178
1,952	Savannah	8.00	244,047	97,890
200	Galveston	8.30	574,572	372,368
—	Wilmington	7¾	49,967	17,184
—	Norfolk	7.75	76,605	63,746
679	Augusta	7.75	141,964	74,674
4,000	Memphis	7.88	228,558	174,982
—	St. Louis	7⅞	37,605	33,232
679	Houston	8.25	192,271	174,886

The Liverpool market opened quiet. There was a quiet business in spot cotton, with middling 2 points higher at 4.97d. Sales, 7,000 bales. Receipts, 84,417 bales, including 77,958 bales American. Closed quiet, but steady.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	13¼	13⅝	13¼	13¾
Atlantic Refining	530	540	530	535
Borne-Scrymser	250	260	250	260
Buckeye Pipe Line	107	109	107	109
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	660	650	660
Colonial Oil	90	100	90	100
Continental Oil	220	225	220	225
Crescent Pipe Line	37	39	37	39
Cumberland P. L.	47	50	47	50
Eureka Pipe Line	217	223	216	224
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Galena-Signal Oil	162	164	161	164
Illinois Pipe Line	128	130	127	129
Indiana Pipe Line	96	98	96	98
National Transit	31	33	30	32
N. Y. Transit	217	223	217	223
Northern Pipe Line	89	92	87	90
Ohio Oil	131	133	130	132
Pierce Oil	13	13½	13	13½
Pierce Oil cv. 6s, 1924	78	80	78	80
Prairie Oil & Gas	220	225	218	222
Prairie P. L. (w. i.)	141	143	138	140
Solar Refining	227	235	230	240
Southern Pipe Line	205	210	205	210
South Penn. Oil	257	262	255	260
S. W. Penn. P. L.	111	115	111	115
Stand. Oil of Cal.	282	285	278	281
Stand. Oil of Ind.	418	423	413	417
Stand. Oil of Kan.	340	350	340	350
Stand. Oil of Ky.	255	260	252	255
Stand. Oil of Neb.	310	320	310	320
Stand. Oil of N. J.	393	396	388	390
Stand. Oil of N. Y.	189	191	189	191
Stand. Oil of Ohio	420	425	420	425
Swan & Finch	120	125	117	125
Union Tank	83	84	83	84
Vacuum Oil	187	189	187	189
Washington Oil	33	37	33	37

TOBACCO STOCKS.

Closing quotations of stocks not quoted elsewhere were:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	110	120	110	120
American Cigar pf.	97½	99	97½	99
Am. Mach. & Fdy.	65	73	65	73
Conley Foil Co.	275	300	275	300
Johnston T. F. & M.	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	145	155	145	155
J. S. Young pf.	105	108	105	108
MacAndrews & F.	170	177	170	178
MacAndrews & F. pf.	99	101	99¼	100¼
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	220	240	220	240
P. R.-Am. Tob. scrip	155	162	155	162
R. J. Reynolds Tob.	280	285	280	285
R. J. Reynolds T. pf.	118½	119	118½	119½

FINANCIAL NOTES.

R. M. Grant & Co. of New York and Chicago, dealers in municipal bonds, have opened an office in Boston at 50 Congress Street.

Renskorf, Lyon & Co. are distributing in pamphlet form an explanation of the workings of the Smith-Lever act.

Gerry Philbrick has been elected a Governor of the Consolidated Stock Exchange.

Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. of New York and Drexel & Co. of Philadelphia have purchased from the Pennsylvania Water and Power Company and allied interests about $2,000,000 of that company's first mortgage 5 per cent. sinking fund gold bonds. These are part of a total of $10,427,000 in the hands of the public out of a total authorized issue of $12,500,000.

The Underwood Typewriter Company had a surplus of $17,396 last year, after paying dividends of $662,000, charging off $213,247 for depreciation and purchasing $164,300 preferred stock in the open market to be added to the special surplus capital reserve.

NEW INCOME TAX RULES.

Former Decision on Classification of Stock Dividends Revised.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Treasury Department announced tonight that it had made an important revision of a previous decision relating to the payment and classification of stock dividends. Under the revised decision taxable income derived from stock dividends is to be included in the income tax return for the year in which it is paid, and not in the return for the year in which it has been earned. In other words, the person to whom such dividends belong need not pay the income tax upon them until after the cash has actually been received by him.

The department rendered a decision also that stock dividends, issued as a permanent increase of the capital stock of corporations, shall be regarded as capital and not subject to the income tax.

The decision of the Treasury Department is in the form of the following letter to collectors of internal revenue:

"Cash dividends, or their equivalent, paid from the net earnings, or the established surplus or undivided profits of corporations, joint stock companies, or associations and insurance companies, if declared and paid on or after March 1, 1913, constitute taxable income in the hands of shareholders or beneficiaries when received and should be returned when the total net income of any investment is in excess of $20,000, inclusive of such dividends, and the additional tax should be paid thereon as on income for the year in which such dividends were received, without regard to the period in which the profits or surplus were earned, or the period during which they were carried as surplus or undivided profits in the Treasury, or on the books of the corporations, &c.

"Stock dividends issued as a bona fide and permanent increase of the capital stock of corporations, &c., without intent to evade the imposition of the personal income tax, are held to represent capital, and are not, therefore, subject to the income tax as gains, profits, and income in the hands of the stockholder.

"If, however, the dividend stock should be surrendered to the corporation for cash or its equivalent, or if the assets of the corporation in any manner should be distributed by means of the stock dividend, the amount realized will be considered in income for the year when so converted or received, and will be returned as income by the corporation or individual receiving the same.

"Treasury decision 2,048 of Nov. 12, 1914, is hereby revised, and all rulings or parts of rulings heretofore made which are in conflict herewith are hereby revoked."

BRITISH GOLD COMING.

$3,250,000 to be Shipped from Ottawa for French Reserve.

Lazard Frères announced yesterday that arrangements had been completed to bring from the Bank of England's special gold reserve at Ottawa $3,250,000. This was the shipment mentioned in the Street on Thursday, being connected with cabled news of the sale by the Bank of England of about $4,500,000 gold.

The purpose of the transfer was not announced, but in some banking quarters it was believed that the gold would be deposited in the Sub-Treasury and earmarked for the Bank of France. In case this is done, it is expected, the metal will be held as reserve for the French bank, which would then be in position to issue banknotes against it in France if there was need. All told, $9,300,000 has come from Canada since Jan. 1.

It was learned that the gold received at San Francisco on Thursday from the Far East was for the account of the International Banking Corporation and came from Japan. About $250,000 arrived at the Western Sub-Treasury, and 500,000 more is coming. Japan has been buying heavily of cotton and other raw material and war supplies in this country, and has been gradually sending across the Pacific a considerable amount of gold in payment.

So far no arrangement for credits in New York has been completed by bankers of the two centres. Foreign exchange rates performed no exceptional movements yesterday, with the exception of Italian lire, which declined to 5.81, the lowest figure known.

PROXIES TO OUST GOULDS.

Independent Committee Reports Missouri Pacific Majority.

It was announced yesterday that the Independent Proxy Committee of the Missouri Pacific Railway, of which Alexander J. Hemphill is Chairman, had received a substantial majority of the proxies for the outstanding $82,702,000 capital stock of the road. It is probable, therefore, that the previously announced plans of the committee can be put through at the annual meeting of stockholders on March 9. The first premise in these plans calls for the elimination of the Goulds from the control of the road. What holds for the Missouri Pacific will hold also for the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway.

Reports that Edgar L. Marston, Edward D. Adams, Edwin G. Merrill, R. Lancaster Williams, B. F. Bush, and Finley J. Shepard will be the only directors retained are accepted in Wall Street. It is said that Mr. Bush, Mr. Merrill, Mr. Shepard, Mr. Marston, and Albert H. Wiggin will continue to serve on the Iron Mountain Board. Other directors for the two so-called Gould roads, it is understood, will represent the various banking houses represented in the Proxy Committee and also four St. Louis men.

ERB OFFERS FINANCING PLAN

Proposed to Fund Floating Debt of the Denver & Salt Lake.

Newman Erb, President of the Denver & Salt Lake Railroad Company, is presenting to the bondholders of the road, with the approval of the noteholders' committee of the Denver Railway Securities Company, a plan for funding the entire floating debt and meeting the May and November interest on the $7,592,000 first mortgage bonds outstanding. By this plan, it is expected, about $700,000 will be raised.

Mr. Erb and his associates, holding $163,962 of the company's notes, agree under the plan to fund them and take first mortgage treasury bonds in payment at 75 and interest. Holders of the outstanding first mortgage bonds are asked to fund their 1915 coupons and also take in payment, treasury bonds at 75 per cent. of par value. It is further proposed to authorize an issue of $300,000 two-year 6 per cent. notes and to sell immediately $250,000 of these on a 7 per cent. basis.

THE CONDITION OF TRADE.

Commenting on business conditions, Dun's Review says:

The volume of trade continues moderate, but is fairly well maintained. Any more rapid development of business activity and confidence is, for the time being, checked through the anxiety created by the growing intensity of the European war, and especially by the uncertainty as to the effect upon neutral shipping and overseas trade of the recent war zone order. The markets for both wheat and cotton have been conspicuously disturbed during the week by the foreign situation. There is, moreover, evidence in the stock market of larger foreign liquidation of securities, and the weakness of exchange also reflects the widespread perplexities of the international outlook.

Bradstreet's says:

Renewed expansion in trade, especially in the Southwest, further speeding up in industrial operations, and excellent advices as to Winter wheat go hand in hand with optimism, which, however, is tempered by conservative buying. In fact, while the week has witnessed an inflow of visiting buyers at leading centres, thus stimulating house trade in Spring goods, the dominant trait evidenced is to continue the long-practiced policy of buying in rather small parcels, which involves frequent shopping. Nevertheless, trends seem to run in a favorable direction, though it cannot be said that trade is as yet normal.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Receipts and expenditures for Feb. 25:

	Feb. 25.	Month.	Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$1,072,113	$12,980,011	$137,271,137
Ordinary	836,160	22,894,262	214,037,587
Cor. & inc. t.	19,626	451,429	10,356,644
Miscellaneous	262,390	3,850,475	45,810,594
Total receipts	2,190,291	39,676,179	407,475,694
Expenditures	2,394,756	52,680,820	491,335,875
Deficit	204,465	13,004,641	83,859,911

TO FIT BRITISH BILLS FOR RESERVE BANK

Form of Russian Credit to be Avoided So That Restrictions May Be Met.

VALUE OF LOAN QUESTIONED

Charles H. Burke Argues That American Money Can Be Used Best at Home.

The prospective credit of something like $100,000,000, the extension of which to the British Government by the banks here is under discussion, is likely to assume a different form from that of the twenty-five-million-dollar loan that was made to the Russian Government. Efforts will be made, it is understood, to put the bills to be accepted by the banks here in such shape as to bring them clearly within the classification of acceptances eligible for discount or purchase by the Federal Reserve Bank that has been defined by the Federal Reserve Board since the agreement with the Russian Government was consummated.

It was the general expectation among the banks that the board's regulations would be so drawn as to include the Russian bills in the eligible class, but the regulations were changed at the last moment, and when issued were found to exclude the Russian bills. As it happens, through the course of the money market, the banks which bought the Russian bills have no desire to sell them; but conditions may change by the time British bills and possibly credits for other countries have been negotiated, and it is considered desirable that such bills should be eligible at the Reserve Bank.

Clause Barring Russian Bills.

The clause in the regulations that barred the Russian acceptances reads:

> A banker's acceptance must be drawn by a commercial, industrial, or agricultural concern (that is, some person, firm, company, or corporation) directly connected with the importation or exportation of the goods involved in the transaction in which the acceptance originated.

A credit for the British Government would have the double purpose of bringing London exchange to a more nearly normal level and furnishing funds with which Great Britain might purchase war supplies in the American market. One way that the transaction could be handled so that the bills would be eligible would be for the British Government to make its purchases through a broker in London. The broker could arrange through a London bank for the establishment of a credit in his favor by a New York bank. If necessary, the British Government could give the London bank a guarantee of the payment of his bills and the London bank could arrange with the New York bank to accept the broker's bills up to a specified maximum at the risk of the London bank.

The broker would resell the war supplies to the British Government, which would not appear in the transaction, and in particular would not be the drawer of the bills, as the Russian Government was. The New York bank would sell the accepted bills for the broker's account, the proceeds going to pay for the purchases made by him.

The broker, being "a person directly connected with the importation or exportation of the goods involved in the transaction in which the acceptance originated," the bills would be eligible for discount or purchase by the Federal Reserve Bank.

Under the same arrangements the bill might be drawn by the American exporter on the New York bank at which the credit had been established for the London broker and be accepted by it with the same effect as to eligibility. The result would be the same whether the bill were drawn by the American exporter or the British importer.

Where American Interest Lies.

Charles H. Burke of the Stock Exchange firm of Degener & Burke advanced the theory yesterday that the purpose of a credit to Great Britain would be to give time for the gradual liquidation of American securities by English holders, instead of dumping them at low prices. After pointing out that it is incumbent on England to furnish the sinews of war to her allies, Mr. Burke said:

Now the United States are very courteously invited to share this burden with England by extending credits. It is reasonable to examine whether such is really in our interest. It is claimed that the money thus advanced will stay in the country; that it is to our advantage to finance exports. But the goods we ship to England will go anyway, whether we finance them or not, there being no other place for England to get them from, and have them she must. So this question can be left out of consideration.

It is, furthermore, claimed that, money being very easy here, bills guaranteed by England are very sound investments. But easy money goes with slackness of trade and industry, and if we look with the President for a revival of prosperity, money will be wanted here, and if we fill up the Federal Reserve Banks with English discounts we shall not have the cash to do our own financing. In other words, such a locking up of funds will raise the rate of interest.

And then, are such advances really the investments we want? All of Europe, including England, has always held that loans to foreign countries should only be made for productive purposes, i. e., for enterprises that create and enhance permanently American trade. These foodstuffs and ammunition loans do nothing of the kind, and there is very small chance of their being repaid, say after three to four months. Because if England can repay these loans, why does she not buy for cash now? The situation will certainly not become better.

May Seek Renewals.

So it must be expected that there will be renewals or some permanent loan, more or less forced upon American investors. Such is evidently not the English calculation. As Mr. Lloyd George has said, foreign investments must be liquidated. Now, there are only United States investments that can be liquidated. There is no market for South American or Balkan or African or Asiatic, nor for Canadian investments. And neither Russian bonds nor Belgian nor Austrian will be taken in this market.

So it seems that the British count on a temporary loan to give them breathing space for quietly dumping American securities on this market, with as little sacrifice as possible. This loan, therefore, is a device to induce Americans to take back American securities at high prices, while Americans could get them at a low price and at their own figure, which would certainly be unavoidable, unless the Bank of England ships gold, and it has none to spare.

In times of peace the balance of trade is being adjusted by merchandise shipped from England. While English industries are seriously crippled and shipments may become very unsafe, it can be argued that also from this point of view the making of such advances is very undesirable.

Should Reap Benefit.

Finally, however, it is a reasonable expectation that, with all the world at war, the only nation of considerable importance at peace should reap some benefit by extending its trade. England has graciously left the South American field to the United States. Why should not the money in this country be used for building up our own industries, for establishing shipping lines, creating a merchant marine, and exporting to such countries as the belligerents are unable to serve? It seems to me much more reasonable than to expect our Reserve Bank to stand between the Bank of England and a war crisis.

On the other hand, a prominent banker said yesterday that it was almost as important to this country as to England that means should be taken to bring about normal conditions in foreign exchange. So long as sterling is at a heavy discount here the United States is a dear market in which to buy, while some of England's needs might be filled by purchases in other countries where the rate of exchange was not so strongly against her.

California Petroleum Earnings.

Gross earnings of the California Petroleum Corporation in the year ended Dec. 31 were $2,867,117, against $2,885,188 in 1913. The balance for dividends, after providing for interest, development work, and depreciation, was $1,402,393, a decline of $28,000. After paying preferred stock dividends of $864,011, the sum of $325,839 was deducted from income as a special reserve against exhaustion of wells. The surplus for the year amounted to $212,542.

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
60	Con. Power	104	104	104	104
20	Con Power pf.	113½	113½	113½	113½
50	Mercantile Tr.	172½	172½	172½	172½
17	Norf. Ry. & L.	24	24	24	24
10	North. Central.	85	85	85	85
50	S. A. L. pf.	32	32	32	32
504	Un. Rys. & El.	24	24	24	24

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$4,000	Chi. Ry. 1st 5s	96⅝	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
1,000	Con. Gas 4½s	93½	93½	93½	93½
1,000	Con. Gas 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½
6,000	F. & C.Trac.5s	99¾	99¾	99¾	99¾
5,000	Mac. Ry.&L. 5s	94	94	94	94
1,000	M. & St.P.jt.5s	101½	101½	101½	101½
1,000	N. & P. Tr. 5s.	81	81	81	81
3,000	Pa. W. & P. 5s	90½	90½	90½	90½
1,000	U.Ry.&E.1st4s.	83	83	83	83
21,000	U.Ry.&E.inc.4s	60	60	60	60
100	U.Ry.&E.fdg.5s	84½	84½	84½	84½
200	U.Ry.&E.notes.	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
2,000	Va. Ry. & P.5s	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
255	Alaska	27⅞	28⅜	27⅞	28⅛
788	Allouez	40⅜	42	40⅜	41⅝
450	Amalgamated	52½	53	52½	52⅝
5,023	Am. Zinc	22⅞	23⅞	22⅞	23⅞
320	Ariz. Com'l	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
7,205	Butte & Super.	46¾	48½	46¾	48⅜
80	Calumet & Ariz.	52½	53	52½	52½
1	Calumet & Hec.	380	380	380	380
40	Centennial	17	17	16¾	16¾
500	Chino	35	35	35	35
105	Copper Range	33½	33⅞	33½	33⅞
150	Daly West	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
250	East Butte	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9¼
30	Granby	67	67	66½	66½
269	Greene-Cananea	26⅞	27⅛	26½	27
10	Indiana	3½	3½	3½	3½
21	Isl'd Creek pf.	88	88¼	88	88¼
60	Isle Royale	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾
375	Kerr Lake	4¹¹⁄₁₆	4¾	4¾	4¾
10	Lake	6	6	6	6
100	Mass. Consol	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
10	Miami	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝
280	Mohawk	56	56½	55⅞	55⅞
25	New Arcadian.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
77	Nipissing	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
625	North Butte	24	24¼	24	24
50	North Lake	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
15	Old Dominion	42½	42½	42½	42½
35	Osceola	68½	68½	68½	68½
10	Pond Creek	13½	13½	13½	13½
5	Quincy	56	56	56	56
10	Ray Consol	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
200	Santa Fe	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
35	St. Mary's Land	29	29	28½	28½
200	Super. & Boston	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
40	Superior Copper	27	27	27	27
10	Tamarack	30	30	30	30
140	U. S. Smelting	20¾	20⅞	20¾	20¾
100	Utah Apex	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
20	Utah Consol	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
155	Utah Copper	50⅝	51⅛	50⅝	51⅛
490	Victoria	1	1	1	1
122	Wolverine	48¼	50	48	49½

RAILROADS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
61	Boston Elev	89½	90	89½	89½
8	Bost. & Lowell	109	109	109	109
15	Boston & Me.	21¾	22	21¾	22
309	N.Y.,N.H. & H.	43⅝	45	43⅝	45
25	Union Pac. war.	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
22	W. End St. Ry.	69½	69½	69½	69¼
2	W. E. St.Ry.pf.	92	92	92	92

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
20	Am. Agr. Ch.pf.	90	90½	90	90½
1	Amoskeag	62½	62½	62½	62½
6	Amoskeag pf.	99½	99½	99½	99½
5	Am.Pneu.Ser.pf.	18	18	18	18
60	*Am. Sugar	100⅛	101	100	101
57	*Am. Sugar pf.	110	110½	109½	110¼
504	Am. Tel. & Tel.	118¾	119	118¾	119
28	Am. Woolen pf.	77¾	78	77¾	78
38	*Gen. Electric.	138¼	139	138¼	139
73	Mass. Gas	81¼	81¼	81	81
121	Mass. Gas pf.	91¼	91¾	91	91
73	McElwain pf	102	102	102	102
20	New Eng. Tel.	137	139	137	138½
111	Pullman	150½	151	150½	151
87	Swift & Co.	108½	108⅝	108¼	108⅝
25	Torrington	28½	28½	28½	28½
1,908	United Fruit	110	115½	110	114½
260	Unit.Shoe Mach.	54	54½	54	54½
10	Unit. Shoe M.pf.	29	29	29	29
466	U. S. Steel	41⅞	42¼	41¾	42¼
116	U. S. Steel pf.	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
391	Western Union.	62¼	62⅜	62	62⅜

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Am. Agr.Ch.5s.	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
5,000	Am. T. & T.4s	87⅞	88	87⅞	88
7,000	Am. T. & T. conv. 4½s	97½	97¾	97½	97½
5,000	C., B. & Q.jt.4s	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
500	Cent. Vt.1st 4s	70	70	70	70
1,000	K. C., Ft. S. & M. 6s	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼
300	Mass. Gas 4½s	96½	96½	96½	96½
200	N. Y., N. H. & H. 6s	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
10,500	United F 4½s.	91½	91½	91	91

*Ex dividend.

BOSTON CURB.

BOSTON, Feb. 26.—The closing Boston Curb bid and asked quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Alvarado	.50	1	Houghton	1⅛	1⁷⁄₁₆
Bay S Gas.	.10	.11	Iron Blos.	.97	1
Begole	1	1¼	La Rose	.68	.70
Bohemia	1	1¼	Majestic	.12	.13
Boston Ely	.13	.16	McKin-Dar	.41	.43
Butte & L	.16	.19	Mex Met.	.13	.14
Calaveras	1¹⁄₁₆	1⅛	M of Am.	2¼	2⅜
Chief Con.	.70	.80	New Baltic	1⅜	1½
Con Ariz.	.25	.35	Nev-Doug.	.30	.33
Con Cop.	⅞	1	Ohio Cop.	.08	.10
Cortez	.15	.30	Oneco	.60	.70
Crown Res	.74	.75	So Lake	4⅞	5
Davis-Daly	.95	.98	Stewart M	2	2¼
Eagle & B	.75	.80	Un Verde	2⅜	2⅛
First Nat.	1	1¹⁄₁₆	Yukon	2⅜	2⅝

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
3	Am. Radiator.	384	384	384	384
50	Booth Fish.pf.	69½	69½	69½	69½
20	Chi. City & Conn. Ry. pf	20	20	20	20
120	Chi. Ry., Ser.2	26	26	26	26
32	Com. Edison	139	139	139	139
10	Mont. Ward pf.	113¼	113¼	113¼	113¼
20	Public Service	80½	80½	80½	80½
25	Public Serv.pf	98	98½	98	98½
77	Sears-Roeb'k.	202½	202½	201½	201½
35	Stewart War.	49	49	48½	48½
125	Swift & Co.	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
201	U. S. Steel	41⅞	42¼	41⅞	42¼
49	Un. Carbide	154	154	154	154

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$28,000	Chi. Ry. 5s, B	74½	75¼	74½	75¼
7,000	Chi.City Ry.5s	98⅝	98⅝	98½	98½
55,000	Swift 5s	96	96	96	96

PHILADELPHIA.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
25	Amal. Copper.	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝	52⅝
10	Am. Car Fdy.	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
40	Bald. Loco.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼
40	Bald. Loco. pf.	99½	99½	99	99
65	Erie	21	21	21	21
1	Gen. Asph. pf.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
170	Ins.Co.of N.A.	21	21	21	21
120	Keystone Tel.	14	14	14	14
2	Key. Tel. pf.	63	63	63	63
10	Lehigh Nav.	74½	74½	74½	74½
20	Leh. Nav. ctfs.	74½	74½	74½	74½
50	L. V. Transit.	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾
85	Lit Bros.	19½	19½	19½	19½
22	Minehill	55	55	55	55
273	Penn. R. R.	52⅝	52⅝	52¼	52¼
260	Phila. Elec.	23⅝	23¾	23⅝	23¾
5	Phila. R. T.	10	10	10	10
28	Phila. Trac.	77	77	77	77
221	Reading	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
200	Ton. Belmont.	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
350	Ton. Mining	6¹¹⁄₁₆	6¹¹⁄₁₆	6¹¹⁄₁₆	6¾
105	Un. Gas Imp.	82	82½	82	82½
1,490	U. S. Steel	41⅝	42¼	41⅝	42
10	U. S. Steel pf.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞

BONDS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	A. G. & E. 5s.	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝
200	A. G. & E. 5s.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾
2,523	Cambria Steel scrip 1917	96½	96½	96½	96½
500	City 4s, 1941, coupon	101	101	101	101
3,000	Elec. & Peo. 4s, ctfs.	79	79	79	79
500	Elec. & Peo. 4s, ctfs.	80½	80½	80½	80½
1,000	Mar. St. El.4s.	92½	92½	92½	92½
2,000	P. S. Cor. 5s.	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
11,000	Pa. R. R. 4½s rcts. w. i.	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
3,000	Pa. R.R. conv. 3½s, 1915	100	100	100	100
1,006	Ph. Co. scrip, 1916	90	90	90	90
21	Ph. Co. scrip, 1918	80	80	80	80
4,000	Ph. Elec.4s t.c.	78½	78⅝	78½	78⅝
100	Ph. Elec.4s t.c.	80	80	80	80
1,000	Reading Term. 5s, reg.	109¼	109¼	109¼	109¼

PITTSBURGH.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
300	Col. G. & El.	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10½
100	Crucible Steel.	13½	13½	13½	13½
55	Ind. Brew. pf.	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼
25	Mfrs. L. & H.	48	48	48	48
230	Nat. Fireproof.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
420	Nat. Firep. pf.	16¼	16¼	16	16¼
20	Ohio Fuel Sup.	40⅝	41	40⅝	41
55	Pitts. Brewing	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
45	Pitts. Brew. pf	17½	17½	17½	17½
150	Pitts. Coal	20½	20½	20½	20½
10	Pure Oil	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
25	Union Nat. G.	131	131	131	131
35	*Un. Sw. & S.	96	96	96	96
35	West. A. B.	119½	119½	119½	119½
62	*West. A. B.	120	120	120	120
20	Westing. Elec.	33	33	33	33
100	Westing. Mac.	12½	12½	12½	12½

BOND.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
$1,000	Pitts. Brew. 6s	60	60	60	60

*Cash.

MEXICAN ROADS IN TANGLE.

Carranza Likely to Dominate National Railways Board.

There is no immediate prospect that the operation of the National Railways of Mexico will revert from the Mexican Government to the Directors of the road, according to advices received from Mexico yesterday. Conditions bearing on the prosperity of the road, it appears, are more chaotic than at any other time since Huerta left Mexico.

An important meeting of the stockholders of the National Railways was scheduled for Mexico City on Feb. 20 but, according to the advices, it was not held. It had been expected that the road would revert entirely to the Directors before the day set for the meeting, and plans were under way to elect wealthy men of the Villa-Zapata group to the board.

It was Villa's plan, it was understood, to put the railroad on its feet and to pay for reconstruction and repairs, which the revolutions had made necessary. The change in affairs in the last few months, however, has worked to the detriment of the road, according to well-informed persons. The reason for not holding the stockholders' meeting was assigned to the present influence in the Mexican capital of Carranza, who has not favored the National Railways as Villa did, or as Huerta did last year.

No notice of a postponed meeting has been announced, and probably Carranza will rule the further plans of the Directors. The finincial report of the road as of June 30, 1914, still is awaited.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

The railroads reporting so far for the third week of February show these aggregated changes in gross earnings, those showing gains and those showing losses being stated separately:

Six roads	$2,233,107	+$26,710
Nine roads	5,526,161	—486,863
Total (15 roads)	7,759,268	—460,153

BUFFALO & SUSQUEHANNA for January—

	1915.	1914.	Decrease.
Gross	$112,417	$155,255	$42,869
Net after tax.	9,344	34,682	22,337
Sur. aft. chgs.	14,396	33,006	18,110

COLORADO & SOUTHERN for January—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Mileage	1,828	1,867	1,808
Gross	1,191,179	1,134,386	1,268,614
Net after tax.	264,471	261,901	302,791
7 mos. gross.	8,870,023	8,447,149	9,292,582
Net after tax.	2,495,042	1,934,955	2,849,258

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for January—

Mileage	8,108	8,091	7,976
Gross	6,317,467	6,257,017	6,417,949
Net after tax.	1,440,845	1,328,277	1,358,078
Other income.	179,570	172,535	67,242
Total income.	1,620,415	1,500,812	1,425,320
Sur. aft. chgs.	630,869	542,407	587,210
7 mos. gross.	49,816,492	51,736,815	50,272,818
Net after tax.	12,628,101	13,523,246	14,140,823
Other income.	1,453,179	1,728,640	1,876,688
Total income.	14,081,280	15,251,786	16,017,511
Sur. aft. chgs.	7,355,844	8,630,667	9,999,214

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for January—

Gross	2,878,781	2,923,870	2,903,344
Net after tax.	1,551,296	1,621,186	1,574,290
Other income.	47,629	44,251	33,926
Total income.	1,598,925	1,665,436	1,608,216
Sur. aft. chgs.	686,354	752,765	682,976
7 mos. gross.	19,140,437	18,533,322	18,640,513
Net after tax.	10,417,822	10,235,144	9,713,645
Other income.	330,876	370,992	239,970
Total income.	10,748,699	10,606,136	9,953,615
Sur. aft. chgs.	4,376,369	4,025,339	3,509,947
Pas. car'd.	370,797,882	369,320,320	363,664,484

SOUTHERN RAILWAY for January—

Mileage	7,036	7,037	7,036
Gross	4,653,002	5,634,740	5,547,839
Net after tax.	706,724	1,059,778	1,135,133
7 mos. gross.	37,418,578	41,999,995	40,797,858
Net after tax.	7,650,505	11,168,785	11,435,548

UNION PACIFIC for January—

Mileage	7,807	7,649	7,407
Gross	5,895,419	6,410,437	6,738,228
Net	1,891,159	2,008,252	2,091,840
Taxes	406,510	395,208	362,844
Net income.	1,484,649	1,705,044	1,729,005
7 mos. gross.	54,921,499	58,385,225	53,318,597
Net	23,385,754	24,420,548	26,479,894
Taxes	2,732,632	3,045,365	2,886,317
Net income.	20,653,121	21,375,183	23,593,577

Miscellaneous Earnings.

CONSUMERS POWER OF MICHIGAN for January—

Gross	$328,921
Net earnings	228,482
Surplus	132,395
Balance after preferred dividends.	98,895
Twelve months' gross	3,426,256
Net earnings	2,247,330
Surplus	1,116,081
Balance after preferred dividends.	753,081

FEDERAL LIGHT & TRACTION for January—

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
Gross	$225,447	$216,959	$8,487
Net	82,963	78,134	4,828
Sur. aft. chgs.	27,823	25,948	1,874

NATIONAL FIREPROOFING COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Net income	260,125	511,563	221,396
Dividends	316,020	316,020	316,020
Deficit	55,895	*195,543	94,625
Prev. surplus.	1,277,059	1,181,516	1,376,141
Total surplus.	1,221,164	1,377,059	1,281,516
Depreciation	100,000	100,000	100,000
P. & L. surp.	1,121,164	1,277,059	1,181,516

*Surplus.

NORTH AMERICAN CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Total recs.	2,156,323	2,369,742	2,344,470
Rent, tax, &c.	247,551	282,180	213,243
Surplus	1,908,772	2,087,562	2,131,227
Dividends	1,489,665	1,489,665	1,489,665
Surplus	419,107	597,897	641,562

NATIONAL BISCUIT CO. for the year ended Jan. 31—

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Net profits	4,520,402	5,168,018	4,539,879
Dividends	3,782,835	3,782,835	3,782,835
Surplus	737,567	1,385,183	756,544
Prev. surp.	13,688,272	12,303,089	11,546,545
Total surp.	14,425,839	13,688,272	12,303,089

STUDEBAKER CORPORATION for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1914.	1913.	1912.
Prof. fr. mfgs.	5,703,942	2,767,458	3,342,560
Other income	133,965	83,465	122,392
Total income	5,837,907	2,850,923	3,464,952
Sal. & dep.	492,511	367,788	339,076
Balance	5,345,396	2,483,135	3,125,876
Charges	500,782	578,722	528,202
Surplus	4,844,664	1,904,413	2,597,674
Pref. div.	869,050	901,075	930,825
Balance	3,975,614	1,003,338	1,666,849
Extra ex. chgd off	402,698	131,939	284,429
Surplus	3,572,916	871,399	1,382,420

Net sales for the year were $43,444,223, as compared with $41,464,950 the previous year.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	12,450,925	12,702,645	12,251,091
Net after tax.	3,038,393	3,475,353	3,770,367
Total income.	3,126,296	3,559,708	3,835,284
Charges	2,618,255	2,660,674	2,696,197
Balance	508,041	899,029	1,039,088

FEWER LOCOMOTIVES SOLD.

Baldwin Works' Total for 1914 Drops to $13,616,163.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works' annual statement reflects a slump in the buying of locomotives by the railroads in 1914 as compared with the preceding year's record. Gross sales amounted to $13,616,163, against $37,630,969 in 1913. Of this only $320,609 was saved as net income, in comparison with $3,886,474.

The company received $661,144 in dividends from stock of the Standard Steel Works, making the total income available for interest and dividends $981,753. Interest payments required $631,523 and surplus had to be drawn upon to the extent of $1,450,000 in paying dividends on both the preferred and common stocks. The profit and loss account at the close of the year amounted to $3,438,021.

"During the first half of 1914," says the President, A. B. Johnson, in the annual report, "the falling off in railroad revenues, due to the unfavorable attitude of the Interstate Commerce Commission, caused a general cessation of purchases of railroad equipment, and this condition was made more acute by the reduction of railroad revenue resulting from the slowing down of business, due largely to the adoption of lower tariff rates. During the latter half of the year these unfavorable conditions were further affected by the paralysis of finances and of business which followed the outbreak of the war in Europe. The stress of competition forced the prices of orders secured close to the cost of production."

WESTERN PACIFIC'S FATE

To be Decided by the Denver & Rio Grande Directors Today.

The fate of the Western Pacific Railway will be known today after a final meeting of the Directors of the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad Company, which owns a majority of the stock of the former road and which guarantees the interest on the Western Pacific's $50,000,000 first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds. The last coupon on these bonds was paid on Sept. 1. The next coupon is payable next Monday, and the reports in Wall Street are that the interest will not be paid.

About twenty meetings have been held in an effort to readjust the financial obligations of the Western Pacific so as to eliminate the possibility of a receivership. The various plans all called for a scaling down of the $50,000,000 bonds. One plan, it was understood, called for a scaling down as low as $15,000,000. The hitch was over the substitute security which was to be offered to the bondholders. It is expected that adjustment income bonds will be proposed in the plan to be announced today.

The Directors maintained a strict silence after yesterday afternoon's meeting, but insisted that everything would be cleared up in a statement to be issued at noon today.

ANOTHER NEW HAVEN BILL.

Road's Attorneys Present New Finance Measure to Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 26.—A substitute for the bill recently introduced in the Legislature in connection with a plan for financing the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company was presented to the House Committee on Corporations by attorneys for the road today.

The substitute was prepared on account of objections to the wording of the original bill.

STUDEBAKER SALES JUMP.

Increase to $43,444,223 Reported for Last Year.

The Studebaker Corporation sold in 1914, $43,444,223 worth of vehicles and harness, as compared with $41,464,949, in the preceding year. Net profits aggregated $4,441,966 after making interest payments and providing for depreciation of property, a gain of $2,669,492. This was equivalent to 12.8 per cent. on the common stock after paying 7 per cent. on the preferred. In 1913, the balance for the junior issue was equal to 3.1 per cent. Sales of automobiles amounted to 36,430 cars, against 32,504 in the preceding year. F. S. Fish, President of the corporation, says in the annual statement that the most serious effect from the war was the curtailment of purchases of automobiles in the South.

The report shows that the corporation's working capital on Dec. 31 was $14,771,150, an increase of $2,892,132. Of the $8,000,000 of 5 per cent. gold notes sold in March, 1912, $2,450,000 have been retired. Quick assets total $24,665,019, against which stand liabilities of $9,893,869.

DRY GOODS SALES GOOD.

Linen Stocks Here Depleting and Prices Shoot Upward.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Marshall Field & Co. in their weekly review of the dry goods trade say:

"Sales of our traveling representatives have run slightly ahead of those of the corresponding week a year ago, and buyers have visited the market in much larger numbers. Collections are about normal.

"It is almost impossible to obtain imports of linens, and linen stocks in this country are becoming depleted very fast. Manufacturers are having difficulty in obtaining linen yarns because the supply of flax is almost exhausted. Linens have advanced all the way from 25 to 50 per cent.

"Raw wools are still advancing, and there has been a decided advance in prices of wool goods during the week."

STATE OF NEW YORK
4¼ Per Cent Gold Bonds
EXEMPT FROM TAXATION, INCLUDING THE FEDERAL INCOME TAX
AMOUNTING TO
$27,000,000.00
Issued in Coupon or Registered Form
Will Be Sold WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1915, at 12 o'clock, noon
At the State Comptroller's Office, Albany, N. Y.

This is the only public sale of New York State bonds that is contemplated during the present calendar year

These bonds have been segregated into two classes, and bidders will be required to state clearly in the proposals the class of bonds and the amount and price for each $100 bid for, coupon bonds being issued in denominations of $1,000.00 and registered bonds in denominations of $1,000.00, $5,000.00, $10,000.00, and $50,000.00.

Class No. 1. $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Erie, Champlain and Oswego canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $2,000,000.00 for the Improvement of the Cayuga and Seneca canals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1965; $10,000,000.00 for the Improvement of Highways, dated March 1, 1915, due March 1, 1965.

As the bonds enumerated above are all 50-year bonds, bearing 4¼ per cent interest, the Comptroller will reserve the right to allot to the successful bidder, bonds of any or all of the above issues in Class No. 1, notwithstanding the specific issue may be stated in the bid.

Class No. 2. $5,000,000.00 for the Construction of Barge Canal Terminals, dated January 1, 1915, due January 1, 1945.

Temporary receipts will be issued which will be exchanged for the permanent bonds when ready for delivery.

These bonds are Legal Investments for Trust Funds

No bids will be accepted for less than the par value of the bonds nor unless accompanied by a deposit of money or by a certified check or bank draft upon a solvent bank or trust company of the cities of Albany or New York, payable to the order of the Comptroller of the State of New York, for at least two per cent of the par value of the bonds bid for.

All proposals, together with the security deposits, must be sealed and endorsed "Loan for Improvement" and enclosed in a sealed envelope directed to the "Comptroller of the State of New York, Albany."

All bids will include accrued interest.

The Comptroller reserves the right to reject any or all bids which are not in his opinion advantageous to the interests of the State.

Circular descriptive of these bonds and of outstanding state bonds, sinking funds, etc., will be mailed upon application to

EUGENE M. TRAVIS, State Comptroller, Albany, N. Y.

Albany, February 15, 1915.

SWEDISH GOVERNMENT
6% Notes
Due December 1, 1916
Price to yield about 6%
LEE, HIGGINSON & CO
43 Exchange Place
Boston NEW YORK Chicago
HIGGINSON & CO., London

Executor Trustee
Chartered 1822
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William Street
Branch Office, 475 Fifth Avenue
New York.
LONDON, 15 Cockspur St., S. W.; 26 Old Broad Street, E. C.
PARIS, 41 Boulevard Haussmann BERLIN, 56 Unter den Linden, N. W. 7
Travelers' Letters of Credit. Foreign Exchange.
Administrator Guardian

DIVIDENDS. DIVIDENDS.

United States Mortgage & Trust Company
Member New York Clearing House Association
The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company
55 CEDAR STREET
On and After March 1st, 1915

Asheville, N. C., Funding & Imp.....5s
Bay Counties Power Co.....1st 5s
Bergen County, N. J., Road Imp.....5s
Broadway Realty Co.....1st 5s
Billings, Mont., Funding.....4s
Camden County, N. J., Road Imp.....4½s
Canandaigua, N.Y., St. Imp. 3.65s & 3.95s
Coast Valleys Gas & Elec. Co.....6s
Dodge County, Ga., C. H. & Road Imp. 5s
Elyria, Ohio, Bridge & Imp.....5s & 6s
Essex County, N. J., Park.....4s
Essex County, N. J., C. H. Annex.....4s
Fairmount, Va., Water & Sewer.....6s
Florida Publishing Co.....6s
Fort Lee, N. J., Educational.....5s
Fort Wayne & Nor. Ind. Trac. Co.....5s
Glassport, Pa., Funding.....4½s
Glassport, Pa., School.....4½s & 5s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (March 3rd).....4s
Hawaii Territory Pub. Imp. (March 15th).....4s
Hempstead, L.I., U. F. S., D. No. 15. 4½s
Hudson River Traction Co.....5s
Jacksonville, Fla., Dock & Terminal. 4½s
Los Angeles Pacific R. R. Co. of Cal.....1st 5s
Memphis, Tenn., Park.....4s
Millburn, N. J., Sewer.....4½s
Montvale, N. J., Funding.....5s

New Canaan, Conn., Funding (March 15th).....3½s
Oswego, N. Y., Sewer.....4s
N. J. & Hudson River Ry. & Fy. Co.....4s
Pacific Light & Power Corp. 1st & Ref. 5s
Petaluma & Santa Rosa Ry. Co. 1st 5s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Water.....4½s
Queens Place Realty Co.....2nd 6s
Salem, Va., Water & Imp.....5s
School City, Ft. Wayne, Ind., School Funding & Imp.....4s
Schuylerville, N. Y., Water.....4½s
Southern Michigan Ry. Co.....1st 5s
South Orange, N. J., Park Funding & Sewer.....4½s
South Orange, N. J., Imp. (March 18th).....5s
Superior Water, Light & Power Co. Ref.....5s
Teaneck Township, N. J., S. D. No. 2. 5s
Toledo, Ohio, Refunding.....4s
Toledo, Ohio, Education.....4½s
Toledo, Ohio, Education (March 8th). 4s
United States Mortgage & Trust Co. Series "N".....4s
United Thacker Coal Co.....1st 5s
Volney Paper Co.....1st 5s
Warren, Ark., S. D.....6s
Westerly, R. I., Water.....3½s
West Orange, N. J., S. D.....4s
Wilson, N. C., Improvement (March 23rd).....5s
Yellowstone Co., Mont., S. D. No. 2. 4½s

BRANCHES
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.
First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds.
Coupon No. 11, due March 1st, 1915, from the First Mortgage 50-Year 4% Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid, upon presentation on and after March 1st, 1915, at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall Street, New York.
J. F. COYKENDALL, Treasurer.
Chicago, Ill., February 12th, 1915.

Electric Properties Corporation.
37 Wall St., New York, Feb. 26, 1915.
A dividend of One and One-Half Per Cent. (1½%) has been declared upon the preferred stock of the Electric Properties Corporation for the quarter ended December 31, 1914, such dividend to be payable March 10, 1915, to preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on March 1st, 1915.
JOHN SEAGER, Treasurer.

United Traction & Electric Co.
Coupons due March 1st, 1915, from First Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds of this Company, Providence & Pawtucket issue, will be paid on and after March 1st, 1915, on presentation at the office of the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, 54 Wall Street, New York. Checks for interest on registered bonds will be mailed.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

AMERICAN SUMATRA TOBACCO CO.
New York, February 24, 1915.
A semi-annual dividend of three and one-half per cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this Company on March 15, 1915, to stockholders of record on March 5, 1915. Preferred Stock Transfer Books will close on March 5, 1915, at 3 P. M., and open on March 16, 1915, at 10 A. M.
LEONARD A. COHN, Secretary.

AMERICAN HIDE & LEATHER CO.
Coupon No. 31, due March 1, 1915, from the First Mortgage Bonds of the American Hide & Leather Company will be paid on and after March 1 by the Equitable Trust Company of New York, 35-37 Wall Street, New York.
GEORGE A. HILL, Treasurer.

Underwood Typewriter Company.
The Underwood Typewriter Co. has declared the regular quarterly dividends of 1¾% on the preferred stock and 1% on the common stock, payable April 1st to stockholders of record March 20th.
D. W. BERGEN, Treasurer.

ALABAMA, TENNESSEE & NORTHERN RAILWAY
The coupons due March 1, 1915, on MOBILE TERMINAL & RAILWAY COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE 6% BONDS will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, 128 Broadway, New York.
JOHN T. COCHRANE, President.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The Third National Bank of Jersey City located at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment. J. HENRY CASTENS, Cashier.
Dated, Jan. 18, 1915.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

THE COPARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween PALEN NELSON and JOHN C. SHIPMAN, under the firm name of NELSON & SHIPMAN, stock brokers, at 25 Broad St., New York City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Palen Nelson will sign in liquidation Feb. 27, 1915.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, January 26th, 1915.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of The Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 9th, 1915, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, February 6th, 1915, at twelve o'clock noon, and will be reopened on Wednesday, March 10th, 1915, at ten o'clock A. M.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Company.
By B. F. BUSH, President.
H. L. UTTER, Secretary.

CITY INVESTING COMPANY,
165 Broadway, New York.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, the following gentlemen were named as the Executive Committee:
Robert Goelet, Henry D. Hotchkiss,
George C. Clark, Samuel T. Peters,
Robert E. Dowling, Lewis B. Preston.
Mr. Robert E. Dowling was elected President and Mr. Lewis B. Preston Vice President. Mr. George F. Gunther was appointed Secretary and Mr. Frederic J. Halliday Treasurer.
GEORGE F. GUNTHER, Secretary.
Dated February 25, 1915.

The Smith-Hamlin Construction Co., Inc.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of The SMITH-HAMLIN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., will be held at the office of the Company, No. 66 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, March 3rd, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of electing five Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.
H. K. TAYLOR, Secretary.
February 19, 1915.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, twenty-second floor, Municipal Building, Park Row, Centre and Chambers Streets, New York City, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, March 23, 1915, for Contract 128, for the construction of six concrete-stone and brick buildings at and near the Kensico reservoir, in the town of Mt. Pleasant, Westchester County, New York. The largest of the buildings is, approximately, 100 feet by 82 feet by 45 feet and the smallest 39 feet by 31 feet by 30 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built and The City will furnish and erect the roof covers for the buildings.
At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address, at the office of the Secretary, by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10.) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars, apply to the office of the Principal Assistant Engineer at the above address.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President.
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
W. BRUCE COBB, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., April 20, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing general supplies for use on the Pribilof Islands, Alaska. Blank proposals and particulars may be obtained by addressing the above office.

RESORTS.

NEW YORK.

Lake Placid Camps and Cottages for Rent. Allen & Feldstein, Lake Placid, N. Y.

NEW YORK—Westchester County.

HOTEL GRAMATAN
LAWRENCE PARK
BRONXVILLE N.Y.
28 MINUTES FROM GRAND CENTRAL

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE
VALHALLA, N. Y.; 45 min. to 42d St.; near station; rates $8 up. Cottages. Booklet.

NEW JERSEY.

NORTH END HOTEL
On the Boardwalk, Ocean Grove, N. J.
NOW OPEN.

An ideal place to spend the Lenten Season. Strictly modern. Sea water in all baths. Music every evening. A week-end visit will convince you of its merits.
Under personal management of
FRANCIS YARNALL.
(Formerly of Metropolitan, Asbury Park.)

THE INN.
Brown's Mills-in-the-Pines, New Jersey. An Exclusive Winter and Spring Resort. Climate unequalled. I. L. & M. S. Hudders.

NEW JERSEY—Atlantic City.

ROYAL PALACE
HOTEL AND COTTAGES
on the Beach, Atlantic City N.J.
A delightful place to spend the Winter and Spring months
CAPACITY 600 · ORCHESTRA · DANCING

HOTEL DENNIS
Atlantic City, N. J.
The hotel with the distinctive features, overlooking the Beach and Boardwalk from all floors. Always open. Capacity 600. During February, representative direct from hotel at The Spur Travel Bureau, 569 Fifth Avenue.
WALTER J. BUZBY.

SPECIAL LENTEN AND EASTER RATES
ISLESWORTH
American and European plans. Virginia Av. and the Boardwalk. Capacity 600. Every appointment, including hot and cold sea water baths. Orchestra. Open all year.

ALAMAC HOTEL
Ocean front, heart of Atlantic City. Fireproof; open always. American and European Plans. Hot and cold sea water baths. Capacity 400. "Latz-keller"; grill, orchestra; dancing; garage. MACK LATZ & CO.

Bookings being made for EASTER WEEK.
Hotel RUDOLF
On the ocean front. Sea and fresh water baths, running water in rooms. Orchestra.
JOEL HILLMAN, President;
A. S. RUKEYSER, Manager.

Marlborough-Blenheim
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JOSIAH WHITE & SONS COMPANY.

THE WILTSHIRE Virginia Av. and Beach. OCEAN VIEW.
Greatly improved. Cap. 350. Private baths, running water in rooms, elevator, &c. Music. Special—$12.50 up weekly; $2.50 up daily. Open all year. Booklet. SAMUEL ELLIS.

HOTEL PIERREPONT
Capacity 400. Rooms with running water; sea water in baths; $3 up daily. Mrs. GERSON L. KAHN.

CHALFONTE THE LEEDS COMPANY.

NEW JERSEY—Lakewood.

LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES
Lakewood, N. J.
A modern hotel and an equable climate.
Golf, tennis, riding, driving.
Central R. R. of N. J.
Chandler Bros. & Co., Brokers' Office.
FRANK F. SHUTE, Manager.

LAUREL HOUSE
Open until June. The ideal hotel in an ideal Winter climate, providing a charm of surroundings, comfort and society that is famed. Weekly Souper Dansants; Russian orchestra concerts, teas and dances. Golf, Tennis, Riding, Driving, etc. Literature mailed.
A. J. Murphy, Mgr. C. V. Murphy, Asst. Mgr.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEABOARD AIR LINE RAILWAY.
Best to Carolina and Florida Resorts.

FOR SALE.

DIAMONDS ON CREDIT CALL OR WRITE FOR CATALOG
L. W. SWEET & CO. 170 B'WAY 5th FLOOR

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC SILBERSTEIN, Alleged Bankrupt.—No. 21,222.

To the creditors of Isaac Silberstein, of the City, County and State of New York and district aforesaid, alleged bankrupt:

That pursuant to an order of Honorable Julius M. Mayer, Judge, dated February 18th, 1915, the above entitled matter was referred to me as Referee, for the purpose of composition after adjudication.

YOU ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that a meeting of creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt will be held before me at my office No. 2 Rector Street, in the City, County and State of New York, on the 11th day of March, 1915, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, pass upon the composition offered by the alleged bankrupt herein and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, February 25th, 1915.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York—BENJAMIN ALTMAN and MAX SOKOLOFF, individually and as copartners trading as ORIENTAL LACE CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named bankrupts have filed their petition, dated January 5th, 1915, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 29th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioners should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupts thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 26th, 1915.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21,068.—NORTHERN DRY GOODS CO., INC., Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Northern Dry Gods Co., Inc., alleged bankrupt, has filed its petition, dated February 25th, 1915, praying for a confirmation of composition of its debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, March 8th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

SEAMAN MILLER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 25th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 20,905.—In Bankruptcy.—ANNIE ROBINSON and MARGERY EPSTEIN, individually and as co-partners, doing business as ROBINSON TAILORING CO., Bankrupts.

Creditors of said Annie Robinson and Margery Epstein, individually and as co-partners, doing business as ROBINSON TAILORING CO., are hereby given notice that on January 13th, 1915, they were duly adjudicated bankrupts. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 9th, 1915, at 12 M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SO. Dist. of N. Y.—No. 21256.—In Bankruptcy.—HENRY HERSCHAFT, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Henry Herschaft are hereby given notice that on February 24th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, March 9th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1915.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignments, 4 P. M., Feb. 27: Patrol., to prects. indicated from 69: 15, W. G. Campell, J. A. Flanagan, C. E. Heinecke; 23, Wm. Cerny, H. A. Fairclough, (mutual,) H. J. W. Schmidt, 29, to 2; George Stuerhoff, 2, to 29; Julius Weinberg, 169, to 21; J. P. Marx, 21, to 169.

Temporary assignments: Lieut. J. P. Loonam, 43, to C. O., duty in office of Fourth Deputy Com'r, 30 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 27; Patrol. W. J. Regan, 35, to Com'r's Office, 10 days, 8 A. M., Feb. 26; August Fendner, 38, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., Feb. 26; Dominick Caso, 39, and C. P. Lander, 162, to D. B., 10 days, 4 P. M., March 1; R. W. Hamel, 151, and W. E. Barrett, 277, to D. B., 10 days, 8 A. M., March 1; F. J. McKenna, 168, to Boiler Squad, 10 days, 9 A. M., Feb. 28.

To Tr. Sch. from commands indicated, for 28 days, 9 A. M., March 1, excused from duty from 12:01 A. M., said date: H. Flechter, 5; J. J. McMonigle, 6; G. S. Cook, 10; A. J. Durante, 13; F. V. Haerle, 15; J. Gardner, 17; J. J. Zipp, 17; J. G. Williamson, 22; H. L. Grimm, 23; J. R. Brennan, 26; J. Mulrane, 31; D. Klein, 31; L. Bauman, 32; B. J. Koberlein, 36; G. Werner, 37; W. J. Clark, 38; F. Martins, 39; C. Ryan, 40; J. F. Dunn, 43; S. D. Horton, 43; O. Fritz, 69; E. T. V. Fitzgerald, 79; A. G. Kaltenmeier, 81; A. M. Horn, 143; J. Leddy, 146; J. Wiedenhoft, 150; A. Suhr, 153; M. Murray, 157; M. A. Cardlin, 158; E. R. F. Ihnken, 161; B. Mayer, 164; E. J. Karcher, 165; W. H. Meyn, 167; G. O. Diffen, 170; J. Goldstein, 283; M. A. Clair, 290; T. P. Glennen, Traf. A; J. Welsch, 6; L. Friedman, 7; C. Katz, Jr., 10; H. A. Mallon, 14; E. M. Cassidy, 16; G. Meindel, Jr., 17; J. Bartuik, 21; W. H. Logan, 22; F. P. Baer, 23; L. F. Goodyear, 25; R. H. Ahlers, 31; C. F. Tighe, 31; P. A. Monaghan, 31; H. H. Demling, 35; M. E. Brudern, 36; J. M. Gorey, 37; M. A. Corley, 38; T. Lamb, Jr., 39; G. J. Braendly, 40; S. W. Stalter, 43; W. Daley, 43; J. A. Fitzgerald, 68; T. Henkler, 80; R. A. Cunningham, 143; G. H. McClary, 143; G. F. Mahoney, 153; C. Daum, 153; N. Abbrancati, 159; M. Moloney, 161; T. Carberry, 164; F. Goehring, 167; J. W. J. Fink, 167; H. H. Close, 274; D. J. Killane, 283; J. A. Wilson, 290; J. J. Martin, Bridge. Matron A. McMahon, 26, to D. B., 10 days, 6 P. M., March 2.

Leaves of absence, (without pay): Patrol. G. C. Sherman, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 27; P. Gorman, 23, 1 day, 8 A. M. March 1; P. J. McCaffrey, 15, 1 day, 4 P. M. March 6; D. J. Roane, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 28; J. J. Bryan, 149, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 28; P. Keaft, 153, 1 day, 8 A. M. Feb. 28; W. Stanwise, 154, 1 day, from noon Feb. 27; T. W. Gray, 1 day, 12 P. M. Feb. 26; F. X. Werner, 278, 1 day, 4 P. M. Feb. 26.

Sick leave: Sergt. L. E. Rodman, 90 days, 8 A. M. Feb. 26.

Full pay while sick: Patrol. G. Scotti, 39, 3 P. M. Feb. 11, during disability.

Advancements to grades: Patrol. to $1,400 grade, March 12—J. F. Allen, 1; T. Mills, 5; F. C. Kamine, 10; J. F. Harper, 13; C. Rosenberg, 13; J. P. Engle, 13; J. C. Riley, 15; W. J. Hooks, 18; M. J. Mulcahy, 22; J. J. Regan, 25; D. Doyle, 31; C. O. Speckenbach, 31; G. W. Meyer, 35; A. J. O'Leary, 36; R. Gavigan, 37; P. Lennox, 38; W. F. Kuntz, 39; F. J. Maulick, 40; E. T. Ryan, 43; C. Vecchio, 61; J. Daly, 62; J. F. Witzman, 62; A. J. Huestis, 68; J. D. Reilly, 69; C. F. Mandt, 153; L. J. Laut, 153; H. Shapiro, 165; F. Carman, 172; F. Johnson, 174; J. F. O'Connor, 3d Dist.; J. Lavelle, B. H. S.; D. Bolger, D. B.

To $1,150 grade, March 12—J. F. Kirvin, 5; J. J. Gallagher, 6; J. P. Dowling, 16; O. P. Huebner, 21; W. F. Norton, 28; T. M. Morrisey, 36; Jos. Bremmer, 39; L. M. Fallon, 143; J. E. Steel, 151; W. P. Dorgan, 152; F. A. Crowley, 167; H. C. Grosgarth, 174; Michael Seler, 285; T. J. Hunt, 6; P. J. Gettings, 18; Vincenzo Christiano, 6; Henry Bauer, 23; L. T. Cosgriff, 31; Myer Maltz, 38; J. J. Farrell, 43; Chas. McGovern, 150; J. F. A. Donlan, 152; John Dobbrowski, 162; Alexander Sinclair, 172; M. F. Quinn, 285; L. H. Noenhich, B. H. S.

Fire Department.

Fined: Fire. W. J. McGrath, No. 2, H. & L. 25, $1 for loss of fire alarm box key.

The Fire College Class (both sections) will report at the College Hall, 157-159 E. 67th St., at 10 A. M. next Tuesday.

Appointed fourth grade firemen at $1,000 per year, 8 A. M. Feb. 27: J. A. Green, Eng. 8; 8 A. M. Feb. 28, J. F. Smyth, Eng. 29.

Revocation of detail, 8 A. M. Feb. 25: Capt. T. J. McArthur, Eng. 232, as Act. Chief of Batt.

Retired: Fire. M. E. Keeley, Eng. 60, (20 years' service,) on pension of $700, 8 A. M. March 1.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BOYLE, ESTHER, (Feb. 23;) total estate, bank deposits, $2,156; net value, $1,807.

BURNS, Mrs. BRIDGET, (July 15, 1911;) total estate, $13,395; net, $12,075; real estate, $12,250; in bank, $145.

CHAMBERLAIN, FRANCES J. R., (Nov. 18, 1913;) total estate, $284,566; net, $272,950; realty, $23,250; in bank, $80,549; personal, $1,118; mortgages, $104,709; stocks and bonds, $65,658, and lease of hotel apartment, $9,220.

CONNOLLY, MARY, (Dec. 6, 1908;) total estate, in bank, $2,664; net, $2,317.

DRISCOLL, FRANCIS E., (Nov. 10, 1911;) total estate, $4,768; net, $973; stocks, $4,674; in bank, $94; debts, $3,369.

FRIEDMAN, ISAAC W., (Dec. 24, 1913;) supplemental report on value of estate, $112,801.

HEIL, RUDOLPH, (Feb. 3, 1912;) total estate, $11,988; net, $7,946; bank, $207; personal, $100; stocks, $705; interest in Sohn, Oppenheimer & Co., $10,976.

HENCKEN, HARRY, (Oct. 3, 1914;) total estate, $40,947; net, $19,494; in bank, $4,157; notes and personalty, $420; stocks, $34,920; seat on Consolidated Exchange, $450; automobile, $1,000; debts amounted to $19,151.

HOLZMAN, MATILDA, (July 30, 1914;) total estate, $4,761; net, $4,018; equity in real estate, $4,000; bank, $686; jewelry, $75.

HUNT, HELEN TRUE, (March 23, 1914;) total estate, $19,903; net, $19,077; bank, $3,623; jewelry, $40; life insurance, $2,173; mortgages, $3,706; stocks and bonds, $10,160.

LEE, GERTRUDE HARVEY, (Dec. 26, 1913;) total estate, stocks, $9,912; net value, $8,833.

LICHTENHEIN, ADELA, (March 20, 1914;) total estate, $29,436; net, $26,894; $5,378 each to two sons and three daughters.

LORENTZ, MICHAEL, (Dec. 25, 1913;) total estate, $10,399; net, $9,411; in bank, $10,384; clothing, $15.

McCORD, ESTHER, (March 17, 1914;) total estate, $7,814; net, $6,407; bank, $38; stocks and bonds, $7,776.

McCRAY, EDWARD H., (June 1, 1914;) total estate, $39,389; net, $34,098; bank, $180; jewelry, $960; household and personalty, $2,961; owed decedent, $10,238; life insurance, $24,850.

MENDLOW, SAMUEL, (Nov. 26, 1913;) total estate, $8,696; net, $6,509; bank, $4,696; life insurance, $1,905; clothing, $20; stocks, $1,835.

MOEHLER, HENRY, (June 20, 1913;) total estate, $9,772; net, $9,047; bank, $3,536; life insurance, $4,935; stocks, $1,301.

PETRO, JOHN, (Feb. 16, 1902;) additional assets, in bank, $5,087.

SACKETT, AUGUSTINE, (May 10, 1914;) total estate, $261,180; net, $250,959; in bank, $1,131; personalty and notes, $419; stocks, $206,138; decedent's business, $53,491.

SIMONS, EDWARD HARLESTON, (June 24, 1914;) total estate, $20,852; net, $19,845; personalty, $550; in bank, $2,096; stocks and bonds, $18,205.

SLOCUM, WALLACE WILBUR, (Dec. 25, 1910;) total estate, $6,021; net, $5,843; bank, $178; life insurance, $5,843.

WAITE, LYDIA J., (June 3, 1914;) total estate, $154,619; net, $136,311; realty, $22,000; bank, $664; furniture, $572; jewelry and personalty, $1,155; mortgages, $112,429; stocks and bonds, $17,789.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of ABRAHAM W. BROOKMAN, Bankrupt.

It appearing to my satisfaction by the petition of Leon Dashew, verified the 15th day of February, 1915, that a petition was duly filed in this Court on or about the 5th day of October, 1914, praying that the above-named Abraham W. Brookman be adjudicated a Bankrupt, and that a subpoena directed to said alleged Bankrupt was duly issued out of this Court to the Marshal of this District and that said Marshal has been unable to serve the same, and that said alleged Bankrupt is not now in this District so that personal service may be made upon him, and that diligent efforts have been made to ascertain the whereabouts of said alleged Bankrupt, but that he is not within the jurisdiction of this Court, it is

Now on motion of Leon Dashew, attorney for petitioning creditors,

Ordered, that the above alleged Bankrupt plead, answer or demur on or before the 5th day of March, 1915, to the petition herein filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court on the 5th day of October, 1914, and in case of his failure to plead, answer or demur thereto adjudication shall be made according to the prayer of said petition, and it is further

Ordered, that this order shall be published in The New York Times once a week for two successive weeks, said publication to commence not later than the 21st day of February, 1915, and that a copy of this order be mailed to the said alleged Bankrupt at his last known residence at Evely Place, 179th Street and Davidson Avenue, in the Borough of Bronx, City of New York, on or before the date of the first publication.

Dated, New York, February 18th, 1915.

JULIUS M. MAYER, District Judge.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 21,155.—In Bankruptcy.—ALL STAR FEATURE CORPORATION, Bankrupt.

All Star Feature Corporation was duly adjudicated bankrupt on February 16th, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on March 9th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated February 26th, 1915.

STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

H. Leroy Austin of Albany, N. Y., was admitted to practice.

127—U. S. v. C. F. Noble—The appearance of W. W. Wyatt and T. Connor, executors of the estate of J. M. Cooper, deceased, as parties appellees herein filed and entered.

775—Leo M. Frank v. C. Wheeler Mangum.—Argument continued. Adjourned until Monday.

Call for Monday—280, 673, 127, 133, 163, 165, 166, 167, 168, and 169.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

Appellate Division.—First Department.

DECISIONS.

Re G. H. Tulloch.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

W. E. Nolan, appll., v. W. M. Barrett, Prest., &c., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

G. S. Hayes, applt., v. American Bridge Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

Re David Lese, dec'd.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

C. J. Duveen et al., applts., v. W. & J. Sloane, respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

D. L. Clinch, applt., v. N. Y. & Queens County Ry. Co., respt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

H. W. Munroe et al., respts., v. Compagnie Francaise de Navigation, &c., applt.; same v. same.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Orders filed.

Cramp & Co., respt., v. Massachusetts Bonding & Ins. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

C. F. MacEvoy, respt., v. Tidewater Oil Co., applt.—Order modified as stated in opinion, and as modified affirmed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Settle order on notice.

Interstate Chemical Co., respt., v. James B. Duke, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

C. W. Gillett, applt., v. Briscoe & Lock Engineering Co., respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, without costs, on the ground that the bill of particulars served pending the motion is sufficient. Order filed.

Re O. F. Wood.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

L. Schwartz, applt., v. J. Schwartz, respt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion granted as stated in order. No opinion. Order filed.

M. F. Perron, respt., v. J. N. Perron, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

J. T. Clarke, respt., v. N. J. Miller et al., applts.—Appeal dismissed, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

J. Zimmerman et al., respts., v. B. Sonnenschein et al., applts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion denied, without costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Electric Storage Battery Co., respt., v. Mason-Seaman Transp. Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

F. S. Campbell, respt., v. Campbell Art Co., applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

S. E. Royce, respt., v. J. Farson, Jr., et al., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

National Exchange Bank of Wheeling, respt., v. the same, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. J. Hertz, respt., v. Regina Kobler, applt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

E. W. Graef et al., respt., v. Trumbull Motor Car Co., applt.—Order modified by reducing attachment to $3,500, and as so modified affirmed, without costs. No opinion. Settle order on notice.

M. A. Kelly, respt., v. T. J. Curtis, Indv., &c., applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. No opinion. Order filed.

P. de M. Betts v. Emma M. Betts.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

A. K. M. Mulligan v. Pasquale J. Lamberti.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

I. Ginsberg v. Triangle Waist Co.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. Ginsberg v. the same.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

D. P. O'Connor v. A. J. Levine.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

E. H. Ettlinger v. A. J. Kramer et al.—Motion granted unless appellant complies with terms stated in order. Order filed.

Locomobile Co. of America v. Edwin Nichols.—Motion to dismiss appeal denied, with $10 costs. Opinion per curiam. Order filed.

Pavlowa Ballet, Inc., v. B. H. Atwell.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. Order filed.

H. M. Guiterman v. L. P. Dixon.—Applications denied, with $10 costs. Orders signed.

W. J. Salomon v. S. D. Matthews—Application denied, with $10 costs. Order signed.

Locomobile Co. of America v. Edwin Nichols.—Application denied, without costs as unnecessary.

Everett House et al. v. F. D. Clayton.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

J. T. McCaddon v. Central Trust Co.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

M. Holdstein v. Steeplechase Park Co.; J. Holstein v. same.—Motion denied, with $10 costs. Order filed.

C. W. Kinsella v. Kinsella United Properties Co.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

Mason-Seaman Transp. Co. v. John P. Mitchel as Mayor, &c.—Motion granted. Settle order on notice.

J. P. Reid as admr., v. G. A. Wuerfel et al.—Motion for stay denied. Settle order on notice.

L. Meyer v. D. Hedges.—Motion for leave to argue appeals together granted.

Locomobile Co. v. Edwin Nichols.—Motion for leave to amend notice of appeal denied, without costs as unnecessary.

L. Glover v. Nat. Bank of Commerce.—Motion for extension of time granted on condition that papers are filed and case ready for argument on March 16. Settle order on notice.

C. P. McKnight v. L. S. McKnight.—Motions granted, without costs. Settle orders on notice.

City of N. Y. v. N. Y. Trust Co.—Motion for leave to file brief granted.

Re application of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—Application granted. Settle order on notice.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—Page, J.—Ex parte business.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M. Will for probate—Helen T Dodge.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part II.—O'Dwyer, J.—Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. Porter<Nome Realty Co—Charles M Travis.

SUPREME COURT—Gavegan, J. Schmidt<Hornichter—John Gruenberg. Moore<Messuri—Edward J McGuire. Re Collins—S Stanwood Menken. Lippmann<Bevans—Walter W Irwin. Rosenberg<Crichton Realty Co—Philip J McCook. Re Leichter—Herbert R Limburg. Re Robinson—Maurice P Davidson.

Receivers Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Page, J. N Y Trust Co<David N Carvalho—Samuel Marks. George C Kline<Patrick H Sexton—George C Kline.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

CHAMBERS—Brady, J. At 10 A. M. Ex parte business.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Schulz, S. No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J. Ex parte business.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J. Dooling<Riley—Clarence Y Politz. Heller<Tripoli Realty Co—Charles C Marrin. Bothner<Grimm—Leo J. Curran.

COUNTY COURT—Tiernan, J. Friedman<Bernstein—James T Neary.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department. DECISIONS.

J. Adikes et al., applts., vs. L. I. R. R. Co., rspdt.—Motion for stay granted conditions.

G. M. Jones, applt., vs. Town of Patterson, rspdt.—Motion denied, without costs.

E. A. Bouyou, rspdt., vs. J. Donlon et al., defends.; W. L. Smith and L. L. Gormly, applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

L. Grace, applt., vs. Town of North Hempstead, rspdt.—Judgment and order affirmed with costs.

A. J. Griffith, &c., respdts., vs. V. William Copples, applt.—Judgment and order unanimously affirmed, with costs. No opinion.

H. K. Koch, relator, vs. Waldo, &c., rspdt.—Writ sustained. Determination annulled and fine remitted, with $50 costs and disbursements.

J. Strauss, rspdt., vs. City of N. Y., applt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted, costs to abide the event.

F. G. Villard, rspdt., vs. F. G. Villard as executrix, Horace White and Charles A. Spofford, &c., respdts.; Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Wilson & Adams Co., plaintiff, vs. Mack Paving and Const. Co. and Mass Bonding Co., respdt.; Thomas F. Moore, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Motions—No day calendar; Part II.—Kelby, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.; Part III.—Trials—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Civil—No day calendar.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S.—No day calendar.

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Chatsworth Apartment on West Seventy-second Street in $2,000,000 Trade—Midtown Loft Sold to an Investor—Banker Buys East Side Dwelling Site Assessed at $167,000—Bronx and Suburban Deals.

The Manhattan realty market showed well-sustained activity yesterday, when two investment deals in the Madison Avenue section and a west side trade aggregating $2,000,000 were reported. In addition there were several Bronx, Brooklyn, and suburban transactions of minor importance.

The west side trade involved the twelve-story Chatsworth apartment house, facing the plaza at Seventy-second Street and Riverside Drive, which was sold by John S. Melcher to the Fifty-ninth Street Realty Company, Albert I. Sire, President, and William F. Donnelly, Treasurer.

The structure, which covers about eight city lots, running through from Seventy-first to Seventy-second Street, and contains seventy-nine apartments, renting for $125,000 a year, was purchased by the seller from the Johnson-Kahn Company, who gave it in part payment for the site of the twenty-story Victoria Building, which it has just completed at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-seventh Street.

In part payment for the Chatsworth the Fifty-ninth Street Realty Company give Mr. Melcher the twelve-story mercantile building at 153-159 West Twenty-seventh Street, on a plot 100 by 100, adjoining the corner of Seventh Avenue, which is now rented for over $50,000 per annum.

The brokers in the transaction were John H. Berry & Co., Inc., and De Selding Bros.; they have also negotiated a net lease of the Twenty-seventh Street building for a period of ten years.

The total considerations involved, including the lease, aggregate over $2,000,000.

The largest of the east side transactions involved the twelve-story loft building, just completed, on a plot 86 by 100 at 31 to 37 East Thirty-first Street by the George Backer Construction Company, composed of George Backer and Arnstein and Levy, who are pioneers in the midtown section.

Ground was broken for the building in June, 1914, and it is now fully tenanted by manufacturers of women's wearing apparel on long-term leases.

The buyer, who is a Manhattan investor and a client of Paul Korn, paid all cash, about $700,000 being involved in the sale.

Further uptown in the residential section a prominent New York banker purchased the two old private dwellings at 13 and 15 East Sixty-sixth Street from the Costello estate through the United States Trust Company as trustee. The property has a frontage of 41 feet by 100 and is assessed at $167,000.

Pease & Elliman were the brokers in the deal. The new owner is having plans prepared, it is stated, for erecting on the site a fine residence. The demolition of the old houses will begin soon after taking possession of the property next month.

The plot is in the middle of the block between Fifth and Madison Avenues. On the Fifth Avenue corner is the residence of Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer and between that and the plot purchased are the large dwellings of William Jay Schieffelin and William Baylis.

Broome Street Building Sold.

The Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Company has sold to an investing client of Charles Buermann & Co., 141 Broome Street, a four-story building on a lot 20 by 60 feet adjoining the southwest corner of Ridge Street.

Buyer for Harlem Dwelling.

Henry Pierson & Co. sold the three-story and basement brown stone dwelling at 205 West 130th Street, between Seventh and Eighth Avenues, to Fanny Matthews for occupancy.

Bronx Sales.

Louis Cowan sold for Herman Brocker to a client 707 Union Avenue, being the northwest corner of 155th Street, consisting of a six-story apartment and stores on lot 25 by 100 feet. The purchaser gives in part payment out-of-town property.

Henry J. Stadler sold to George Kennedy 1,366 Leland Avenue, a three-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 76 feet.

V. Manzione has sold to an investor the dwelling at 742 East 224th Street, occupying a plot 50 by 114 feet.

Chemical Works Buy Brooklyn Acreage.

The W. Beckers Aniline and Chemical Works of Brooklyn have purchased in the outskirts of Brooklyn a tract of about fifteen acres bounded by East Eighty-third, East Eighty-fourth, and East Eighty-fifth Streets, Ditmas Avenue, and the New York Connecting Railroad, where a large-sized chemical plant, consisting of twenty-three separate buildings, will be erected. The old plant of this concern was destroyed to a large extent by fire last November.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver & Co. have sold four lots on the south side of Sixty-eighth Street, 80 feet westerly from Third Avenue, for Mrs. Parker to a builder, who will erect six-family brick flats; also the three-family brick house 372 Bay Ridge Avenue for M. E. Smith to an investor.

The McInerney-Klinck Realty Company sold the two-story and store brick building on the east side of Flatbush Avenue, 80 feet north of Clarkson Street, on a plot 20 by 100 feet, for the Brooklyn Union Building Corporation to a client for investment. The consideration was $15,000.

The Realty Associates has sold the following two-story private dwellings: 1,178 Union Street to Edward E. Albee, 37 Sterling Street to Joseph Tibball, 39 Sterling Street to George A. Lacas, Jr., and 47 Sterling Street to Albert Casan.

New Brooklyn Apartments.

Plans are bing prepared by Shampan & Shampan for an apartment house to be erected on a plot 50x100 for the Reiss Realty and Construction Company, to be located at 105-107 Cook Street, Brooklyn.

Plans are being prepared by W. T. McCarthy for a four-story apartment house 83.11 by 125.22, to be erected on the southwest corner of Newkirk Avenue and East Twenty-first Street, Brooklyn, by Wilfinger & Lasberg of Manhattan.

Long Island.

The Ring-Gibson Company sold to Anna Meyer the four-story, eight-family, brick building, known as 2,525 Madison Street, in the Fresh Pond Road section of Ridgewood, Queens Borough. The property was held at $17,500.

New Jersey.

The estate of Charles Y. Swan has sold to George H. Quennard of New York the residence property on Egbert Hill, consisting of thirteen acres of land with large dwelling, stables, &c. The sale was made by Eugene V. Welsh of Morristown.

The N. T. Hegeman Company has purchased all the land, houses, office building and factories owned by the Industrial Land and Improvement Company and various interests at Richland, N. J., covering an area of about six miles, taking in two townships.

The property has a two-mile frontage on the West Jersey and Seashore Electric Railroad, (main line from Philadelphia to Atlantic City,) also a considerable frontage on the Reading Railroad, with stations on the property. It is within commuting distance of Philadelphia and Atlantic City.

The tract consists of town lots, garden plots and farms. About half a million dollars was involved in the deal. Philip Edward Ittman and Wolff & Haberman represented the interests of the sellers, and Isaac Josephson and M. Germansky represented the purchasers.

Suburban Sales.

An invester has purchased for occupancy from the Van Cortlandt Realty Company, Robert Louis Hoguet, President, the new large detached residence, on plot 75 by 173 by irregular, on the west side of Leighton Avenue, 175 feet north of Fanshaw Avenue, Van Cortlandt Terrace, Yonkers.

Raymond B. Thompson and Chester Montgomery have sold at Greenwich, Conn., the Mead Homestead in Rock Ridge to the Rosemary School; the Fennessy property on Old Church Road to William K. Maxwell; and the Frank property on North Street to E. P. Cronkhite. The total value of these properties approximates $175,000.

M. A. Broderick has sold the three-family building on a plot 50 by 100, 220 Orchard Street, Yonkers, N. Y., to Eloise M. Terrill, for Myles A. Walsh of Manhattan. The frame dwelling at 28 Vineyard Avenue, Yonkers, to Mrs. H. Donnelly, for Annie Ferguson and Nellie Farrell of Yonkers, and the frame dwelling, 77 Buena Vista Avenue, Yonkers, on a plot 65 by 125, to Matthew Harney, for Mrs. Fannie M. Gordon, Administratrix.

A Recent Buyer.

Morris Kohn, an attorney, is the buyer of the two flat houses at 165 and 167 East 108th Street, 33.8 by 100 feet, sold recently by the Mary Fred estate, through Fred Oppenheimer and John Lucker.

The Oak Construction Company is the buyer of the four lots on the south side of 150th Street, 100 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, sold by the Peerless Holding Company, through William S. Baker. The plot will be improved with apartment houses by the buyer.

Apartment Does Not Violate Murray Hill Restriction.

The Court of Appeals has confirmed the decision rendered some time ago by the Appellate Division holding that the erection of an apartment house on the site of the old South Reformed Church edifice, southeast corner of Madison Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, does not violate the Murray Hill restrictive agreement.

Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum and Bing & Bing contracted to buy the corner, 100 by 125, from the church Trustees provided it could be used for a ten-story apartment. The suit by the Murray Hill defenders of the old covenant followed, and the appeal has now been given in favor of the prospective buyers. Harris Mandelbaum said yesterday that he expected to make a definite announcement next week regarding the disposition of the property.

Country Estates Leased.

Julia Beverley Higgens has leased for Seth Low his place known as Broad Brook Farm, Bedford Hills, N. Y., to Stephen C. Clark of New York and Cooperstown, N. Y.

E. S. Willard & Co. have leased for William C. Adams his estate at Glen Cove, L. I., to Charles E. F. McCann.

L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have leased for the season David Provost's estate known as Anoatok at Great Neck, L. I., to Charles Strauss, Chairman of the Aqueduct Commission.

Real Estate Notes.

The Kinghaven apartment at 445 West 153d Street, sold in the Vesey Street Salesroom Thursday for $241,000, was not purchased by a syndicate as rumored, but by John C. Welwood, as a personal investment.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

Claremont Av, 184, e s, 140 ft n of 125th St, 40x100, five-story flat; Joseph Matzger against Nova Realty Co. et al; Arnstein, L. & P., attorneys; J. H. Judge, referee; due, $12,357.71; taxes, &c., $553; subject to a prior mortgage of $39,000; to the plaintiff for $46,661.

Claremont Av, 186, e s, 180 ft n of 125th St, 40x100, five-story flat; J. G. Walter and another, executors, against Nova Realty Co. et al; Arnstein, L. & P., attorneys; J. H. Judge, referee; due, $13,932.31; taxes, &c., $553; subject to a prior mortgage of $39,000; to the plaintiff for $46,661.

Madison Av, 1,320, w s, 84.8 ft n of 93d St, 16x87.9, three-story dwelling; Rosie Bernheimer et al against Samson Mayer et al; Cary & C., attorneys; J. F. Joyce, referee; due, $20,119.70; taxes, &c., $760.33; to the plaintiff for $19,000.

By Samuel Goldsticker.

58th St, 5 West, n s, 125 ft w of 5th Av plaza, 20x100.5, seven-story office and store building; W. F. Donnelly against William W. McLaughlin et al; Franklin Bien, attorney; A. M. Levy, referee; partition; to the plaintiff for $103,637.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

204th St, West, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 150x99.11, three five-story flats; P. J. Shields against Orosant Construction Co. et al; Taft & S., attorneys; A. H. Townley, referee; due, $66,731.84; taxes, &c., $438.40; to Homer Foot, Jr., for a client for $61,000.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

Westchester Av, n e corner of Washington Av, 50x96.1; D. J. White against A. B. Buckley et al; W. C. Daly, attorney; C. H. Murray, referee; due, $3,460; taxes, &c., $944.43; to Cora E. Doherty for $7,575.

148th St, 231 East, n s, 375 ft w of Morris Av, 25x106.6, three-story shop; adjourned to March 2.

White Plains Road, e s, 76.5 ft s of Magenta St, 25x82.1x25x83.6; A. A. Wabst against Mayer Lipset et al; Shaw & L., attorneys; M. S. Cohen, referee; due, $1,759.07; taxes, &c., $332.42; to the plaintiff for $1,600.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Trinity Av, e s, 53.7 ft s of 160th St, for a one-story brick store and dwelling, 25x47.8; Jacob Marx, 35 Nassau St, owner; M. W. Del Gaudio, 401 Tremont Av, architect; cost....$3,000

Vermilye Av, n s, whole front between Isham St and 211th St, for a five-story flat, 142.8x75x91.6x—; Aldus Construction Co., 600 West 161st St, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 163d St and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost....$90,000

Vyse Av, n w corner of 180th St, for three five-story brick stores and tenements, 75x84.9, 50x93.7; Mott Avenue Realty Co., Hyman Barnett, 447 Tinton Av, President, owner; Goldmer & Goldberg, 391 East 149th St, architects; cost....$195,000

Whitehall Place, n s, 54.42 ft w of Barnes Av, for a one-story brick dwelling, 21.4x34; Nicola Guarino, Mount Vernon, owner; Francis A. Gallow, 1 Stearns Av, Mount Vernon, architect; cost....$1,300

74th St, n s, 98 ft e of Avenue A, for a two-story warehouse, 77x38; Manhattan Railways Co., 165 Broadway, owner; G. H. Pegram, 165 Broadway, architect; cost....$30,000

80th St, 421 to 425 East, for a two-story garage, 62x100.8; J. Arfman, 329 East 90th St, owner; F. W. Coco, 16 Court St, Brooklyn, architect; cost....$20,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Chatham Square, 16, and Catharine St, 4, to a four-story store and storage; J. W. Haulenbeck, Alton, N. Y., owner; G. Lowinson, 5 West 31st St, architect; cost....$5,000

18th St, s s, 125 ft w of Irving Place, to a five-story dwelling; E. S. Dow, 90 Wall St, owner; S. E. Gage, 28 East 49th St, architect; cost....$10,000

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

FRIDAY, FEB. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 184th St, 25.1x119.9x24.11x116.4; F. M. Burgess Construction Co. to New York Operating Co., 520 West 142d St, (mtg $12,000,) Feb. 20, 1913; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

SAME PROPERTY; New York Operating Co. to Cleo Construction Co., 51 Chambers St, (mtg $12,000,) all liens, Feb. 13; attorney, same....Exchange

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 90th St, 201.5x100; Secured Holding Corporation to Eldorado Holding Corporation, 42d St and Broadway, Feb. 24, (mtg $910,000;) attorneys, De Groot, K. & H., 215 Montague St, Brooklyn....$1

LUDLOW ST, 172, e s, 100.3 ft n of Stanton St, 24.9x90; Isador Fuss to Sam Fuss, 246 East 13th St, (mtg $26,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, I. Dobroczynski, 389 Broadway....$100

PARK AV, n w corner of 92d St, 100.8x130; Charlotte S. Parker to Holland Court Realty Co., 26 West 55th St, Feb. 20, (mtg $225,000;) attorney, H. M. Teets, 530 5th Av....$1

SHERIFF ST, 86, e s, 175.4 ft n of Rivington St, 25x100, (foreclosure Feb. 25;) Joseph D. Kelly, referee, to Amelia B. Gunther, 233 West 83d St, plaintiff, Feb. 26; attorney, William L. Snyder, 5 Beekman St....$20,000

1ST AV, e s, 26 ft n of 47th St, 24.10x80; Hubert Realty Co. to Frank B. Morton, 104 Albany Av, Brooklyn, Feb. 26, (mtg $15,000;) attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$1

1ST AV, e s, 24 ft n of 20th St, 22.6x58; Margaret L. B. Egan to Jacob Honbert, 126 West 109th St, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway....$100

24TH ST, 117-19 East, n s, 204 ft e of 4th Av, 46x98.9; Hedwig S. Beck to Pelhambeck Realty Corporation, 206 Broadway, (mtg $180,000,) Feb. 25; attorney, J. C. West, 206 Broadway....$1

36TH ST, 343-45 West, n s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 36x98.9; Esther Dryer to Ida A. Poth, 1 West 104th St, ½ part, (mtg $41,500,) Oct. 9, 1914; attorney, H. L. Sprague, 61 Broadway....$1

39TH ST, 328 East, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Rose Rosenberg to Betty F. Robinson, 609 West 137th St, and Lilla D. Bonney, 110 East 22d St, all liens, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

46TH ST, 606 West, s s, 125 ft w of 11th Av, 25x100.5, (foreclosure Feb. 19;) Louis Einstein, referee, to Duncan Smith, 101 Hudson Terrace, Yonkers, N. Y., and Levi S. Tenney, Montclair, N. J., trustees, Feb. 23; attorney, L. S. Tenney, 26 Liberty St....$12,500

58TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Ignatz Weisberger to George Mandel, Grantwood, N. J., Feb. 26, (mtg $35,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

58TH ST, n s, 221 ft w of 1st Av, 21x100.5; Lucy Luhmann to Adelheid Liebert, 143 East 62d St, Feb. 25; attorney, August L. Martin, 76 William St....$1

62D ST, s s, 215 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.5; 58th St, n s, 242 ft w of 1st Av, 15.6x100.5; Adelheid Liebert to Lucy Luhmann, 254 East 62d St, Feb. 25; attorney, August L. Martin, 76 William St....$1

62D ST, s s, 350 ft e of West End Av, 50x100.5; Rachel Cohn to Therese Weil and another, 21 East 82d St, quitclaim, Jan. 25; attorneys, Weil & M., 5 Beekman St....$1

63D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Eric B. Oberg et al. to Angelo Bianco and another, 328 East 63d St, Feb. 20, (mtg $14,500;) attorneys, Engel Brothers, 132 Nassau St....$100

89TH ST, 37 West, n s, 351 ft w of Central Park West, 19x100.8; Romeyn Berry, trustee for Charlotte L. Mackenzie, to Max and Hy. Gernshym, 38 West 89th St, joint tenants, (mtg $22,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$24,000

SAME PROPERTY; Charlotte L. Mackenzie to same, quitclaim, Feb. 26; attorney same.$1

90TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 5th Av, runs s 35x w 100x s —x e 102.2x n 25.2x w 02; William B. Haight, administrator, to Charles A. Gould, Port Chester, N. Y., Feb. 11; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway..$100

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; Mutual Life Insurance Co. to St. Bernard's School Building Co., 59 Wall St, Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$100

100TH ST, s s, 148.3 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Morris Deutsch to Melrah Realty Co., 35 Nassau St, Feb. 25; attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$1

103D ST, s s, 287.6 ft e of 2d Av, 37.6x100.11; Arthur D. Cahn to K. & R. Construction Co., 35 Nassau St, Feb. 25, (mtg $29,000;) attorneys, Lese & C., 35 Nassau St....$1

104TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 35.8x100.11; Betty Dexheimer to James Powers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Feb. 11, (mtg $38,000;) attorney Paul A. McGobrick, 261 Broadway....$100

114TH ST, 217 East, n s, 260 ft e of 3d Av, 25x100.11; Lewis Handros to Mary A. Keyes, 101 West 91st St, (mtg $12,000,) Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

117TH ST, n s, 200 ft e of 7th Av, 25x100.11; Robert L. Morrell, referee, to Philip Specnt, 294 Court St, Brooklyn, Feb. 24, (mtg $23,000;) attorneys, Salter & S., 140 Nassau St....$5,000

119TH ST, s s, 208 ft e of Avenue A, 20x100.10; James F. Golden, executor, to John P. Golden et al., Dec. 18, 1906; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$9,000

120TH ST, 124 West, s s, 293 ft w of Lenox Av, 19x100.11; Richard Price to Carlloyd Realty Co., 43 Exchange Place, all liens, Feb. 25; attorney, Theodore K. McCauley, 43 Exchange Place....$1

120TH ST, 73 East, n s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 25x100.11; Hy. W. Unger and Isabelle, his wife, who releases dower, &c., to the Regun Realty Co., Inc., 115 Broadway, (mtg $20,000,) Feb. 24; attorneys, Unger & U., 115 Broadway....$1

Bronx.

COLUMBUS AV, n s, 50 ft w of Garfield St, 25x100; David L. Cohn, referee, to Ella A. Butler and another, executors, Feb. 11; attorney, C. F. Corner, 373 Pearl St, Brooklyn....$500

CROTONA PARKWAY, e s, at n e s of 178th St, 78.4x irregular; Jennie Wolff to Margaret Friedman, 572 East 166th St, (mtg $35,250,) Dec. 30, 1914; attorney, J. S. Friedman, 132 Nassau St....$100

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 317 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x96.11; Benenson Realty Co. to V. R. Building Corporation, 503 5th Av, (mtg $4,200,) Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$100

DORIS AV, e s, 99.10 ft n of Westchester, 25x100; Frank D. Meehan to Grace Meehan, 851 West End Av, Feb. 17; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway..$1

FOREST AV, 756, n e corner of 156th St, 100x35; Adolph Louy to Laine Realty Co., 910 Irvine St, Nov. 19, 1914; attorney, C. J. Lane, 261 Broadway....$100

FOREST AV, 756, n e corner of 156th St, 100x35; Harry Crone to Herman Miller, 441 West 124th St, Feb. 25; attorney, A. Gronich, 200 Broadway....$100

FRANKLIN AV, e s, 38 ft n of Jefferson Place, 37.6x100; Edward McElhinney to James Powers, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (mtg $30,000,) Feb. 16; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row....$100

HOME ST, 923, n s, 75x97.1; Carmine Construction Co. to Pietro Brescia, 973 Aldus St, (mtg $60,000,) Sept. 15; attorney, H. Gottlieb, 299 Broadway....$100

JEROME AV, 2,443, n w s, 548.11 ft s w of 190th St, 27x90; Rose L. Taendler to Augusta Barthold, 2,443 Jerome Av, (mtg $21,000,) May 15, 1914; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,000 East 180th St....$1

LOT 81, map of Van Nest Park; Bucarelli V. Baroncini to Andrew M. Houstoun, 547 Avenue E, Bayonne, N. J., Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$50

LOT 93, map of Coster estate; Silvestro Tozzini to Brunetta Tozzini, 2,872 Wellman Av, Dec. 23, 1914; attorney, A. J. Romagno, 31 Liberty St....$1

LOT 108, map of resubdivision of Lots 93, 94, and 108, map of Coster estate; Brunetta Tozzini to Silvestro Tozzini, 302 East 48th St, Dec. 23, 1914; attorney, A. J. Romagno, 31 Liberty St....$1

LOT 317, map of Haight estate; George Hublitz to Charlotte Robb, 1,900 Pilgrim Av, Feb. 25; attorneys, Hildreth & P., 3d Av and 148th St....$100

LOT 28, map of St. Raymond Park, 25x100; Rose L. Taendler to Augusta Barthold, 2,443 Jerome Av, May 15, 1914; attorney, J. A. Steinmetz, 1,009 East 180th St....$1

LOT 1, Sec. 15, Block 3,991, Tax Map; same to same, May 15, 1914; same attorney....$1

LOTS 109 and 110, map of W. F. Duncan; John Knewitz to Frederick Albert, 3,710 Oliveville Av., Feb. 25; attorney, Abr. M. Schwartz, 3,471 White Plains Av....$1,800

LOTS 554 to 558, map of Lohbauer Park; same to same, (mtg $1,000,) May 15, 1914; same attorney....$1

LOTS 93 and 108, map of Coster estate; Attilo Tozzini to Brunetta Tozzini, 20 Westchester Square, Feb. 24; attorney, A. J. Romago, 31 Liberty St....$1

LOTS 278 and 279, map of Lohbauer Park; Herman Hopfe to E. Dettloff, 405 East 6th St, Feb. 26; attorney, Lewis Applebome, 150 Nassau St....$1

LOTS 463 and 464, map of Lohbauer Park; North Bronx Realty Co. to Esther McGarry, 669 Burke St, (mtg $490,) Jan. 8; attorney, F. McGarry, 660 Burke St....$1

MORRIS AV, e s, 275 ft s of Walnut St, 25x100; North Bronx Realty Co. to Edward McGarry, 660 Burke St, Jan. 8; attorney, F. McGarry, 660 Burke St....$1

PARK AV, e s, 87.9 ft s of 170th St, 17x85.3; Alexandre Mercier to Alice F. Mercier, 216 50th St, Brooklyn, Feb. 19; attorney, C. C. Steele, 81 5th Av, Brooklyn....$100

PLOT, begins 576 ft n of proposed Eastern Boulevard and 330 ft e of land of New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. in centre line of Barry St, 105x irregular; Factory Sites, Inc., to Bronx Bakery, Inc., on w s of Barry St, near Leggett Av, (mtg $25,000,) Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$54,250

PROPOSED ROAD, 50 ft wide, on map of Mary C. P. Macomb, 350 ft n e from another road, 33 ft wide, same map, 100x150; also Proposed Road, 33 ft wide, n w s, 300 ft n e from another road, 33 ft wide, same map, 100x33; also Lots 77 to 79 on above map; Caroline H. Singer to Harold R. Callisen, Larchmont, N. Y., Feb. 19; attorneys, Meyers & C., 51 East 42d St....$1

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 57.10 ft n of 176th St, 116.7x irregular; P. J. Building Co., Inc., to Angela G. V. Ulrici, 312 East 15th St, (mtg $97,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1

WALNUT AV, n w corner of 133d St, 203.5 ft to s s of 134th St, x275; John J. Roche to Agnes Kennedy, Woodhall Av and Fulton St, Hollis, L. I., (mtg $38,000,) Feb. 6, 1912; attorney, A. W. Gelston, 135 Broadway....$1

164TH ST, 864 East, s s, 19x73.6; Carl Jaffe to Ida Brantman, 794 Hewitt Place, May 29, 1914; attorney, E. P. Korkus, 924 Broadway, Brooklyn....$1

165TH ST, 697 East, n s, 16.1x71; Adolf Schoenert to German Odd Fellows' Home, Tuckahoe, N. Y., (mtg $3,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, F. P. Trantman, 132 Nassau St....$1

176TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Benenson Realty Co. to V. R. Building Corporation, 503 5th Av, (mtg $6,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$100

227TH ST, 643 East, s s, 33.4x114; Edith S. Vanderbilt (individually and executrix) to Jennie Hughes, 643 East 227th St, Sept. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$2,900

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, 77.2 ft s of 80th St, 25x100; Ethel B. Underwood to S. Taber Bayles, Port Jefferson, N. Y., Feb. 25, (mtg $43,350,) 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kelley & C., 35 Nassau St....$5,500

1ST AV, e s, 24 ft n of 20th St, 22.6x58; Jacob Honbert to Marget L. B. Egan, 75 Northern Av, Feb. 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$1,500

8TH AV, w s, 94.10 ft s of 146th St, 25x75; Mary E. McKernan to Mary A. Hughes, 867 Columbus Av, Feb. 24, due as per bond; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St....$2,000

37TH ST, n s, 175 ft e of 9th Av, 25x98.9; Edmund L. Greenin to George Place, Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 26, prior mtg $11,000, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$1,000

38TH ST, s s, 76 ft w of 9th Av, 24x73.6; Hugh A. McGrane to N. Y. Savings Bank, 81 8th Av., Feb. 26, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane....$6,000

39TH ST, s s, 350 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; Betty F. Robinson to Rose Rosenberg, 932 Eastern Parkway, Feb. 26, (prior mtg $8,000,) 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$3,000

40TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Henry E. Vollmers to Henry Peters, West Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 26, due March 1, 1918; attorney, G. Lange, Jr., 257 B'way..$10,000

40TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of 10th Av, 50x98.9; Henry E. Vollmers to New York Savings Bank, 81 8th Av, Feb. 26, due as per bond; attorney, John A. Dutton, 80 Maiden Lane....$20,000

63D ST, s s, 275 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.5; Angelo Blanco and another to Eric B. Oberg and another, 2,627 Creston Av, Feb. 25, (prior mtg $14,000,) due Feb. 1, 1920, 6 p. c.; attorney, G. S. Lewing, 2,627 Creston Av....$6,000

98TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of 5th Av, 100x100.11; St. Bernard's School Building Co. to Mutual Life Insurance Co., 32 Nassau St, Feb. 26, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$85,000

102D ST, s s, 225 ft e of 2d Av, 50x100.11; Seitz Realty Co. to Helen M. Kelly, guardian, 116 East 63d St, Feb. 24, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$15,000

Bronx Mortgages.

CLAY AV, e s, 1,047.6 ft n of 169th St, 41x98; Sikora Realty Corporation to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Feb. 26, due Dec. 1, 1918, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St....$26,000

CROTONA PARK NORTH, n s, 317 ft e of Prospect Av, 50x96.11; V. R. Building Corporation to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Feb. 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$1

EAST 33.4 ft of Lot 1,034, map Wakefield, 33.4x114; Jennie Hughes to Emma Unger, 3,154 Decatur Av, Feb. 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, L. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway....$3,500

GRAND BOULEVARD AND CONCOURSE, n e cor Bush St, 96.3x102.5; K. R. Construction Co., Inc., to Lawyers Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St, Feb. 25, due as per bond; attorneys, L. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway....$75,000

LOT 308, map of Van Nest Park; Maria Ferago to James J. Tully, on Ferry Lane, prior mtg $12,000, Feb. 19, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, James J. Tully, 783 Van Nest Av....$550

LOTS 109 and 110, map Wm. F. Duncan; Fred'k Albert to John Knewitz, 3,538 Willett Av, Feb. 25, due &c., as per bond; attorney, Abr. M. Schwartz, 3,471 White Plains Av....$1,000

LOTS 682 to 692, map of Elizabeth R. B. King, City Island; Ethel Walther and another to William Webber et al., executors, 400 Riverside Drive, June 25, due as per bond, (rerecorded from June 26, 1914;) attorney, D. O. Reilly, 258 Broadway..$7,000

PLOT begins 576 ft n of proposed Eastern Boulevard and 330 ft e of land of N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. Co. in centre line of Barry St, 105x irregular; Bronx Bakery, Inc., to East Bay Land and Improvement Co., 25 Pine St, Feb. 25, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway....$24,250

ROEBLING AV, n s, 150 ft e of Mayflower Av, 100x100; Owen Corcoran to Grace Fraser on s s of Van Cortlandt Av, 250 ft w of Gun Hill Rd, Feb. 25, 5 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, L. G. & T. Co., 176 Broadway....$2,000

148TH ST, s s, 146.5 ft w of 3d Av, 50x112.11; Maria Bauer et al. to Dollar Savings Bank, 2,808 3d Av, Feb. 25, due Dec. 1, 1917, 5 p. c.; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St....$2,000

176TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; V. R. Building Corporation to Rockland Realty Co., 509 Willis Av, Feb. 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway....$35,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

Manhattan.

LAFAYETTE ST, 80, part of 7th or 8th floor; Hallenbeck-Hungerford Realty Corporation to Isaac Goodman Co., 200 William St., 10 years from May 1, 1915; attorney, Samuel L. Wasserman, 51 Chambers St....$4,000

1ST AV, 119, all; Sarah A. Bolger to William Kovacs, 250 East 67th St, 5 years from April 1, 1915; attorney, Alfred K. Schwabach, 115 Broadway....$900

8TH AV, 970, store &c.; Columbus Circle Arcade Co. to James F. Maguire, 970 8th Av, 5 years from March 1, 1914....$5,500

Bronx.

161ST ST, 700 and 702 East, all; Agnes M. Pragnell and another to Thomas Sroka, 202 Brown Place, and another, 2 years from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, S. M. Rosenthal....$5,200

FORDHAM ROAD, s w corner of Tiebout Av, store, &c.; Henry Linsmann to Philip Piprin, 322 East 198th St, 4 years and 7 months from Oct. 1, 1914; attorney, Henry Linsmann, 2,480 Elm Place...$660 and $720

MECHANICS' LIENS.

ELIZABETH ST, 172; Zacher & Fierstein against Mariano Scimeca, owner; White Iron Works, contractor....$87

KENMARE ST, 14 to 24; Zacher & Fierstein against Elizabeth Dessecker, owner; White Iron Works, contractor....$50

37TH ST, 18 East; Joseph Kaplan et al. against Emery L. Ferris, owner; J. J. Campbell, contractor....$59

40TH ST, 108 to 112 West; United Metal Covered Door and Sash Co., Inc., against Edw. W. Browning, owner; C. H. Lang, contractor....$114

56TH ST, 69 East; Edward Maas against Florence S. Bissell, owner; Durando Miller & Co., contractor....$30

101ST ST, 64 West; Morris Miller against First United Presbyterian Church, owner; Edward Shea, agent, contractor....$30

156TH ST, 546 West; Casmento Specification Roofing Co., Inc., against Sherman Co., owner; H. Kellman, contractor....$80

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

85TH ST, 138 West; Harry H. Meeks against Adeline Widmeir et al., Dec. 28, 1914....$48

Bronx.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, e s, 186.4 ft n of Freeman St., 100x100; Charles Schlesinger against Daniel Augustus Realty Co. et al., Oct. 17, 1914....$150

BUILDING LOAN CONTRACT.

176TH ST, s s, 62 ft w of Marmion Av, 50x100; Rockland Realty Co. loans V. R. Building Corporation, to erect one five-story tenement; (fourteen payments)....$35,000

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,493; City Real Estate Co. against Mary Foley et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

GRAND ST, s s, 50 ft w of Essex St, 16.8x70.9; Joseph H. Schwartz against Frances Lautenburg et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Krakower & Peters.

LOTS 175 to 181, map of property of Abraham R. Van Nest, at Inwood; Ida B. McTurck against Anthony McOwen et al. (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, McLoughlin & Martin.

2D AV, 769; Isabelle R. Homans against Gotham Mortgage Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Cary & Carroll.

2D AV, 1,166; Carrie Esberg against Rosie Joseph et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

2D AV, 1,168; Lulu Weinstein against Rosie Joseph et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Kantrowitz & Esberg.

81ST ST, s s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 22x100.4; Johanna Feinberg against Francis L. Tooley et al., (action to procure judgment to title, &c.;) attorneys, Reeves & Todd.

104TH ST, 109 and 111 East; Esther Seymour et al. against Hyman Remm et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell, Jr.

116TH ST, 411 East; Levi S. Tenney against Vincent Garofalo et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Finch & Coleman.

142D ST, s s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 25x99.11; Mattie C. Raynolds against Marie Loos, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Sage.

Bronx.

GARFIELD ST, e s, 395 ft s of Morris Park Av, 25x100; Minnie Hummel against Theodore Weberg, Jr., et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, L. E. French.

166TH ST, n w corner of Prospect Av, 80x100; James T. Byrne against Angel Construction Co., Inc., (foreclosure of mortgages;) attorney, A. Zimmerman.

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FACTORY BUILDING
165 ft. x 60 ft., with up-to-date steam-heating plant; splendid light on all sides of building, as well as head lights; located directly on several car lines; good supply of help in immediate vicinity. For details telephone Union 3200.

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643 Sixth Ave. (37th-38th Sts.)
Modern Front, Light Rear, High Ceiling.
Apply on Premises, or
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ALSO VACANT LOTS, conveniently near river, accessible to all parts of city.
LARGE LIGHT LOFTS on South Street.
Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

48 WEST BROADWAY.
ENTIRE BUILDING TO LET.
Four stories and basement, size 25x80. Steam heat. Rent very reasonable.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—ALEXANDER B. JOHNSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Alexander B. Johnson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated February 26, 1915, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on March 29, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, February 26, 1915.

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CHURCH SERVICES TO-MORROW

Associated Bible Students.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES,
8 o'clock sharp.
PASTOR WOODWORTH.
Topic:
"CHASTENING OF THE LORD."
NEW YORK CITY TEMPLE,
West 63d St., near Broadway, (Subway Columbus Circle.)
BROOKLYN TABERNACLE,
13, 15, 17 Hicks St., near Brooklyn Bridge.
3 P. M.—Discourse by Pastor Hoskins.
7 P. M.—Praise Service. 7:30 P. M.—Bible Study.
SEATS FREE. NO COLLECTION.

Baptist.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH,
123 West 57th St.
REV. ERNEST RISLEY EATON
will preach tomorrow, 11 and 8. Friday night meeting, Mr. Eaton, leader.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, 92d St., Amsterdam Av., Rev. Frank M. Goodchild, D. D., pastor. 11, "A Voice in the Wilderness." First in Lenten Series on "The Saviour's Sufferings." "His Arrest."

Collegiate Baptist Church of the Covenant, West 33d St., between 8th and 9th Avs. Dr. Oscar Haywood, Pastor. Services 10:45 A. M., 7:45 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
4 to 8 West 46th Street.
Rev. CORNELIUS WOELFKIN, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday School, 9:30; Bible classes, 9:40 A. M. Friday Prayer Meeting, 8 P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th Street,
Pastor I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.
11 A. M.—"On the Lord's Side! Neutrality Impossible."
8 P. M.—"Christianity Was Never Intended to Put an End to War. A Nation That Does Not Prepare for War Is Guilty of Folly and Suicide. The Peace Agitators of a Country Are Its Worst Enemy."

JUDSON MEMORIAL, Washington Square.—JAMES M. BRUCE, Acting Pastor, 11, 8.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH,
MADISON AV., COR. 31ST ST.
C. A. EATON, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M.—STUDENTS' MEETING—"ARCHITECTS OF THE NEW AGE."
8 P. M.—"BROKEN LIVES AND HOW TO MEND THEM."
Union Bible Class, 9:45. Dr. B. Sherwood Dunn, Leader. Topic: "MIZPAH."

MOUNT MORRIS BAPTIST CHURCH,
5th Av., near 127th St.
JOHN HERMAN RANDALL, D. D.
11 A. M., "The Courage to Live Reality."
8 P. M., SUNDAY EVENING FORUM. Mr. Geo. W. Perkins will speak on "Profit Sharing." Questions.

WASHINGTON HTS. BAPTIST CHURCH,
145th Street and Convent Ave.
Rev. Harold Pattison, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M.—"Glorious Company of Apostles."
8 P. M.—"Temptation of the Plains."

Christian Science.

Services are held in the following CHRISTIAN SCIENCE CHURCHES Sundays, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Wednesdays, 8 P. M.
First Church, Central Park West and 96th St.
Second Church, Central Park West & 68th St.
Third Church, 125th St. and Madison Av.
Fourth Church, Ft. Washington Av. & 178th.
Fifth Church, Madison Av. and 38th St.

Church of the New Jerusalem.

NEW CHURCH.
(Swedenborgian)
35th St., bet. Park and Lexington Avs.
The Rev. JULIAN K. SMYTH, Pastor.
Sunday School, 10 A. M. Church Service, 11. Pastor will preach. Subject: "The Law of Service." Pastor's class 12:20, open to all.

Congregational.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
Broadway and 56th St.
Dr. Jefferson preaches, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. 8 P. M., "The Law of Struggle."

CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH,
Corner Clinton and Lafayette Avenues, Brooklyn.
A. M., "Are You Consistent?"
Dr. NEHEMIAH BOYNTON will preach.
P. M., Musical service.
"The Kingdom of Christ," by Eduardo Marzo.

MANHATTAN CHURCH, Broadway, 76th St.
Rev. H. A. STIMSON, D. D.
11—"The Challenge of the War to Religion"; 4—Young People's Meeting.

Disciples of Christ (Christian).

CENTRAL CHURCH, 142 West 81st St. 11 A. M.—Sermon by Dr. JAMES M. PHILPUTT. Sunday School, 10 A. M. Chinese School, 5 P. M.

LENOX AVE. CHRISTIAN CHURCH, 74 West 126th. Preaching 11 A. M. & 8 P. M. REV. GEO. B. STEWART, PASTOR.

Jewish.

"BETH-EL TEMPLE,"
FIFTH AV. AND 76TH STREET.
REV. DR. SAMUEL SCHULMAN,
SUNDAY MORNING AT ELEVEN,
"MAN AND JEW."
Y. M. H. A. Rally.

FREE SYNAGOGUE:
CARNEGIE HALL: SUNDAY AT 11,
DR. WISE: "WHY REMAIN JEWS?"
ALL ARE WELCOME.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-third Street.
Today, 10:30 A. M., Dr. Silverman on "The Personal Benefit of Judaism." 11, Sunday, 11:15 A. M., Dr. C. A. Rubenstein of Baltimore, Md., on "The Newer Aspect of the Jewish Problem." Daily noon service, 12:30.
All are welcome.

Lutheran.

Church of the Advent. Broadway at 93d St., Rev. WM. M. HORN, Pastor. Services at 11 and 8.

ST. JAMES'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, Madison Av., 73d. Dr. Remensnyder; Service 11.

Methodist Episcopal.

FRED. WINSLOW ADAMS, 8 and 11, AT the Fireside Church St. Andrew's, 76th St., W. Col. Av.; 8, Actors' Church Alliance, Sermon, "The Beatitude of Mercy." An open fire greets you in the vestibule.

GRACE M. E. CHURCH, West 104th Street, Between Columbus and Amsterdam. CHRISTIAN F. REISNER, D. D., Pastor. Sunday, Feb. 28.—11 A. M., Morning worship. Sermon, subject, "Jesus and Prayer." 7:45 P. M., Happy Sunday evening service. College girls sing and play. Sermon, subject, "The Kind of Religion New York Needs."

GRACE, 104, nr. Col. Christian F. Reisner. 11, "Jesus & Prayer." 7:45, "New York's Religion." College Girls Quartette.

MADISON AVENUE,
Madison Av., cor. 60th St.
Preaching at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. by the Rev. JAMES M GRAY, D. D., Dean of Moody Bible Institute, Chicago. Bible Class for men at 10 A. M., led by Prof. W. J. Thompson.

PARK AVENUE CHURCH, Cor. 86th St. 10 A. M., Lecture by GEORGE McANENY, "The Government of the City."

UNION CHURCH, 48TH ST. AT BROADWAY.—J. LEWIS HARTSOCK, Minister. 11 and 8. Strangers cordially welcomed.

New Thought.

Aeolian Hall, 32 to 36 West 43d St.
THE NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Sundays, 11 A. M., F. W. Sears, Speaker.
Hear the Wonderful Pipe Organ.

CHURCH OF THE HEALING CHRIST, Laurel Room, Hotel Astor, Sunday, 11.—Pastor, Rev. W. John Murray. Subject: "The Omniscience of God."

HIGHER THOUGHT CENTRE,
1,919 Broadway, near 64th St.
Sunday at 11:15: "Doctrines of New Age."
Friday Lecture 8:15: "The Objective and Subjective Mind." Open Every Afternoon for Instruction.

HOME OF TRUTH,
147 West 73d St.,
Services Sunday, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. Healing meetings Tuesday, 3 P. M.; Friday, 8 P. M.

Lecture Service, 11 East 41st St. Hall of Society of Inner Truth.
Sunday, 11 A. M., Subject, "The Mysticism of Grace." Speaker, Walter Newell Weston, Public Invited.

MARY ETHERIDGE T. CHAPIN.
Sundays, 11:15. THE BILTMORE.
Subject: "Sources of Power."

NEW THOUGHT CHURCH,
Church of the New Civilization.
JULIA SETON, M. D., Founder and Speaker.
Subject—"He Shall Give His Angels Charge Concerning Thee."
Sunday, 11:15 A. M., 48th St. Theatre.

NEW THOUGHT LECTURES, 32 West 58th St.—Sunday, 11 A. M.; Thursday, 8 P. M. Speaker, W. Ellis Williams. Public invited.

Presbyterian.

A. EDWIN KEIGWIN, D. D., preaches 2 sermons by request, WEST END PRESBY., Amsterdam at 105th. 11, "Predestination"; 8, "Every Life a Plan of God—Conform to Plan and You Will Succeed."

BROADWAY
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
114th St. and Broadway.
WALTER DUNCAN BUCHANAN, D. D.
Minister preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57TH ST., bet. B'way and 7TH AV. Rev. WILTON MERLE-SMITH, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M.; and at 4:30 P. M. This will probably be the last Service in the Old Church, prior to removal to Madison Av.

Presbyterian.

"Come and see."
SCOTCH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
96th St. and Central Park West.
ROBERT WATSON, Minister,
preaches at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5th Av. and 55th St.
Rev. J. H. JOWETT, D. D., Pastor.
Services at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. Dr. Jowett will preach at both services. Offering for Session's Expense Fund. Men's Bible Class at 10 A. M. The Mid-Week Service in the Chapel on Wednesday at 8:15 P. M. will be conducted by Dr. Jowett.

FORT WASHINGTON
PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
174th St., near Broadway.
Rev. DANIEL HOFFMAN MARTIN, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
EDGAR WHITAKER WORK, D. D., Pastor.
11, Dr. Work, 8, Rev. F. E. Erickson.

MADISON AV. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Northeast Corner of 73d St.
Rev. HENRY SLOANE COFFIN, D. D., Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

MADISON SQ. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Madison Av. and 24th St.
Rev. C. H. PARKHURST, D. D., Pastor;
Rev. G. R. MONTGOMERY, Ph. D.,
Assistant Minister.
The Pastor will preach at 11 A. M., and also at the Choral Service, 8 P. M.

OLD FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
FIFTH AVENUE—ELEVENTH STREET.
HOWARD DUFFIELD, 11 A. M., 8 P. M.

RUTGERS PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Broadway and 73d Street.
Rev. MARK A. MATHEWS, D. D., of Seattle, Washington, preaches 11 and 8.

THE BRICK CHURCH,
Fifth Av. and Thirty-seventh St.
Ministers. { WILLIAM PIERSON MERRILL, FRANK LATIMER JANEWAY.
THE DAY OF PRAYER FOR STUDENTS.
Dr. MERRILL preaches at 11 and 4 o'clock.
Bible School at 9:40 A. M.
General Bible Discussion Class, 10 A. M.,
Prof. Charles T. Terry, Leader.
Preparatory Service Wednesday at 8:15 P. M.
Noon Service Every Weekday, 12:30-12:50.

THE UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.
Service in the Chapel, Claremont Avenue, between 120th and 122d Streets, at eleven o'clock. Preacher—the Reverend Professor CHARLES REYNOLDS BROWN, D. D., Dean Yale School of Religion.
The attendance of all not regularly worshipping elsewhere is cordially invited.

Professor FAGNANI'S Class for the study of "the Bible from the Modern Point of View" (International Sunday School Lessons) is held on Saturdays at 9 A. M. in Room A. Open to the public, both men and women.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN
Church, corner 10th St.,
Rev. George Alexander, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

WEST-PARK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
86th St. and Amsterdam Av.
Rev. Anson P. Atterbury, D. D. } Pastors.
Rev. Anthony H. Evans, D. D. }
Dr. EVANS will preach 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

Protestant Episcopal.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. JOHN THE DIVINE,
Amsterdam Av. and 111th St.
8 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
9 A. M.—The Holy Communion (in Italian.)
10 A. M.—The Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—Preacher, Rev. Canon Nelson.
4 P. M.—Preacher, Bishop Courtney.
8 P. M.—Organ recital.
Daily Services, 7:30 A. M., 12 M., 5 P. M. (Choral except Monday and Saturday.)
Lectures Wednesday and Friday at 4:30 P. M.

ALL ANGELS' CHURCH, WEST END AVE. and 81st St., the Rev. S. DE LANCEY TOWNSEND, D. D., Rector.—Holy Communion 8 A. M. Morning Prayer and Sermon by the Rector at 11 A. M. Choral Evensong at 4 P. M. Daily Service at 5 P. M., with short address. Strangers welcome.

CHRIST CHURCH, Broadway, at 71st St. The Rev. EDWIN J. van ETTEN, Rector. Services, 8 and 11, (Bishop Thomas of Wyoming;) 9 P. M., (the Rev. Frank Heartfield.) Short daily service, 12:10.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY
Lexington Avenue and 35th Street.
Friday afternoons during March, at five, Professor DROWN, Cambridge Theological School. Four lectures on "The Divinity of Christ." Friday, March 5, "Divine and Human."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST,
5th Av., above 45th St.
The Rev. HERBERT SHIPMAN, Rector.
8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning service, sermon. (Rector.) 8, Evening Prayer, sermon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY COMMUNION,
6TH AV., AT 20TH ST.
8:00 A. M.—Holy Communion.
11:00 A. M.—Preacher, the Rector.
12:00 M.—Holy Communion.
3:00 P. M.—Children's Service.
3:15 P. M.—French Service.
4:00 P. M.—Confirmation Instruction.
8:00 P. M.—Preacher, Rev. Dr. Kidder.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison Av., 36th St., the Rev. H. C. ROBBINS, Rector. 8 A. M.—Holy Communion. 11—Morning Prayer, Sermon, Rev. C. P. Tinker. 4—Evening Prayer, Address, Rev. M. H. Birckhead.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, 139 West 46th St., Rev. J. G. H. BARRY, D. D., Rector.—Low Masses, 7:30, 8:15, 9. Litany, Solemn Mass and Sermon, (Rector,) 10:45, Evensong and Sermon at 4.

CHURCH OF ZION AND ST. TIMOTHY,
334 West 57th Street,
Rector, Rev. HENRY LUBECK, D. C. L.
Holy Communion .... 8 A. M.
Morning Prayer; Preacher, the Rector .... 11 A. M.
Evening Prayer .... 4:15 P. M.
Organ and Harp Recital .... 7:30 P. M.
Service; Preacher, Rev. S. M. Cleveland .... 8 P. M.

EGLISE DU SAINT-ESPRIT,
45 E. 27th St. Services Demain, 10:30 et 8. Rev. A. V. Wittmeyer, Recteur.

GRACE CHURCH, Broadway and 10th St. Dr. SLATTERY, Rector, 8; and 11, (Rector). 4 (Mr. Washburn); 8 (Mr. Edwards).

Rev. Dr. KENNETH S. GUTHRIE, at CHURCH OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, 28th St. and 9th Av., at 8 P. M., on "Can I Be Saved Alone?"

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH,
Madison Av. at 44th St.
The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M.—The Rev. Leighton Parks, D. D., will preach.
4 P. M.—Evening Prayer and Bible Lecture. Preacher, Rev. Warner F. Gookin.
5:15 P. M.—Organ Recital.
8:15 P. M.—Illustrated Stereopticon Lecture on the Orient, Rev. S. N. Ussher.

DAILY LENTEN NOON-DAY SERVICES.
Preacher next week, Rev. Robert Johnston.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH
is on 16th St., east of 3d Av.
Services at 8, 11, and 8.
ALL SEATS FREE.

SAINT IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, West End Avenue and 87th Street. Rev. MAXWELL GANTER, Rector.—Sunday masses at 7, 8, and 11. Vespers at 4. Week days: Mass 7 and 10, Vespers (Address) at 5. Wednesdays and Fridays: Short Service (Sermon) 8:15 P. M.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.
Madison Avenue and 71st Street.
Holy Communion, 8; Children's Service, 9:45. Morning Prayer and Sermon, (BISHOP COURTNEY,) 11. Evening Prayer and Sermon, (Mr. BACHMAN,) 4.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 28 West 94th St. Rev. ARTHUR H. JUDGE. Services, 8, 11, and 8.

ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL
Broadway, Fulton and Vesey Sts.
TEN DAYS' MISSION
Friday, Mar. 5th, to Sunday, Mar. 14th.
Rev. WM. M. JEFFERIS, D. D., Missioner.
Week-day Services 8 A. M., 12:05, (noon,) 1:05, and 5 P. M.

ST. THOMAS'S CHURCH,
FIFTH AVE. AND 53D ST.
Rev. ERNEST M. STIRES, D. D., Rector.
8 A. M., Holy Communion.
11—Morning Service and Sermon, (Rector.)
4—Evensong and Address, (Rev. W. Strother Jones, D. D.)
8 P. M.—Hour of Organ Music.

THE ASCENSION, 5TH AV., 10TH ST.
Rev. PERCY STICKNEY GRANT, Rector.
11, Morning Prayer and Sermon, (Rector.)
4, Evensong, Rossini's Stabat Mater.
8, Mr. George McAneny, "The Government of the City."

THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1 E 29.
Communions: 7, 8, and 9 o'clock; 10:30, SERMON by Rev. FATHER HUNTINGTON, O. H. C. ALSOP'S MASS. Vespers, 4 o'clock, Sermon, 8 P. M., by Rev. FATHER HUNTINGTON, O. H. C., who will also preach the DAILY SERMON AT NOON.

Reformed.

FORT WASHINGTON
REFORMED CHURCH
West 181st Street and Ft. Washington Ave.
PROF. J. FREDERICK BERG, Ph. D., D. D., of the New Brunswick Theological Seminary, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday.

Reformed.

GRACE REFORMED CHURCH, 7th Av. 54th St. Services, 11 A. M., 8 P. M. The Minister, Rev. J. R. Duryee, D. D., will officiate.

HAMILTON GRANGE, Convent Av. & W. 149th St., (nr. Amsterdam Av.)
PAUL SEIBERT LEINBACH, D. D., Minister.
11 A. M., "Are You Worldly?"
8 P. M., Fanny Crosby Hymns, (Musical Service.)

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH,
Madison Avenue, corner of 57th Street.
11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
REV. JOHN DOUGLAS ADAM, D. D.

MEN'S BIBLE CLASS,
Led by DR. WILBERT W. WHITE, President BIBLE TEACHERS' TRAINING SCHOOL.
Subject: Gospel of St. John.
COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS, Fifth Av. and 48th St. Sunday mornings at 10. All men are cordially invited to join.

REFORMED CHURCH OF HARLEM,
Lenox Av. and 123d St.
Rev. EDGAR TILTON, Jr., D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MIDDLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
2d Av. and 7th St.
Rev. JOHN G. FAGG, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

THE MARBLE COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
5th Av. and 29th St.
Rev. DAVID JAS. BURRELL, D. D., Minister, will preach.
11 A. M.—"Miracles Up to Date."
8 P. M.—"Religious Enthusiasm."

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,
5th Av. and 48th St.
Rev. MALCOLM JAS. MACLEOD, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.
Church School, 9:45 A. M.
Men's Bible Class, 10 A. M.
Dr. Wilbert W. White, Leader.
Quartet, accompanied by Organ, Harp, and Violin. Lenten Service, Friday, noon hour.

THE WEST END COLLEGIATE CHURCH,
West End Av. and 77th St.
Rev. HENRY EVERTSON COBB, D. D., Minister, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
At 4:30 P. M., Subject: "The Luggage of Life." Selections from Gounod's "Redemption." Mr. Hans Kronold, 'Cellist.

Society of Friends.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS, (Orthodox.)—Meetings for worship 11 o'clock, 20 Gramercy Park, Manhattan; Lafayette and Washington Avs., Brooklyn. Men's meetings, Manhattan, 9 o'clock.

RELIGIOUS SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Meetings for worship, 11 A. M., at 221 E. 15th St., Manhattan, and 110 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn.

Socialism.

CHURCH OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION,
Bryant Hall, 6th Av. at 42d.
Sundays 3:30. BOUCK WHITE, Leader.
Courtliness to all, malice toward none.

Spiritualist.

CHRISTENSEN Trance Psychic, Tuxedo Bldg., Cor. 59th & Madison Av.—Every Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Thursday, 8 P. M. Sunday, Wednesday, 3 P. M. Saturday admission free.

FIRST GERMAN SPIRITUALIST CHURCH
Services in English, Sundays, 8 P. M.
Pabst Grand Circle, 59th & Columbus Circle.

Theosophy.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY,
25 West 45th St.
Public lecture Sunday P. M., 8:15; Subject, Mind and Religion, by Mr. C. E. Birdsall.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, 25 W. 45th St.—Public lecture Sunday, 8:15 P. M. Subject, Mind and Religion, by B. B. Gattel.

THEOSOPHICAL HEADQUARTERS, 2,228 Broadway, 79th St.—Sunday, 8:15 P. M., "The Great Drama." Miss Edith Houston.

Unitarian.

ALL SOULS', (Unitarian,)
4th Av. and 20th St.
Rev. Dr. THOMAS R. SLICER, Minister.
Rev. WM. LAURENCE SULLIVAN, Associate, will preach. Subject: "RELIGION AND THE GREAT NEEDS OF THE SOUL." Services at 11 A. M. All cordially invited.

CHURCH of the Messiah, Park Av. at 34th. —JOHN HAYNES HOLMES will preach at 11 A. M. the eighth of his series on "Force vs. Non-Resistance." Subject: "Are There Limitations to the Policy of Non-Resistance?" 8:15 P. M., John R. Shillady of the Mayor's Unemployment Committee, on Unemployment—A Challenge to Industry and Statesmanship.

LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH,
Corner 121st St. Services at Eleven.
"THE APOLOGY OF ARISTIDES."
Rev. Merle St. Croix Wright, D. D., Minister.

Universalist.

THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, Central Park West and 76th Street., Rev. FRANK OLIVER HALL, D. D., Pastor, preaches at 11 A. M., "KNOWING THE UNKNOWABLE." and at 4:30 P. M., "THE QUEST OF HAPPINESS." Thursday, Lenten Service, 3:30; Organ Recital 4 P. M.

Y. M. C. A.

DUDLEY FIELD MALONE,
Collector of the Port of New York,
"REAL AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP."
West Side Y.M.C.A., 57th St. & 8th Av., 4 P.M.

Other Services.

"CHRISTIANITY NOT INTENDED TO MAKE PEACE AMONG THE NATIONS."
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St., 8 o'clock.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

COSMOLOGICAL MEETINGS, 600 West 181st St., Thursday evenings at 8. Music by gifted artists. Dr. Rivero, speaker. All welcome.

GOSPEL TABERNACLE CHURCH, 8th Av. and 44th St., Rev. A. B. SIMPSON, Pastor. —Sunday, 10:30 A. M., preaching by the pastor; subject, "Anathema"; 7:45 P. M., preaching by the pastor; subject, "Maranatha."

NATIONAL BIBLE INSTITUTE BUILDING, 214 West 35th Street, Sunday, 3:45 P. M., DON O. SHELTON.
Subject: "Why Is Christ a Stranger in New York?"

VEDANTA SOCIETY, 135 W. 80th St.
Swami Bodhananda,
"Life After Death," 3 P. M.

"When I survey the wondrous cross
On which the Prince of Glory died,
Love so amazing, so divine,
Demands my soul, my life, my all."
McAULEY WATER STREET MISSION,
Meetings nightly, 7:45; Sunday, 3.
Drunkards especially invited.
316 Water St. Via all L Lines.

"THE NECESSITY OF PREPARING FOR WAR."
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH,
Broadway and 79th St., 8 o'clock.
Pastor, I. M. HALDEMAN, D. D.

BROOKLYN

Congregational.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH,
Orange Street, Rev. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS, Pastor.—Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. Edward F. Sanderson, D. D., former pastor of the Church of the Pilgrims, will preach in the morning on "The Heart of Religion." Rev. Dr. Lewis T. Reed, pastor of the Flatbush Avenue Congregational Church, will preach in the evening, in connection with a musical service.

Presbyterian.

LAFAYETTE AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of South Oxford St.—Dr. Albertson preaches at 10:30 on "The Spiritual Body," this being the third in the series of sermons on Life, Death, and Immortality. In the evening Mr. Joseph Ernest McAfee, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, will speak on "A Man and His Master," the third in a series of Sunday evening addresses.

Unitarian.

CHURCH OF THE SAVIOUR, (Unitarian,) Pierrepont and Monroe Place, Brooklyn, 3 blocks from Borough Hall Subway station, Rev. JOHN H. LATHROP.—Services at 11.

INSTRUCTION.

Men desiring to be trained as
Motor Truck Drivers or as Chauffeurs
can get full information without any obligation or expense by talking with R. C. MACDONALD Saturday evening at the West Side Y. M. C. A.
AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL.
302 West 57th St., New York.

Spanish young man, well educated, wishes to have a person to change lessons. A. Martinez, 195 Decatur St., Brooklyn.

Free Information on all Schools. Amer. Sch. Assn., 1,012 Times Bldg. Bryant 6160.

Mortgage Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Mortgage money, 4½%; quick results. Send applications. Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

City Property.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Fine sixteen-room house, opposite Grant's Tomb, overlooking Hudson River, on bluff; sale or lease. B. Stack, 406 Lafayette St.

14-room cosy home; completely furnished; 3 baths; semi-detached; electricity; sale or lease. Owner. Phone Riverside 4607.

Clifford B. Harmon & Co., Real Estate, are now in the Vanderbilt Avenue Building, just opposite Grand Central.

We sell improved subdivision quickly, accessible populated districts. Bliss, 7 East 42d.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Brick, 1-Fam., $4,700; 2-Fam., $6,200. Easy terms; write or call. Fleer Bros., 350 Enfield St., (Elderts Lane,) Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bronx—For Sale or To Let.

Bronx full lots near East 154th St., also near Bronx Parkway; $350 up; $25 down and $10 month. Rose Co., 7 West 45th St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

All the houses to rent at Edgemere and Far Rockaway. Write for full particulars. Andrew McTigue Co., Far Rockaway.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Hillside Av., 118, (Manhattan.)—Single-family house, 28x50; plot, 50x200; 9 large, light rooms and tiled bath; excellent closet room; beautiful garden; grape vines; no obstruction to light and air midway between 191st St. and Dyckman St., (207st St.,) Broadway Subway stations; rent, $50 per month. Apply to William Jaenike, 195th St. and Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Apple and cherry orchard; Bitter Root Valley; 8,000 trees, 18 years old; big income; equity $35,000; sale or exchange New York City property or mortgage. Allomont Orchard, Lo Lo, Montana.

Real Estate Wanted.

Will lease, manage, purchase property; long experience. Irving Bachrach, 74 East 92d.

Building Material.

ROOFING, FURNACES AND RANGES.
ROOFS GUARANTEED BY YEAR.
B. ISRAEL, Established 1892.
Telephone Bryant 2553. 306 West 48th St.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Thirty cents an agate line.

LOFT TO LET.
Large, light loft, 18,500 square feet; sprinklered; lowest insurance rates; 8th floor. 389 4th Av., City.

Will sublet, at very favorable terms for March and April, store and basement, 56 East 23d, at Subway entrance. Apply on premises!

40th St., 8 West, new 20-story building
OFFICES 229 SQ. FT. TO 4,600 SQ. FT.
Ewing Bacon & Henry, 101 Park Av.

At 450 4th Av., sublease; splendidly equipped for publisher, advertising agency, &c.; large or small quarters; tenth floor.

Have you an office to sublet? We will rent it for you. The Sub-Leasing Company, 1,472 Broadway, Bryant 5786.

HALLENBECK-HUNGERFORD BUILDING,
LAFAYETTE, FRANKLIN & WHITE STS.

Property Out of the City.

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

707 and 783 North Broadway, in the "River View Colony."—Two-story dwellings; high class; low price; newest improvements; beautiful location; terms to suit. River View Building Co., on premises, and 713 North Broadway, Yonkers.

Suburban home to rent; brick house, 7 master bedrooms, 2 baths; every improvement; high grounds; good view; walking distance to station; plot 80x250.
ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d St.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

YOUR RENT MONEY CAN BE MADE TO pay for a beautiful Colonial brick home in JAMAICA—18 minutes from N. Y., hundreds of trains a day. See Samuel Knopf, 220 W. 42d St., or representative on premises, 55 Middletown St., two blocks north L. I. R. R. Station, Jamaica.

AT NORTH FREEPORT.
6 rooms, bath, laundry, pantry, reception hall, all modern improvements & steam heat; fine shade; near trolley & stores; $2,600, $100 cash, $20 month. Chas. F. Behr, Roosevelt, L. I.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

MORRISTOWN.—Two miles from Post Office; high altitude; beautiful views; 42 acres; large house; 12 bedrooms, 5 baths, billiard room, &c.; spacious piazzas; farmer's cottage; large barn, garage, spring house, swimming pool; fine garden; fruit and shade trees; modern city conveniences and ideal country surroundings; price low; terms reasonable. HENRY V. CONDICT, Attorney, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE for safe investment for sale by Banking Dept., State of New York—Building lots, modern houses and bungalows at bargain prices; 1,000 properties at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, Leonia, and Hudson Heights, New Jersey. Titles guaranteed. Liberal terms. Write for full details to BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Superintendent of Banks, 601 Times Building, New York City.

CRANFORD, N. J., Houses and Bungalows. (Large plots) $3,000 up; latest imp'ts. FREE carry charges to May 1, $300 cash, bal. as rent; near station; commutation 10½c. T. SHAHEEN, 364 Lincoln Av., Cranford.

Beautiful fruit farm, 6 acres, 750 bearing peach trees; new house, 6 rooms, bath, every improvement; price, $6,000; sacrifice. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD Choice Properties.
ENGLEWOOD For Rent. For Sale.
ENGLEWOOD Birtwhistle & Livingston.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Houses and lots exchanged for income property or acreage; fine income investments. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica, L. I.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

Attractive furnished studio near Central Park for rent for three months; suitable for artist or living purposes; light on two sides; $85 per month.
Apply to S. OSGOOD PELL & CO.,
542 5th Av. Tel. Bryant 5610.

Riverside Drive, S. E. corner 141st St.—Five large light rooms and bath, well furnished, including piano, April 1 to Oct. 1; adults only; tenth floor; references required. For full particulars address Room 623, 30 Church Street.

123d, 510 West.—Attractive front 4 rooms and bath; apartment; elevator, 'phone, electricity; completely furnished; $65 monthly, Zimmerman.

Handsome four rooms and kitchen for light housekeeping; lovely view of river; 2,030 Broadway, corner 70th St.; (Ormonde,) Railing.

Studio apartment to sublet, furnished or unfurnished; bedroom and bath; concessions. Atelier Building, 33 West 67th St.

To sublet until Oct. 1, magnificently furnished 7-room apartment. 450 Riverside Drive; phone 4208 Morningside.

80th, 225 West.—Small, elevator, Broadway apartment; $60 lease; $70 monthly. Whitmore.

Furnished apartments, short or long term leases. Slawson & Hobbs, 162 West 72d St.

113th, 507 West.—To sublet, 4-room apartment, completely furnished. Apply office.

Fine Apartments. Apply to 14 Wall St. Douglas Robinson Charles S. Brown Co.

79th St., 315 West.—Six elegant rooms; furnished, $100; unfurnished, $75; bargain.

51st St., 72 West.—Two rooms, bath; $8-$9 weekly; all improvements.

East Side.

Apartments, two rooms, bath; restaurant; hotel service; $40 monthly up, $12 weekly up. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

West Side.

$35.00 elegant 5-room apartment; elevator service day and night; phone in each apartment; latest electric fixtures; plenty steam, hot water; centrally located; Subway, elevated cars, crosstown cars, bus, parks within one block. 315 West 118th.

We have to sublet at an attractive rental a desirable, sunny, non-housekeeping apartment of 2 rooms and 2 baths in the new building at 33 West 51st St. For further particulars, please telephone WM. A. WHITE & SONS, 62 Cedar St., Telephone John 5700.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet; four rooms and two baths; could be divided into two apartments, two rooms each; southwestern exposure. Hotel Walton, 104 West 70th. Telephone 2934 Columbus.

92d St., 206 West, Near Broadway.—Five, six, seven rooms and two baths; fireproof building; rents $840 to $1,400. Apply Superintendent on premises.

Apartment to sublet; six or seven rooms; furnished or unfurnished; high-class elevator apartment; reasonable. 302 West 79th.

15 Fort Washington Av., (Rio Grande, near 159th and Broadway.)—2, 3, 5 rooms, $30 $60; River views.

110th, 137 West, (Semiramis.)—Facing Park, 6, 7 rooms; $55-$70; concessions.

112th, 200 West, (corner 7th Av.)—7 rooms, corner; rent, $60.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

MODERNIZED
corner apartment, 7 rooms, exquisitely decorated; exceptional value, $1,200; 1,186 Madison Av., (87th.) Superintendent, agent, 507 5th Av.
EVERETT M. SEIXAS COMPANY.

161st, 303 East.—Sublet, sacrifice, five-room apartment; electric light, all night elevator and telephone; $27 to Oct. 1. Apply on premises, or Brody, 821 Broadway.

34th St., 147 East.—Desirable apartment, two rooms and bath; all improvements; rent $35. Folsom Brothers, (Inc.,) 127 East 34th St.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

53D STREET, 64 WEST.
Single room; table guests.

64TH, 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room; private bath; excellent table; moderate.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Artistically furnished room; private bath; electricity; suit particular people desiring finest accommodations with family owning beautiful home; Southern cooking; attentive service.

68TH, 72 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; homelike house; table guests accommodated; references exchanged.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private bath; $7-$14 up; Southerners accommodated; families.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive rooms, connecting and private bath; table guests; reasonable.

71ST, 135 WEST.—LARGE, DOUBLE FRONT ROOM; ONE FLIGHT; STEAM HEATED, ELECTRICITY; PRIVATE BATH, LAVATORY; OTHER ROOMS; TABLE BOARDERS; REASONABLE.

72D, (between Broadway-West End.)—Will accommodate few people. Telephone 8350 Columbus.

73D, 118 WEST, (The Wilga.)—Large and small attractively furnished rooms; excellent table; Subway express, "L"; surface cars.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large, small rooms with, without bath; excellent table.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Select house offers two large rooms, exquisitely furnished, en suite, single, adjoining bath; also heated single room; superior cuisine; electricity; table guests.

78TH, 121 WEST.—Sunny, heated, large, small rooms; conveniences; gentlemen; private house.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive pensions, with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; steam heat; private telephones. Booklet on request.

79TH, (64 Riverside Drive.)—Large, beautiful rooms, overlooking Hudson; conveniences; excellent Southern cooking.

80TH, 106-108-110 WEST.—A satisfactory home for refined people; new, high type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; references.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cheerful, sunny rooms; private baths; continuous hot water; excellent home cooking; parlor dining; small tables.

81ST, 251 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, for business people; elevator apartment; private family.

83D, 5 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; suite, singly; private bath; steam; electricity.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—Now open for transients and permanent residents; attractive, modern; references. Write for booklet.

82D, 55 WEST.—Sunny room, running water, bath adjoining, $8; superior board.

89TH ST., 306 WEST.—Refined Jewish home will accommodate few people; excellent home cooking.

95TH, 124 WEST.—Large front room for two; all conveniences; 'phone.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room adjoining bath; electricity; large closets; unexcelled cuisine; reference.

145TH, 412 WEST.—Large front room, first-class table, for two gentlemen who appreciate homelike, congenial surroundings; reasonable.

COMFORTABLE room; board; two gentlemen preferred; West 88th, near park. Z 335 Times Annex.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; healthful location, 20 min. B'way, 5c. fare; lovely furnished rooms, suites, all comforts; most excellent cuisine; separate tables; rare, homelike atmosphere; worth investigation; weekly, $8-$12 per adult, with meals.
71 Central Av., St. George, S. I.
Take Sub., "L," or Trolley to South Ferry.

Board Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

WANTED—Good Jewish homes in the Bronx, Harlem, Brooklyn, Washington Heights, Queens, and other suburban localities in which to board Jewish children from 3 to 5 years of age, at the rate of $10 a month. Apply by mail only to Hebrew Infant Asylum, Kingsbridge Road and University Av.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Westchester County.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Spring and Summer engagements now made; spacious dining room; unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson, Tel. 2161 Yonkers.

New Jersey.

Orange, N. J.—Nice, bright, warm rooms; six minutes from Highland station; reference. Address Box 873, Orange.

41 South Willow St., Montclair, N. J.—Good accommodations; in fine location; excellent references.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large furnished room; modern conveniences; gentlemen preferred.

53D, 65 EAST.—Two large, sunny rooms; private bath; private house; telephone; references.

35TH, 20 EAST.—Desirable large room, southern exposure; private bath; electricity, telephone.

83D, 41 EAST.—Large, light, sunny, attractive room, bath; private family, 8274 Lenox.

LARGE PARLOR, one smaller room; heated. 14 Livingston Place, East 17th St. 1344 Stuyvesant.

MADISON AV., 348, (44th, 27 East 45th.)—Double, single rooms; well furnished; conveniences.

West Side.

46TH, 28 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with or without private bath.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; private shower bath; electricity; steam; select residence.

53D, 62 WEST.—Parlor floor; doctor or light business; large, small room.

57TH ST., 152 WEST, (Rembrandt Apartments.)—Beautifully furnished rooms; one or more. Apartment 1.

57TH, 356 WEST.—Attractive, quiet, single, double, rooms; heat; running water; telephone.

58TH, 128 WEST.—Handsome, large rooms and alcove; select location; modern conveniences; telephone.

71ST, 220 WEST.—Home, out of the ordinary; beautifully furnished; large, small room; reference.

71ST ST., WEST.—Large room, private bath; elegant apartment; one gentleman. Columbus 10106.

73D, 159 WEST.—Newly furnished room, private bath; continuous hot water; telephone; references.

73D ST., 255 WEST.—Furnished room, with dressing room; breakfast optional; reference.

74TH, 134 WEST.—Private family; large room; private bath; high-class references; owner.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, clean rooms, double, single; private baths; reasonable; references.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Newly furnished, private house; large rooms; private baths; small; breakfast.

75TH, 104 WEST.—Large room, suitable family of adults or couple; reasonable.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Sunny front rooms, handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Attractive large, sunny room; every convenience and comfort; gentlemen.

77TH, 131 WEST.—Elegant rooms, single, en suite; private baths; board optional.

78TH, 221 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; single, suite, steam, electricity, baths, telephone; parlor floor; private bath; also basement.

78TH ST., 204 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; bath; phone; in uire boy; one flight.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; private bath; opposite Subway; reasonable; references.

79TH, 225 WEST.—Large front room; electricity, running water; owner's residence; references.

80TH ST., 104 WEST.—Exceptionally handsome, large room; private bath; steam; electricity; telephone.

80TH, 126 WEST.—One large, one medium; every convenience; see, appreciate; reference.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, private baths; medium, small; electricity, steam, telephone.

80TH ST., 144 WEST.
SELECT AND COMFORTABLE ROOMS.

Situations Wanted Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

COPYING, &c.—Young lady, business experience and good penmanship, wishes to do at home any kind of copying, addressing envelopes, or other clerical work. L 124 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—Graduate of stenographic department and model office of Eastman School; one trial will demonstrate my ability and willingness to work; good references; will start at $7. Miss D., 36 West 123d St. 'Phone 518 Harlem.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Intelligent, industrious young woman as housekeeper to business or professional lady; can do cooking; good seamstress. W 83 Times.

HOUSEWORKER.—Young Hungarian girl wishes position for light housework or laundress. 522 East 78th. Apt. 36.

STENOGRAPHER.—Year's experience; high school graduate; references; entire charge correspondence; $9. F 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper, typewriter; neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

COLORED HELP, well recommended, obtainable. Modern Agency, 101 West 138th St. Audubon 7259.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

BOOKKEEPER.—The National Mourning Goods Co., 95 Madison Av., has an opening for an experienced bookkeeper and stenographer; one who can take charge of entire office.

HOUSEWORKER.—Experienced; must understand cooking; three adults, one child; references. L 114 Times.

SALESWOMAN, experienced in suits and dresses; state age and references; salary. L 100 Times.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

HOUSEWORKERS wanted, (bake bread;) French chambermaids, seamstresses. Social Secretaries, Inc., 5 West 58th St.

Instruction.

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES
at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country for thorough work.

COMPLETE SECRETARIAL COURSE; also stenography, bookkeeping, &c.; individual instruction by specialists; day or night; penmanship lessons by appointment, and improvement guaranteed; civil service; see catalogue. WALWORTH INSTITUTE. (Founded 1858.) Broadway, at 72d St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

81ST, 108 WEST.—Absolutely clean rooms; kitchenette, telephone, maid service; reasonable.

82D, 152 WEST.—Large front room, well furnished; all conveniences; Summer rates; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Elegant second-floor room, private bath; also single room.

82D, 254 WEST.—Large room, private bath; one, two gentlemen; private; ground floor.

82D, 80 WEST.—Large single, well-furnished room; bath; telephone; $3.50. Anderson.

83D, 11 WEST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, singly or en suite; quiet, homelike; reasonable.

85TH, 207 WEST.—Attractive rooms; single, en suite; reasonable. Schuyler, 7235. Elevator boy.

85TH, 330 WEST.—Beautiful front suite, piano; connecting rooms; conveniences; breakfast served. Young.

86TH, 337 WEST.—Large room with dressing room; unusually attractive; also hall room, most desirable location, near Riverside.

86TH (549 West End Av.)—Medium sunny room, adjoining bath; private home.

87TH, 251 WEST, (Telephone 5756 Schuyler; Apt. 23.)—Room, bath; private family.

87TH ST., 319 WEST.—Fine, large room; gentleman only; private family; reference.

89TH, 322 WEST.—Exceptional opportunity; large, sunny rooms, adjoining bath; beautifully furnished; breakfast.

93D, 35 WEST.—Desirable, small, cozy, clean front rooms; phone; $2.50, $3.

93D, 131 WEST.—Very attractive room, with alcove; private house. Riverside 2054.

93D ST., 255 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with baths; private house; reasonable.

94TH ST., Near Drive.—Private, elegant home; one in family; two outside single rooms; references exchanged. Telephone 5015 Riverside.

94TH, 315 WEST.—American lady offers room; private family; elevator apartment; 64. Gill.

95TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished corner room, adjoining bath; shower; private family; breakfast optional. Lins.

96TH, 25 WEST.—Private house; large, sunny front room; private bath; electricity; parquet floors; suitable one or two gentlemen; references.

96TH ST., 38 WEST.—Beautiful rooms, single or en suite; moderate; meals exceptional. Mrs. Fick.

97TH, 64 WEST.—Two large rooms, newly furnished; moderate terms. Telephone 3249 Riverside.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, well-furnished room; bath; telephone.

97TH, 209 WEST.—Large corner; also side outside room; Subway, elevated; 7E.

102D.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, $5. Telephone 4529 Riverside.

103D ST., 18 WEST.—Rooms newly furnished; gentleman; references. Stiles.

104TH, 135 WEST.—Private family; clean, airy, quiet room; modern; $5. Goodrich.

106TH, 314 WEST.—Private residence, bedroom; bath and sitting room, adjoining; suitable two or three gentlemen; also single room; references.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Apt. 3 D.)—Newly furnished rooms, steam, electricity, elevator, 9621 Riverside.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Cathedral Heights; Hotel Royal; three-room suite, front, private bath; also one and two-room suites; conveniently located; Subway station; 648 Morningside.

112TH, 536 WEST.—Desirable large front room, private family; elevator; breakfast if desired. Bridges.

113TH, 501 WEST.—Sunny outside room, corner apartment, all conveniences; reasonable. Walker.

113TH, 536 WEST.—Attractive large front rooms; elevator; quiet neighborhood; subway. Apartment 82.

118TH, 400 WEST.—Two, three large corner rooms, overlooking park; great view; pure food dining room; very moderate.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Attractively furnished, decorated, large and small rooms; splendid restaurant. Dameron.

118TH, 425 WEST.—Comfortable, outside rooms, facing campus; business men; permanent through Summer; references. Apt. 61.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Newly furnished room, elevator apartment; exclusive neighborhood; references; moderate. Appleton.

121ST, 523 WEST.—Attractive rooms, high-class elevator apartment; reasonable; sixth floor front, west.

122D ST., 540 WEST.—Pleasant outside rooms; refined surroundings; elevator. Apartment 51.

123D, 148 WEST.—Attractive, large, front room; suitable two gentlemen; private; references; telephone.

124TH, 541 WEST.—Large light room, $3; larger, piano, $5; all conveniences. Penfield.

124TH, 510 WEST.—Front rooms; kitchen; elevator; electricity; shower. Weber.

130TH, 156 WEST.—Front room, 14x11; closets; running water; $3.50; gentleman. Owner, American.

137TH, 611 WEST, (Corner Riverside.)—Front room, (lavatory,) $7; shower; subway. Apt. 51.

Exceptionally large, choice, southern exposure room, with bath; select neighborhood; private residence; breakfast optional; references. Riverside 9038.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 528, (opposite Claremont Inn.)—Attractive, warm, sunny double room; electricity, shower; private family; opportunity gentlemen; $5.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 260, (Apt. 3D.)—Large, attractive room in high-class apt., for refined single gentleman; breakfast optional.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Apt. 46.)—Large room; board optional; all conveniences. Telephone 4830 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 587.—Beautiful two-room suite; single, double; river view; gentlemen. Luttinger.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 434, (1 B.)—Two rooms and bath, single, en suite, fronting on Drive; gentlemen.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 285, (125th.) Apt. 42.—Large room; elevator; conveniences; reasonable.

Situations Wanted Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, systematized; tax reports; arrangements firms not employing bookkeepers. Accountant, 35 Nassau, Room 501. Telephone 7958 Cort. Home telephone 9010 Melrose.

Accountant, Certified,
desires position; experienced income tax, auditing; temporary work accepted. A 223 Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT—CERTIFIED.
Audits; systems installed; superior service. Kenneth Fairbanks, 55 Liberty St. Cortlandt 6970.

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, correspondent, all around office man; experienced; recommended. Intelligence. A 224 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, married, aged 25; four years' shop, driving experience; private or commercial. Thomas, 206 Johnson St., Brooklyn.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; experienced, careful driver; good reference. E. Lang, 795 1st Av.

CHAUFFEUR.—Scotch; 10 years' experience; highly recommended by past employers. L 122 Times.

CLERICAL POSITION, or as office assistant; first-class reference or bonds; American; age 31. W 81 Times.

COOK.—Japanese, seeking position in good family; reference. Kuma, 624 Lexington Av.

DRAFTSMAN, structural, mechanical, technical graduate; seven years' experience; moderate salary. L 107 Times.

GARDENER, Scotch, married, no family, wants position; 20 years' experience; references first class. I. C., 1,322 College, Av., Bronx, New York.

SALESMAN.—Young American, speaking Spanish fluently, would like to represent reliable firm intending to export or already exporting to South America. L 113 Times.

SALESMAN.—Young man, experienced city, road, department stores, out of town buyers, desires line; salary; commission. L 112 Times.

WORK WANTED
for office help (male and female) of all kinds; best references; no fees.
WALL STREET EMPLOYEES
RELIEF COMMITTEE,
20 Broad Street.
Room 109. Tel. 3080 Rector.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN, leaving for Dayton, Ohio, to reside, desires to secure therein a staple business; highest references given and required. F 347 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 21, seeks clerical position; am ambitious, willing, and obliging; can furnish exceptional references as to character and ability; any one desirous of obtaining a competent and efficient man, address A. C. Sears, 426 West 34th St., city.

YOUNG MAN, 21, experienced shipping clerk, five years with one concern, wishes position in any line. F 336 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 20 years old, wants position any kind of work. Inquire Th. Su., 35 Essex St., city.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

COST FIGURING.—A man familiar with cost figuring wanted, with special reference to car manufacturing; a car estimator preferred; state last salary and experience. F 346 Times Downtown.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—Experienced map draughtsman wanted; bring tracings. Brownlee, Hotel Woodward, until Saturday noon.

PRINTING.—Pressroom workers, mass meeting Sunday, Feb. 28th, 2 P. M., Academy of Music, Brooklyn, N. Y., Lafayette Av. Speakers: Samuel Gompers, Pres. American Federation of Labor; Matthew Woll, Pres. Allied Printing Trades Assn.; Wm. H. Johnston, Pres. International Assn. of Machinists; John W. Hayes, Secretary-Treasurer Allied Printing Trades Association. All pressroom workers are urged to attend.
COMMITTEE.

SALESMAN.—High-class salesman wanted for pile fabric cloak house; salary and commission. Before interview is granted we must know amount business done, territory covered, and last employer. Z 330 Times Annex.

SALESMAN, experienced, to carry side line of ladies' neckwear in the Middle West, on commission; one who has established trade or similar line; state particulars. S. E., Box 297 Times.

SALESMAN.—A good position for a progressive, reliable, and experienced printing salesman; one having an established trade preferred; salary and commission. W 94 Times.

SALESMEN.—Good opening for salesmen, here or traveling out of New York; quick-selling novelty; on commission; state your line. P. O. Box 8, Pennsylvania Terminal.

SALESMAN.—Experienced salesman wanted; one who is acquainted in the dress and skirt line; one for city and one for road; commission. W 97 Times.

SALESMAN.—Experienced selling laces and novelties to dressmaking trade; highest references required; salary. Box L 99 Times.

Salesman with following to handle line crepe de chine underwear, on commission as side line; all territories. L 102 Times.

SKIRT SALESMEN wanted, experienced men only, for city, vicinity, and Middle West; commission basis. J. and R. Skirt Co., 51 East 8th St., City.

SPECIALTY SALESMEN.
A company that leads the world in the manufacture of a certain office specialty desiring to increase their sales organization in this territory will be pleased to receive applications from experienced specialty salesmen, 30 to 45 years of age; only those capable of earning $3,000 per year or better will be considered; salary and commission. For interview address F 315 Times Downtown, giving 'phone and street address.

SUPERINTENDENT wanted, American or English, of gentleman's estate, Woodstock, Conn.; married, under 35 years. Thorough experience in poultry raising, care of grounds, roads, trees, including apple trees. Must be generally useful. Best of references as to character, sobriety and experience. Reply by mail. C. W. Bowen, 5 East 63d St., New York.

Employment Agencies.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated; good address; age 18-22; good opening. Clark Agency, 5 Beekman.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Partner wanted with $4,000 to $5,000 for a good, established firm manufacturing corrugated paper and shipping cases. United Corrugated Case Co., 387 West Broadway.

Want to buy a good, reliable coal and wood business. Z 337 Times Annex.

Patent lawyer and solicitor will sell his office equipment. L 121 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Jewelry.

Diamonds at Wholesale.—Bought, sold, and appraised. M. J. Averbeck, 10 Maiden Lane.

Business Loans.

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Manufacturers' and wholesalers' outstanding accounts financed, notes purchased. Nassau Finance, 119 Nassau.

Make loans outstanding accounts, notes, bank books. Security Finance Co., 146 Broadway.

Printing and Multigraphing

Forty-five cents an agate line.

MULTIGRAPH letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5330. G. R. Weatherford, 116 Nassau. Room 1,003.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Furniture.

Wylie folding bed and new mattress; perfect. Room 46, 2 Stone St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

ST. NICHOLAS TERRACE, 85, (West 129th.)—Large room; elevator; improvements; new; gentleman. Apt. 21.

WEST END AV., 782.—Beautiful room, southern exposure, mahogany furniture; private bath. Blanchard.

Brooklyn.

ALBERMARLE, 2,112, (Flatbush Av.)—Newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences; telephone; reasonable. Brighton L.

DEAN ST., 279.—Excellent parlor; other room; all conveniences; kitchenette; telephone.

Bronx.

175TH ST., 486 EAST.—Large front room; use bath, phone; suitable two, couple; near "L."

Rooms Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG LADY wishes room with small, refined family, with use of piano; meals optional; state terms. L 126 Times.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Gray chamois jewel bag, containing cameo chain, diamond pin, pearl pin, sunburst, three rings, &c.; reward; Feb. 13th, vicinity 34th, 5th Av. C. W., Room 606, Longacre Bldg., N. Y.

LOST—Gold mesh bag, vanity case inside, Wednesday night at Plaza, Music Hall, or Madison Av., between 52d and 60th Sts.; reward. A. M. Cordier, 49 East 52d.

LOST—Monday night, platinum diamond crescent, Hotel Gotham taxicab to East 70th St. and return to Hotel Gotham; liberal reward. Room 309, 17 State St.

LOST—Friday, about 7 P. M., large Pearl Shaped Diamond Brooch, between West 95th St. and 381 5th Av.; liberal reward. Hart, 381 5th Av.

LOST.—Solitaire diamond ear rings, 27th, 28th Sts., 3d, Lexington Avs. Liberal reward returned Cigar Store, 130 East 28th.

LOST—At Hotel Marseilles, Feb. 25, diamond fleur de lis; or West 122d St., between Lenox and 7th Avs.; reward. L 84 Times.

LOST—Gold Bracelet, diamond clasp, between 116th and 110th Sts., Broadway; reward. Petinot, 25 Claremont Av., (116th St.)

LOST—Bar pin, between Ritz-Carlton and Metropolitan Opera House. $50 reward for return to Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

LOST—Diamond cluster, front Stern Bros., 42d, Saturday; liberal reward. 690 West End Av.

LOST—Mink fur collar last Tuesday, lower 5th Av., Wash. Sq. Reward, 20 Wash. Sq.

REWARD—44th to 84th, west side, Wednesday, gold hunting case watch, marked "Echinard, Rue Vivienne, Paris," gold fob and family seal. 62 West 84th.

LOST—Black Baby Lamb Muff, in the 40's, between 9 and 11 A. M. Friday; suitable reward. 15 West 58th.

LOST—Cameo pin, old-fashioned setting, Feb. 24; reward. Wright, 620 West 116th.

REWARD—White lace scarf, Belasco Theatre taxicab Wednesday night. Boileau, 11 West 30th.

LOST—Topaz Pin, marked E. T., Wednesday evening, Feb. 24; reward offered. 120 East 76th.

REWARD.—Feb. 23, black bar pin, several pearls and onyx drops. 79 Park Av.

$400 REWARD and no questions asked for return of a sapphire weighing about 6 carats, lost Feb. 24 in front of 289 Madison Av. Dreicer & Co., 560 5th Av.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—White dog, black spots; female; recognizes "Baby." Liberal reward. 238 W. 46th.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Kenneth.—Everything all right, communicate with me Woolworth Building. Father.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Hupmobile touring, 1915, like new; driven 2,000 miles; self-starter, electric lights, 1915 licenses, &c. Phone Mulberry 2334 or call at 37 Halsey St., Newark, N. J.

Automobiles for Rent.

Packard limousine; hourly, monthly; owner drives. Verlangieri, 4832-4421 Harlem. 156 East 120th St.

Packard late models; landaulet, limousine; hour, day, monthly; prices reasonable. Williams, 57 E. 88th St. Phone Lenox 8232.

Beautiful new 6-cylinder Peerless by hour or season; reasonable. Tymoff, Schuyler 4420.

For Hire.—Packard; $3 hour; special rates, day, week, month. Lewis, 8461 Columbus.

High-grade car, hourly or monthly; owner drives. Phone Brown, 2181 Greeley.

Packard landaulet; monthly, weekly, daily, hourly; shopping. Gilbert, 9186 Col.

Automobile Repairing.

Auto repairing; motors overhauled, painting, tops, slip covers; reasonable. Universal Auto Painting Company, 602 West 52d. (Columbus 4425.)

Auto painting, repairing, tops, slip covers; overhauling a specialty. Universal Auto Painting Co., 602 West 52d. (4425 Columbus.)

Automobiles Wanted.

Packard wanted, Packard runabout, 1911 up, state full particulars. Address North Side News, Box 47, Bronx.

Automobile Storage.

P. BRADY & SON CO.
Dead storage of Automobiles. Automobiles boxed for export, 552-556 W. 58th St. Col. 3440.

Automobile Instruction.

STEWART AUTO SCHOOL.
Chartered by N. Y. State Board of Regents.
FULL COURSE, $55.
Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST.
225 West 57th Street, (at Broadway.)

Owners' and Chauffeurs' Courses.
Y. M. C. A. AUTO SCHOOL.
Largest and Best in Brooklyn.
BOOKLET AND VISITOR'S PASS FREE.
Bedford Br. Y. M. C. A., Bedford Av., Bklyn.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A., 302 W. 57th St. Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pearls, Diamonds, Silver Antiques; Provident tickets purchased. Robert Ensko, 598 Madison Av.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

CITY OF NEW YORK.—BOARD OF ESTIMATE and Apportionment.—Public notice is hereby given pursuant to law that at a meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, held January 22, 1915, the following petition was received:

TO THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE AND APPORTIONMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK:

Kingsbridge Railway Company of New York City, a New York Corporation, owning and operating a street surface railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, hereby petitions for a franchise or franchises to construct, maintain, and operate extensions of its existing railroad in the Borough of Manhattan, with a double track, in, upon, along, and over the following described routes:

First: Beginning at and connecting with the existing tracks of the Kingsbridge Railway Company on Broadway, at or near its intersection with West 169th Street, thence southerly upon and along Broadway to its intersection with Manhattan Street, and there connecting with the existing tracks of the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company, at the said intersection of Broadway and Manhattan Street, all in the Borough of Manhattan.

It is intended to build the proposed extension where possible, on either side of and adjacent to the existing parkway in the centre of Broadway, between the points described in our petition, and as indicated on the map herewith attached.

It is proposed to operate said extension by an overhead current of electricity. The feeder wires, however, are to be carried in underground conduits, so that the only wires above ground will be the trolley wires.

Dated, New York, January 18th, 1915.
KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY COMPANY,
By F. W. WHITRIDGE, President.
Corporate
Seal.
Attest:
SHELTON E. MARTIN, Secretary.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.:

FREDERICK W. WHITRIDGE, being duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the President of Kingsbridge Railway Company of New York City, the petitioner herein; that he has read the foregoing petition and knows the contents thereof, and that the same is true of his own knowledge except as to the matters therein stated to be alleged on information and belief and as to those matters he believes it to be true.
F. W. WHITRIDGE.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of January, 1915.
JAS. S. WILLIAMS,
Notary Public,
[Seal.] New York County, No. 4089,
New York Register No. 5070.

And at the meeting of February 5, 1915, the following resolutions were thereupon adopted:

Whereas, the foregoing petition from the KINGSBRIDGE RAILWAY COMPANY, dated January 18, 1915, was presented to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment at a meeting held January 22, 1915;

Resolved, that, in pursuance of law this Board sets Friday, the fifth day of March, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon and Room 16 in the City Hall, Borough of Manhattan, as the time and place when and where such petition shall be first considered, and a public hearing be had thereon, at which citizens shall be entitled to appear and be heard; and be it further

Resolved, that the petition and these resolutions shall be published for at least fourteen (14) days in two daily newspapers in the City of New York, to be designated by the Mayor, and for at least ten (10) days in the "City Record" immediately prior to such date of public hearing. The expense of such publication to be borne by the petitioner.

New York Times and New York Tribune designated.
JAMES D. McGANN,
Assistant Secretary.
Room 1307 Municipal Building, Telephone 4560 Worth.
New York, February 5, 1915.

By motion adopted February 11, 1915, the time of the above hearing was fixed at 9:30 o'clock in the forenoon instead of 10:30 o'clock.
JAMES D. McGANN,
Assistant Secretary.
(Form of advertisement.)

CARRANZA REVOKES LEVY ON FOREIGNERS

Mexico City Business Feels Relief and Foreign Banks Will Open Again.

RICH MEXICANS MUST PAY

Warned of Danger from Food Riots—Air Raid on Monterey by Americans in Carranza Army.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—First Chief Carranza has revoked that part of the special tax decree affecting foreigners. This causes great satisfaction here, and it is believed it will relieve the business deadlock.

La Prensa publishes an editorial article on the extra tax levy, saying in part:

"The extra levy is not a war contribution. Neither rifles nor cartridges are to be bought with it. Its aims are essentially twofold—to save the many from the clutches of famine and to obviate violence to the persons and palatial residences of the wealthy by the infuriated multitude. Hunger threatens Mexico, and the well-to-do classes cannot want the people to solve for themselves the tremendous dilemma confronting them—to starve or to take what they need where they can. The revolution desires not the death of the sinner, but that he repent and live.

"The revolution knows that the well-to-do classes of this city are hostile to it, but it does not wish to see them exposed to ruthless turbulence such as is provoked by hunger or that their property should suffer all the consequences of dire conflict. Our revolution does not want to hear the cry 'à la lanterne' as in the French Revolution. Therefore it tries to procure resources in a pacific, easy, and convenient manner. The foreigners who have lived in our midst and for long years have enjoyed even undue advantages have no right to refuse to contribute out of their means to the general good."

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—The French Minister was advised officially today that the portion of the special tax of 20,000,000 pesos levied by Gen. Obregon, which applied to foreigners, would be revoked. Gen. Obregon's decree stated that this money was to be used for the relief of the poor.

Americans in Mexico City at a meeting today opened a subscription list for the assistance of the poor. A considerable amount already has been contributed.

Foreign banks have signified their intention of reopening their doors tomorrow.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Gen. Obregon's action in revoking the projected levy on foreign capital, ordered by the Carranza Goverment, was received with gratification in Washington official circles tonight. The decree which ordered this levy was issued by Gen. Obregon on Tuesday, and those who refused to comply with its terms by 6 o'clock tonight were to be imprisoned for thirty days, with confiscation and appointment of receivers as additional penalties.

The decree proposed to exact payment of three-quarters of 1 per cent. on the capital of all banks, business houses, stock companies, mortgage holders, and private individuals, including all foreign corporations and business men. Companies organized abroad and operating in the Federal district were also to be subject to this payment on the basis of the actual capital invested in the republic.

The State Department had no word today of Gen. Obregon's revocation of the levy on foreign capital, but was advised in its dispatches from Mexico City that there was "considerable opposition in Mexico City on the part of foreigners to the payment of the taxes recently imposed by the local authorities."

The State Department learned from San Luis Potosi today that a decree was issued on Feb. 24 prohibiting the exportation of hides and cattle. The dispatch stated that representations recently made against forced contributions from American citizens have met with success.

DROP BOMBS ON MONTEREY.

Americans with Carranza Said to Have Attacked City.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 26.—Public and private buildings of Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of Nuevo Leon, were targets today for two American aeroplane pilots, operating with Gen. Pablo Gonzales, a Carranza leader, who is now attacking the city, according to a Carranza message received here.

It stated that the aeroplanes, after reconnoitering the lines of the Villa garrison, began dropping bombs upon the city.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — The Carranza agency today received these advices from Laredo:

"Gen. Pablo Gonzales, after receiving strong reinforcements, today began an attack on Monterey."

Carranza Takes Rich Mining Camp.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 26.—It was announced at Carranza headquarters today that advices had been received of the capture of El Oro, State of Mexico, by Gen. Elizonda. The Zapata forces were driven out with a loss of 200 killed. El Oro is one of the largest mining camps in the republic. Millions of dollars in foreign capital are invested there.

Villa to Keep Naco Agreement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Villa agency announced that Gov. Maytorena of Sonora had been ordered not to occupy or menace Naco in violation of the agreement between Villa and Gen. Scott. Maytorena's troops were reported in the vicinity.

IN NEW JERSEY.

BAYONNE.—Fourteen-year-old Elkan Reiner of 792 Broadway was awarded $5,000 damages in his suit against Edgar L. Wertheim, whose automobile ran down young Reiner.

BAYONNE.—Mrs. Sophie Weinstein, 50 years old, of 401 Boulevard, was locked up following a fire Thursday night in her apartment on the second floor of the house. Deputy Chief of the Fire Department Bonney claims he found separate fires burning in three rooms. Each fire was confined to its room.

EAST ORANGE.—Trying to "bake bread just as mamma did," 4-year-old Mildred Allard nearly set the home afire. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Allard of 74 Steben Street. Parrafin which she used in place of dough melted and caught fire. The Fire Department extinguished the blaze before damage was done.

MONTCLAIR.—Ill from diphtheria in a mild form, Dr. Joseph Bellas, house physician at Mountainside Hospital, has been sent to the Essex County Isolation Hospital.

TRENTON.—A public hearing was given by Gov. Fielder yesterday on the bill of Assemblyman Whitman of Atlantic County to confirm the election of Alfred M. Heston as Treasurer, Louis L. Mathis as Tax Collector, and Edmond C. Gaskill, Jr., as Recorder of Atlantic City. The Governor did not say what action he would take.

5
EDITION
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WITH the ALLIES
By Richard Harding Davis
Charles Scribner's Sons

MILEAGE HITS A SNAG.

House Members Balk at Keeping the Old 20-Cent Rate.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The House today refused to agree to a Senate proposal to continue to pay traveling expenses to Senators and Representatives at the rate of 20 cents a mile, and asked the Senate for a further conference on the mileage repeal provision of the Legislative Appropriation bill. When the Legislative bill was under consideration the House voted to wipe out mileage, and provide that every member receive pay for the actual expense of himself and dependent members of his immediate family to and from his home to Washington once each season. The Senate looked askance at this idea, and lost no time in expressing its disapproval by striking it out of the bill.

The difference between the two views of the matter is $126,500. That is, the House proposed to spend $12,750 for the actual expense of bringing the Senators and their families to Washington, and sending them back home at the end of the session, and $43,750 for like service for members of the House. This would make the entire cost for both houses $63,500. The Senate put back in the bill the old figures, which were $51,000 for mileage for the Senate and $175,000 for the House, computing the travel at 20 cents a mile each way. This is the old rate from the days of stage coaches down to the era of railroads, and there are members who experience qualms of conscientiousness at the idea of drawing it.

In the middle of the discussion, when a score of members were showing a good deal of heat over the matter, Representative Sims of Tennessee warned the House that the Senate was a very stiff body.

"They will not recede on this amendment!" cried the Tennessee member. "You need not expect that. Now, why don't you set them a good example? Let this amendment go, and every member of this House renounce his mileage, turn the money back into the Treasury, and stop out actual expenses."

A cold smile of derision spread about, and the debate continued until the House voted to send the amendment back for further conference.

ALLAN RYAN TO TESTIFY.

Summoned to Appear Before Senate Ship Bill Investigating Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—P. A. S. Franklin of the International Mercantile Marine will appear tomorrow before the Senate Ship Bill Investigating Committee. The committee did not meet today owing to absence of Senators Reed and Sutherland.

Allan Ryan and William P. Clyde of New York have been summoned for Monday.

DAYTON INQUIRY ENDED.

House Committee Examines Last Witness and Will Report Next Week

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26. — The last witness was heard today before the House Judiciary Sub-Committee in its investigation of charges against Federal Judge Dayton of West Virginia.

The committee will report to the House next week.

Senate Approves "Plucking Board" Bill.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Abolition of the navy plucking board, as provided in the Naval bill by the House, was approved today by the Senate.

ROBBERS RAID ELIZABETH.

Two Homes Looted of Gems by Burglars—Driven from Another House.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 26.—Thefts of jewelry from two more homes in North Elizabeth last night have caused those living there to ask for better police protection. Jewelry worth more than $1,000 was taken from the home of John Reuter at 519 Morris Avenue. The gems belonged to his daughter, Miss Marguerite Reuter, who was awakened about 5 o'clock this morning by the movements of a man in her badroom. Her screams aroused her father, who shot twice at the thief.

At the home of a neighbor, Ernest Mulford, the loss of jewelry belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Mulford and valued at several hundred dollars, was discovered this morning. The night before Miss Margaret Van Nostrand of 1,143 Chestnut Street surprised a thief at work in her room. He escaped, leaving behind him a bottle of chloroform.

TRADE CONSPIRACY CHARGED

Customs Man Said to Have Sold Information as to Feather Imports.

George I. Stager, an examiner in the Appraisers' Stores, and George Silva, President of the ostrich feather importing firm of Sciama & Co., Inc., of 57 East Eighth Street, were before Judge Neterer in the United States District Court yesterday, charged with conspiracy to violate Article 1,408 of the Treasury Department regulations, prohibiting the disclosure of confidential information.

Stager is accused of keeping Silva informed about the arrival of ostrich feathers in this country and of other facts concerning the condition of that trade which came in his way because of his official position.

In a letter that went before the Grand Jury Silva wrote to H. B. Sciama at Paris:

"Stager is a good investment, and we shall have to give him more at the end of the year if he continues to keep us well informed."

REINDICT NEW HAVEN MEN.

Action Against 27 Railroad Officials to Meet Objections.

The Federal Grand Jury late yesterday afternoon returned a superseding indictment against the twenty-one officers, Directors and lawyers of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust law. The indictment is similar in all respects to the one returned last November, but was found for the purpose of overcoming objections made by certain of the defendants to the manner in which the first indictment was obtained. These objections were overruled by Judge Humphrey, but the Government expects, by obtaining the new indictment, to obviate an appeal from Judge Humphrey's ruling.

Upholds Suit Over Eddy Portrait.

The Appellate Division yesterday declined to dismiss the suit brought by Frances Soule Campbell, an artist, who is seeking to restrain the Campbell Art Company from selling any more reproductions of her portrait of Mary Baker Eddy, the late Christian Science healer. The artist alleges that the copies are so poor that the artistic value of her work is impaired by their sale. The Supreme Court refused to dismiss the suit and the Appellate Division yesterday sustained this ruling.

MOHAWK
MADE WITH PATENTED SLIP-OVER BUTTONHOLE
TIE SLIDES EASILY
Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND IN AMERICA
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY, N.Y.

HE WANTED A BOY, BUT NOT ANOTHER'S

Weehawken Youth's Joy Turned to Rage When He Found Infant He Yearned For Was Adopted.

POLICE WOULDN'T TAKE IT

So Wife Who Plotted to Keep Husband's Love Asks Real Mother to Take Baby Back.

When young Charles Kirk, who, though only 21, has been married for fourteen months, got home from his work as foreman of riveters in Tietjen & Lang's dry dock in Hoboken on Wednesday evening, he found his household at 25 Chestnut Street, Weehawken, in charge of his young sister-in-law, Miss Dorothy Wrenn.

"It's a boy!" she exclaimed happily as she kissed him in welcome. "Now, don't you excite Anna. You can go up and stay for just a minute. Remember, now!"

Kirk fairly bounded up the stairs. The one thing that he had wanted to make his new life complete was a son and heir. Mrs. Anna Kirk wouldn't let him coddle the infant as he wanted to, but Kirk got a glimpse of a small head on her bosom, and then, forced to leave them, set out through Weehawken to tell his friends the good news.

It was the greatest night of his life, he told them, and among the first he notified of his good fortune was Mrs. William Verdon, wife of the Republican leader of Hoboken, and his aunt. Mrs. Verdon congratulated him roundly, and Kirk, hurrying home, insisted on one more peek at his son before he retired for the night.

Thursday was just as bad. He couldn't get the infant out of his head. Neither, so it appeared, could Mrs. Verdon. Bright and early, though not so early but what Kirk had left for work, she hurried to his home. She must see the baby at once. She just wouldn't be put off. She guessed she knew how to handle an infant without hurting it, so at last she had her way. She looked long at the sturdy limbs and the fairly thick crop of hair which covered the small boy's head and then she looked at Mrs. Kirk.

"Hum!" she exclaimed. "He's amazingly well developed and he doesn't favor either you or Charlie, does he?"

It certainly was true that the baby didn't look like either Mr. or Mrs. Kirk, and it was equally true that his development was startling for a day-old babe. And then, amid tears and between sobs, the whole story came out.

"Charlie wanted a baby so badly," sobbed little Mrs. Anna Kirk. "He couldn't think of anything but a boy to grow up and be a comrade to him. He wanted to teach his son to play ball and to swim. He was just crazy about a son, and I was afraid he wo-wouldn't l-l-love me any more and, boo-hoo, I just got a baby for him. So there."

Mrs. Verdon petted the unhappy girl and learned that she had seen in a New York newspaper the advertisement of a woman named Nelson in East 125th Street who had an infant boy for adoption. She arranged to take the child and then intimated to Charles that his wish was about to be fulfilled. After he left for work Wednesday, she hurried over and got the baby, hurried back and arranged things with her sister and then awaited Charles's return. What fears she had had were dispelled the instant she saw him look at the baby.

"He never would have guessed it was 5 weeks old," she pouted. "No man would, and I wouldn't let him hold the baby or get too near it. Oh, everything would have been all right, and now he'll never love me any more."

So she melted into tears again, but finally Mrs. Verdon persuaded her to make a full confession to Charles, and when he returned from work Thursday Charles was informed of the whole thing. He stopped only long enough to throw some wraps about the baby, and then he hustled with it to the Weehawken police station, where he dropped his bundle on the desk before Capt. Charles Hessner and exclaimed:

"Here, I don't want this baby. It isn't mine."

"But you can't turn this station into an orphan asylum," remonstrated the Captain when he had heard the whole story, so Kirk took the baby home, and that is why he took half a day off yesterday and, with his wife, returned the infant to Mrs. Nelson.

Capt. Hessner has the reserves ready lest some misguided friend inquire of Kirk today: "Well, how's the kid"? Hessner just knows there's going to be a fight.

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to be comfortable
High enough in back
to be correct in style.
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EARL & WILSON
MAKERS OF TROY'S BEST PRODUCT.

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Martha of the Mennonite Country
By Helen R. Martin,
Author of "Barnabetta," "Tillie: A Mennonite Maid."
The adventures of a young author among the Pennsylvania Dutch and his romance with the strangely appealing young girl, Martha. The quaint dialect will be a delight to all who read it.
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Original Letters and Documents of Napoleon, Washington and Lincoln, $25 and upwards.
ILLUSTRATED AUTOGRAPH CATALOG MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 10 CENTS.
P. F. MADIGAN,
501 Fifth Av., Cor. 42th St., N. Y.

$13,388 FOR ANTIQUE LACES.

A Border of Rosaline Point, Seventeenth Century, Sold for $500.

Returns for the collection of antique laces of Leone Ricci, of Florence, Italy, which closed at the Anderson Galleries yesterday, were $13,388 for the 546 pieces. E. Turnbull, as agent, made the greatest number of important purchases. A seventeenth century Spanish embroid- flounce, 2 yards 30 inches, 17 inches ered flounce, 2 yards 30 inches, 17 inches to Mr. Turnbull for $105; a border of Milan point, cushion made, 4 yards 25 inches, 7 inches wide, for $140; a wider border, 13 inches, 3 yards 22 inches long, used as an altar frontal, $110; a border of Rosaline point, seventeenth century, a wonderful example, 3 yards 34 inches, 6¼ inches wide, mounted on old crimson silk, for $500, and two 42-inch lapels of sixteenth century Point de Venise, very rare and fine, $200.

An unusual sixteenth century Rosaline Point flounce with a Louis XIV. design, 2 yards 13 inches, 10 inches wide, went to Turnbull for $250 and a wonderful example of the bobbin-made "Nodelle de Venise," in a coral pattern, 2 yards 18 inches, 14 inches wide, the same price. An 8-inch border of Rosaline Relief or Spanish Rose Point, seventeenth century, went to him for $250; 3 yards and 20 inches, 6-inch, seventeenth century Rosaline Point, $200; a bedspread of filet bands and cushion lace insertions for $210, and a large royal bedcover of Spanish run lace for $120. M. Roberts paid $135 for a bride's flounce of Brussels appliqué, 3¼ yards, 20 inches wide.

SCHIFF BUYS OLD PORTRAITS

Gets Two Charming Pieces by Bruyn, Coveted by Museums.

Different art museums are much interested in a pair of early sixteenth century German portraits just acquired by Mortimer L. Schiff. They represent Peter Huymans and his wife, Sybilla Kessel, by Barthel Bruyn, two panels, wings of a triptych, the centre of which is lost. They are small, 8 inches by 12, but charming pieces of portraiture, rich in color and excellently preserved. They date back to about 1530, and while not of great worth from a monetary point of view are of real artistic value and several museums had been considering them, but owing to the war were prevented from making the purchase.

The couple in the portraits are of dignified middle age, richly attired, the man wearing a dark cap and deep collar of ermine, while the woman wears a close cap with a cape and heavy chain, with other rich garments.

Final Clearance of Hart Schaffner & Marx
Winter Suits & Overcoats
Those that were $25, $30, $32.50
$16.50
Those that were $30, $35, $40
$19.50
Those that were $35, $40, $45
$23.50
Every Winter Suit and Overcoat and some Spring Suits from last season included.
Wallach Bros.
Broadway at 29th
246-248 West 125th
Third Ave., corner 122d
and
the New Store
Broadway, below Chambers

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30.
INSIDE THE LINES

ASTOR Broadway & 45th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees TODAY & TUESDAY 2:15.
YEAR'S BIGGEST HIT HELLO BROADWAY
With Geo. M. Cohan, Wm. Collier, 100 Others.

CANDLER W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20.
ON TRIAL 500 Good Seats in 1st Balcony, 50c., 75c., $1.00.

PARK Columbus Circle, 59th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinees Today & Wednesday 2:15.
Polygamy Popular Price Matinee Today. Best Seats $1.50.
Preceded by 1-Act Comedy, THE DICKEY BIRD.

Bronx Opera House 149th St., nr. 3d Av. MATINEE TODAY.
ROSE MELVILLE in "Sis Hopkins."
Next Week—"7 KEYS TO BALDPATE."

CENTURY LAST 2 TIMES Eves at 8:15. Last Mat. Today, 2:15. Prices 25c. to $3.00.
PAVLOWA
THE INCOMPARABLE
TODAY, "AMARILLA," "PUPPEN-FEE," with new Divertissements. TONIGHT, "WALPURGIS NIGHT," "PUPPEN-FEE" and new Divertissements. FINAL RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY CONCERT SUNDAY NIGHT, (Popular Prices.) MME. RACHEL FREASE-GREEN (Soprano.)

PUNCH & JUDY Theatre, 49th St. East of B'way.
THE CLEVER ONES
Evgs. 8:30. Matinees Friday & Saturday 2:30.

FREE PHOTO-DRAMA
CREATION—SUPERB
AT THE TEMPLE—63d St. NR BROADWAY
ADULTS ONLY SEATS FREE
3 & 8 P.M. DAILY—SUNDAYS 3 P.M.

Strand B'way, 47th St. Noon to 11:30 P. M. 10-50c. WM. H. CRANE in "DAVID HARUM." Strand Orch. & Soloists. Next Week—"A Gentleman of Leisure."

81st St. Thea., on B'way NOW. Mary Pickford as "Mistress Nell." Mon., Tues. & Wed., Hobart Bosworth as "Buckshot John." Best vaudeville 1:30 to 11 P. M., 10, 15, 25c.

VITAGRAPH 44th St. & Broadway. 2:30 & 8:30. THE ENEMIES & Five Special Pictures. Next Week—THE RADIUM THIEVES.

GRAND CENTRAL PALACE, Last Day, 11 to 11.
SPORTSMAN'S SHOW
Trap Shooting, Fly Casting, &c. Adm. 50c.; chil., 25c

IRVING PLACE THEATRE
Today Mat. 2.15 & Eve. 8:15, "Immer Feste Druff." Mon., War Pictures & "Bruederlein Fein."

OPERA TICKETS Phone 6442 Greeley | CHOICE SEATS, all parts of house. Subscriptions bought and exchanged. Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way & 38 St., Normandie Hotel

HAMMERSTEIN'S—DAILY MAT. 25c. and 50c. EVELYN NESBIT and JACK CLIFFORD AND 15 OTHER BIG ACTS.

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HIPPODROME
6th Ave., 43rd to 44th Street.
Winter Circus
Daily Mats. 25c to $1. Nights 25c to $1.50.

BOOTH 45th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Today & Wed. 2:30. | Mr. Holbrook Blinn in THE TRAP with Miss Martha Hedman.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th St., nr. B'y. WM. L. SHERRY Presents BOSWORTH'S "HYPOCRITES!" Today 2:30—25c & 50c. Tonight 8:30—25c to $1.

MAXINE ELLIOTT'S THEA., 39th, nr. B'way. Beg. MON., MARCH 1 (Seats Now.) PHYLLIS NEILSON-TERRY, in The Adventure of Lady Ursula

48TH ST. THEA., near B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:15. THE LAW OF THE LAND with JULIA DEAN

39TH ST. THEA., near Broadway. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. MARIE DRESSLER "A MIX-UP." Hear Marie Dressler Sing "SUSIE." 50c. Gallery, $1 Balcony. Good Orchestra Seats in Box Office.

SHUBERT 44th, W. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. LONDON GAIETY CO. in To-night's the Night. Geo. Grossmith, Emmy Wehlen, James Blakeley, Maurice Farkoa, Lauri de Frece, Fay Compton. ALL GALLERY SEATS 50c.

PLAYHOUSE 48th St., E. of B'way. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. SINNERS BIGGEST SUCCESS IN NEW YORK.

COMEDY 41st, E. of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Today & Tuesday 2:15. MATINEE TODAY AT 2:15. THE WHITE FEATHER THRILLS, LAUGHS, NO SHOOTING.

Manhattan Op. Ho., 34th & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. Today & Wed. 2. MATINEE TODAY AT 2. LIFE WORLD'S BIGGEST PLAY.

CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. (Pop.) 2:20. The Play That Has Everything UNDER COVER

THESE NEW YORK LEADING THEATRES HAVE NO DEALINGS WITH THE TYSON CO.

EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evenings 8:20. Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. "Finest Acting in New York."—Press. Ethel Barrymore in Her Triumph, "The Shadow."

LYCEUM West 45th St. Evenings at 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. at 2:20. ELSIE FERGUSON in OUTCAST

New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eves. 8:20. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:20. WATCH YOUR STEP Mr. & Mrs. Vernon Castle, Frank Tinney.

DANSE DE FOLLIES Atop New Amsterdam. Ziegfeld Midnight Frolic Reserve Tables at Box Office. Tel. 3093 Bryant.

GAIETY THEATRE, B'way & 46 St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2.15. RUTH CHATTERTON in Jean Webster's Charming Comedy, DADDY LONG-LEGS

LIBERTY West 42d Street. LAST 2 TIMES. MAT. TODAY 2:15; TONIGHT 8:15 OTIS SKINNER in "THE SILENT VOICE."

GEO. M. COHAN'S Thea., B'wy & 43d. Ev. 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. "IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE" A LAUGHING RIOT.

KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway and 38th St. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee TODAY 2:15. Last Mat. Today. Last Time Tonight. MARIE CAHILL RICHARD CARLE "90 IN THE SHADE"

HUDSON West 44th St. Eve. at 8.15 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. THE SHOW SHOP with DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

FULTON 46th St., W. of B'way. Eves. 8:20. MATINEES TODAY & Wed. 2:15. TWIN BEDS

HARRIS 42d St., W. of B'wy. Eves. at 8:15 Matinees TODAY & Wed. 2:15. ILLINGTON IN THE LIE by HENRY ARTHUR JONES.

BELASCO West 44th St. Evenings 8:20. Mats. TODAY & Thurs. 2:20. FRANCES STARR in MARIE-ODILE.

Wallack's LILLAH McCARTHY GRANVILLE BARKER
Today 2:15 & 8:15 (also Mar. 1, 2, 5, 6 & Mat. Mar. 6) BERNARD SHAW'S Androcles & The Lion
Mar. 3, 4, Evgs. at 8, & Mat. Mar. 3 at 2. A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM

ELTINGE 42d St., nr. Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. The Song of Songs

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Eves. at 8:20 Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:20. THE SENSATION OF NEW YORK. "KICK IN"

Grand O. H. 8th Av., 23d St. Evs. 25 to $1. Mat. TODAY 25c, 50c & 75c. FISKE O'HARA in "Jack's Romance"

GLOBE Broadway at 46th St. Eves. at 8:15. Mats. TODAY & Wed. 2:15. MONTGOMERY & STONE CHIN CHIN

LIBERTY THEATRE, West 42d Street ALL SEATS RESERVED. Evs. 8:05, 25c. to $1. Special Loge Seats $2. Mats. 2:10, 25c. & 50c. Special Loge Seats $1.
Beginning Wed. Night, MAR. 3 SEATS NOW
TWICE DAILY THEREAFTER, INCLUDING SUNDAYS.
D. W. GRIFFITH'S Stupendous production of THOMAS DIXON'S Famous Story, THE CLANSMAN
THE BIRTH OF A NATION
THE DAWN OF A NEW ART WHICH MARKS AN EPOCH IN THE THEATRES OF THE WORLD
18,000 PEOPLE in the mightiest Spectacle ever produced.
Symphony Orchestra of 40

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THE GREEN MILLIONAIRE
דער גרינער מיליאָנער
By A. S. Schomer, Author of "TO-DAY."
Produced by
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THE LIVING ORPHANS.
Playing Friday Night, Sat. Mat. & Eve.

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Evs. 8:15; Mats. Today & Thurs. 2:30. Orch. seats 50c to $2.50.
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BEATRICE de HOLTHOIR FRENCH MONOLOGUES. AVAILABLE FOR PRIVATE PARTIES AND CONCERTS. Write 226 W. 50 St. Phone 2664 Col.

HUDSON THEATRE, Friday, March 5th, 11 A. M.
MAN VERSUS SUPERMAN
A DEBATE ON THE NIETZSCHEAN PHILOSOPHY,
Cecil Chesterton vs. John Cowper Powys
Tickets $1.50 to 50c.

WINTER GARDEN Matinee Today. Best Orch. Seats $1 & $1.50
THE SWIFTEST GIRL IN TOWN!
MADE IN AMERICA Maid in America
"Pyrotechnic Display of Novelties with the Prettiest of Pretty Girls as Motive Power."—Eve. Sun.
Sunday Night Concert—Bill of All Stars.

44TH ST. THEATRE, West of Broadway. ROBERT B. MANTELL Last Week TODAY AT 2.......JULIUS CAESAR TONIGHT AT 8 FAREWELL—Composite Bill From Five Plays.
Beginning TUESDAY, MAR. 2 (Seats Now.) EMMA TRENTINI and CLIFTON CRAWFORD in THE PEASANT GIRL.

CASINO Broadway and 39th St. Eves. 8:20. Matinee Today & Wed. 2:20.
MATINEE TO-DAY
BEST SEATS IN FIRST BALCONY 50c, 75c and $1.00.
EXPERIENCE
Most Wonderful Play in New York.

Winthrop Ames' LITTLE Theatre, W. 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:30. Cyril Harcourt's Comedy, A PAIR OF SILK STOCKINGS All Seats $2.00.

PRINCESS 39th, nr. B'y. Evs. 8:30, inc. Sun. Daily Mats. (Except Sun.) 2:30. James Barnes' Wonderful Pictures Through Central Africa

LYRIC 42d, West of Broadway. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Today & Wed. 2:15. THE ONLY GIRL By Henry Blossom and Victor Herbert.

WEST END Mat. Today 25c-50c. JESSIE BONSTELLE STOCK CO. | Mats. Tues. & Thurs. All seats 25c. Evenings 25c, 50c, 75c. THIS WEEK: FINE FEATHERS.

STANDARD B'y & 90th St. Evs. Pop. Prices. Matinee Today 25c, 50c, 75c. SAM BERNARD THE BELLE OF BOND STREET. Next Week—"The Story of the Rosary."

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Today Mat. at 2. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Segurola, Bada. Cond., Toscanini.
Tonight 8 (75c to $3). Aida. Destinn, Matzenauer; Martin, Scotti, Didur. Cond., Polacco.
Sun. at 8:30. Concert. (50c to $1.50.) Kreisler, violinist. Kurt; Witherspoon. Cond., Hageman.
Next Mon. at 8. Double Bill. L'Oracolo. Bori; Botta, Scotti, Didur, followed by Pagliacci. Destinn; Martinelli, Amato. Cond., Polacco.
Wed. at 8:15. Fidelio. Kurt, Schumann; Sembach, Goritz, Braun, Reiss. Cond., Hertz.
Thurs. at 8. Rosenkavalier. Ober, Hempel, Schumann; Goritz, Weil, Althouse. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. Sp'l Mat. at 2 (75c to $4.) Butterfly. Farrar, Fornia; Botta, Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Fri. at 8:15. Trovatore. Destinn, Ober; Martinelli, Amato, Rothier. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 1:45. Tristan u. Isolde. Gadski, Matzenauer; Berger, Weil, Witherspoon. Cond., Toscanini.
Sat. at 8:15 (75c to $3.) La Traviata. Hempel; Botta, Amato, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Mch. 2, at 8. Sans-Gene. Farrar; Martinelli, Amato, Althouse, Segurola. Cond., Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.

SYMPHONY
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor.
To-morrow (Sunday) Aft. at 3.
Soloist, Ferruccio BUSONI
Tschaikowsky, Suite No. 3; Beethoven, Emperor Concerto E flat; Strauss, Symphonic Poem, "Death and Transfiguration."
Seats at Box Office, AEOLIAN HALL.

Third Master Composer Concert
Carnegie Hall, Tues. Aft., Mar. 2.
Soloist, JOSEF HOFMANN
ALL RUBINSTEIN PROGRAM
Mr. Hofmann will play Concertos in D minor and G; orchestral numbers include Costume Ball sketches and La Russie.
Seats at 35c to $1.50, Box Office, CARNEGIE HALL

AEOLIAN HALL
MR. WALTER DAMROSCH
Will donate the entire receipts of his six EXPLANATORY RECITALS AT THE PIANO ON Wagner's Nibelungen Trilogy to the Vacation War Relief Committee.
Six Afternoons, begin Wed., March 10. Subscriptions, $2, $3, $4, $5 & $7. At Room 1202 and Box Office Aeolian Hall; also 38 W. 39th St.

CARNEGIE HALL, Mon. Aft., Mar. 1, at 3.
A CONCERT OF COMPOSITIONS BY
Sigismond Stojowski
WILL BE GIVEN BY THE
PHILHARMONIC Society of New York Josef Stransky, Cond.
WILLEM WILLEKE..........Cellist
SIGISMOND STOJOWSKI..........Pianist
TICKETS, 75c to $2, on sale at Box Office. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Mason & Hamlin Piano.)

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday Evg., March 2, at 8:30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE
ISADORA DUNCAN
Popular Prices. Tickets at Box Office.

SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
This Afternoon at 2:30 Carnegie Hall
N. Y. SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA.
WALTER DAMROSCH......Conductor
Tschaikowsky, Beethoven, Bizet.
Soloist, JOSEF HOFMANN
Tickets at Office, 1 W. 34 St., & Box Office.

2D SUBSCRIPTION—Sat. Night, Mar. 6.
CARNEGIE HALL. Seats 25c to $2 NOW.
RUSSIAN SYMPHONY SOCIETY OF NEW YORK
MODEST ALTSCHULER, Conductor.
Soloist, GERMAINE SCHNITZER Pianist
BORIS GODUNOW, PRINCE IGOR, TSCHAIKOWSKY Piano Concerto & Francesca de Rimini.

PHILHARMONIC
SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY, Conductor.
TOMORROW (SUNDAY) AFTERNOON AT 3.
Soloist, ELISABETH VAN ENDERT, SOPRANO
Tschaikowsky, Weber, Grieg, Reger, Strauss, Brahms.
Tickets 50 cts. to $1.50. Carnegie Hall.

CARNEGIE HALL, TONIGHT AT 8:30.
INTERCOLLEGIATE GLEE CLUB MEET
Columbia, Dartmouth, Harvard, Pennsylvania assisted by the University Glee Club of New York. Judges: Horatio Parker, Arthur Mees and Arthur D. Woodruff. Tickets 50c. to $2.00. Boxes, $15 & $18. Management Foster & David.

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 11th, at 3.
Tickets for Feb. 23rd good March 11th.
Last Recital This Season MARCELLA SEMBRICH
Tickets now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau.

Yale Dramatic Association
Saturday Aft. and Evening
In four one-act plays
at the
WALDORF-ASTORIA
Seats $2.
Boxes holding 6, 8, and 10 persons, $3 a seat.

CARNEGIE HALL, Tues. Eve., Mar. 2nd, at 8:15.
Piano Recital DESIDER JOSEF Vecsei and a Full Orchestra from SYMPHONY SOC. OF N. Y.
Tickets 50c. to $2.00, Boxes $12, $15, at Box Office. MGT. M. H. HANSON. (STEINWAY PIANO.)

AEOLIAN HALL, This Afternoon at 3.
BAUER AND CASALS
Benefit Union Settlement. 75c. to $2.50.
Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 4, at 3.
SONG RECITAL ALICE SOVEREIGN
RICHARD EPSTEIN at the Piano (Baldwin).
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 6th, at 2:30.
BUSONI
ONLY RECITAL. Tickets, 50c to $2.00, Box Office.
Mgt. M. H. Hanson. (Chickering Piano.)

CARNEGIE HALL, Thurs. Aft., Mar. 4th, at 3.
SONG RECITAL ALICE VERLET FROM GRAND OPERA, PARIS.
Tickets at Box Office. Mgt. M. H. Hanson.

AEOLIAN HALL, Sat. Aft., Mar. 6th, at 3.
JULIA CULP
COENRAAD V. BOS at the Piano (Steinway).
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.

3rd Piano Recital—Bandbox Theatre, 205 E. 57th St.
LEO ORNSTEIN
FEB. 28, at 8:15.
Tickets at Room 1132, Aeolian Hall.

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A la Carte Portions and Cooked to Your Order
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MENU:
Table d'Hote Dinner, February 27th, 1915.
Queen Olives
Sweet Mixed Pickles
Celery Hash Red Beets
(Choice)
Tomato en Surprise
Grape Fruit
Blue Point on Half Shell or Cocktail
Little Neck Clams on Half Shell or Cocktail
Soup (Choice)
Oxtail a l'Anglaise
Cream of New Carrots
Chicken Okra Consomme
Fish or Entree (Choice)
Broiled Salted Mackerel
Lobster Cutlet
Perch Saute Halibut Salad
Chicken Saute
Vol au Vent of Sweetbread
Breaded Lamb Chops
Smoked Beef Tongue
For dishes not containing vegetables, Spaghetti Italienne
Roasts (Choice)
Roast Turkey
Roast Guinea Hen
Roast Leg of Canada Mutton
10 to 15 Minutes
Breast of Chicken
Breaded Veal Schnitzel
Sweetbread Pattie
Emince of Tenderloin of Beef
Lamb Chops
Hamburger Steak
English Mutton Chops
Pork Chops Saute
Chicken Livers
Omelette with Ham or Cheese
Spanish Omelette
Scrambled Eggs with Sausages
Scrambled Eggs with Mackerel Roe
Scrambled Eggs with Kippered Herring
Cold
Roast Lamb Ribs of Beef
Sliced Virginia Ham and Chicken
Star Ham Virginia Ham
Bologna Head Cheese
Sliced Chicken
Sliced Ham and Turkey
Liverwurst Salami
Pickled Lambs' Tongue
Smoked Beef Tongue
Assorted Cuts of Meat and Swiss Cheese
Deep Sea Herring
Bismarck Herring
Marinierter Holland Herring
Delicatess Herring
Broiled Mackerel Roe
Salads (Choice)
Escarole Chickory
Mixed Combination
Dessert or Cheese (Choice)
Apple Pie
Apricot Tart
Strawberry Ice Cream
Chocolate Ice Cream
Vanilla Ice Cream
Orange Water Ice
Lemon Sorbet
Macaroons
Fancy Cake Raisin Cake
Lady Fingers Coffee Cake
Port du Salut
Brie Neufchatel
Roquefort
Demi-Tasse
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NELL MORGAN ROYAL COMMAND TO DANCE WITH KING ALFONSO
& DONALD CRANE in phenomenal dances in Ball Room
Afternoon Tea Dances, 4 to 7 Direction of S. Marks Minuse Dan Caslar's Orchestra
AFTER THEATRE SUPPER $1.00 BEEFSTEAK DINNER $1.25

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Tea and Supper Dances
Perfect floor and dance music.
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MENU:
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Celery. Olives.
Cream of Tomatoes a l'Americaine
Chicken Consomme, Princess Royale
Broiled Bluefish, Maitre d'Hotel.
Pommes Julienne
Crab Flake Patties a la Maryland
Pineapple Fritters au Kirsch
Brussels Sprouts
Boiled Potatoes
Roast Prime Rib of Beef au Jus. Roast Young Vermont Turkey, Cranberry and Chestnut Sauce.
Roast Long Island Spring Duck with Apple Sauce
Grape Fruit Salad.
French Ice Cream. Assorted Fancy Cakes.
Roquefort Cheese.
Bents' and [illegible] Crackers.
Demi-Tasse.
CLASSY CABARET 6 P. M. Till Close.
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Contests Wednesday Evenings.
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